

JANUARY 8-10 & 12, 2020 | FUN | ORLANDO





Lot 5886



HERITAGE		HERITAGE	
Lot 3146	Lot 3603	Lot 3003	Lot 5149
Lot 3675	Lot 5080	Lot 3855	Lot 5262
Lot 4702	Lot 3837	Lot 5223	Lot 5813
Lot 3624	Lot 5818	Lot 4997	Lot 5389
Lot 4684	Lot 5151	Lot 5579	Lot 5077
Lot 5151	Lot 4700	Lot 5075	Lot 5568
Lot 5791	Lot 5816		
Lot 3468			



U.S. Coins Auction

Featuring: The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold • The Kodiak Collection • The HFW² Collection • The "So Cal" Collection • The Sakura Collection • The Joseph D. Osborne Collection • The Duquesne Collection, Part III • The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III • The Warshaw Family Collection • The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II • The Ellijay Georgia Collection • The Bellevue Collection • The Tall Grass Prairie Collection • The Key Coin Collection • The Watermark Collection • The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection • The Lockhart Collection, Part III • The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV • Selections from the Don Kutz Collection • The Hayden Collection • The Green Isle Collection • The Spring Creek Collection, Part II • The Simba Collection • The Cripple Creek Collection • The RFK Collection

January 8-10 & 12, 2020 | Orlando

FLOOR Signature® Sessions 1-5

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Orange County Convention Center
West Concourse • Room 204A
9800 International Drive • Orlando, FL 32819

Session 1

Wednesday, January 8 • 6:00 PM ET • Lots 3001–3592

Session 2

Thursday, January 9 • 1:00 PM ET • Lots 3593–3949

Session 3 - PLATINUM NIGHT (see separate catalog)
Thursday, January 9 • 6:00 PM ET • Lots 4000–4606
The Rollo Fox Collection • Lots 4000–4053
Platinum Night Continues • Lots 4054–4606

Session 4

Friday, January 10 • 1:00 PM ET • Lots 4607–5101

Session 5

Friday, January 10 • 6:00 PM ET • Lots 5102–5897

ONLINE ONLY Signature® Session 6

(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 6

Sunday, January 12 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–8072

LOT SETTLEMENT AND PICK-UP

Thursday, January 9 • 10:00 AM -1:00 PM ET
Friday, January 10 • 10:00 AM -1:00 PM ET
Saturday, January 11 • 9:00 AM -12:00 PM ET

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PRELIMINARY LOT VIEWING (Highlights Only)

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8:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT

Thursday, December 19 – Monday, December 23
9:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT (Excluding Weekend)

LOT VIEWING

Orange County Convention Center
West Concourse • Room 203
9800 International Drive – Orlando, FL 32819

Monday, January 6 • 10:00 AM – 7:00 PM ET
Tuesday, January 7 – Thursday, January 9 • 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM ET
Friday, January 10 • 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET
Saturday, January 11 • 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM ET

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THANK YOU, BOB, FOR FOUR DECADES OF SERVICE



Bob Merrill takes bids on the Walton 1913 Liberty Head nickel.

Photo by Donn Pearlman

After more than 40 years as Auction Director, and later Chief Auctioneer of the World's Largest Numismatic Auctioneer, the masterful Bob Merrill is retiring.

Merrill has been there since the beginning. He joined Steve Ivy Numismatic Auctions shortly after the company was established in 1976; the company became Heritage Numismatic Auctions in 1982. "His experience as a history teacher and part-time coin dealer, not to mention his work ethic and exuberance, made Bob the perfect candidate for the position of Heritage's first Director ... and first auction employee!" says Steve Ivy, Co-Founder and CEO of Heritage Auctions.



Bob and wife Karen.

Since those early years, Heritage has grown to become the world's largest collectibles auctioneer, as well as the largest auction house founded in the United States. As lead auctioneer, Merrill has wielded the hammer for some of Heritage's most important sales, including the finest-certified 1787 Brasher, Punch on Wing doubloon (\$4.58 million), the Walton Specimen of the 1913 Liberty Nickel (\$3.17 million), coins from the legendary Eric P. Newman collection, plus literally billions of dollars in rare coins and currency.

"Without Bob Merrill," says Heritage Auctions Co-Founder Jim Halperin, "Heritage Auctions would never have existed."

Chief Numismatics Cataloger Mark Van Winkle recalls how Merrill stood out from other auctioneers. "He called auctions with depth and knowledge of history and coins. He could add color commentary to any auction. He really did his homework. And he has a great sense of humor. He's a fun person to be around. Everyone who remembers those late-into-the-evening auctions when Bob started handing out candy to keep things lively will miss him."



Before joining Heritage, Bob Merrill was a high school history teacher.

The accolades Bob received from the collecting community and those that worked with, and for him, are far too numerous to list here. Suffice it to say he will go down as one of the most important numismatic luminaries of the last 45 years, Ivy says.

In 1997, Merrill reduced his workload and relocated to Oregon. Now, he is officially retiring. For being a key player in the growth of Heritage Auctions over the past four decades, the HA team sends Bob its sincerest love, thanks and appreciation.



Heritage President Greg Rohan, Bob Merrill, Heritage CEO Steve Ivy.

Dear Bidder,

We have two catalogs for 2020 FUN – this one, and the big Platinum Night catalog. The Platinum Night book provides little space to offer more than a brief mention of our great list of Featured Collections. That is hardly sufficient, because Featured Collections serve as the very foundation for Heritage's 2020 FUN Signature auction. Nor can we do justice to the literally hundreds of fantastic individual consignors and collectors who, in theory, should share much of the spotlight. We tip our hat to them here.

Please take a few moments to read about the Featured Collections, before thumbing through this catalog and seeing what treasures our regular floor sessions contain. Keep in mind, we had to raise the qualifying value for Platinum Night to accommodate the overflowing number of high dollar coins in the sale, so many outstanding coins are in the non-Platinum Night sessions (including Sunday's online-only session).

The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold

"I began collecting gold coins in 2005 when I purchased a few PCGS graded Saint-Gaudens double eagles as bullion coins. I had no plan to put together a collection, but as I filled boxes of Saints the collecting bug got its teeth into me, and I began to look for different dates and mintmarks among my bullion stash. I added a few of the tougher dates, but in lower grades as my budget allowed. The accumulation grew into the beginnings of a set of Saints.

I was introduced to the world of serious Saint-Gaudens collectors by Dr. Steve Duckor, who became my friend and mentor. Steve reviewed my collection and made firm but fair observations and recommendations. My collection grew and improved, with help from many fine dealers. Steve was always there to advise and encourage me. Thank you, Steve.

I didn't dream I could ever complete a set of Saints, but I continued to search for ever-nicer coins. Many of the original coins were replaced by upgrades three or four times. I was extremely fortunate to win a bidding war in 2014, when I acquired my famous 1927-D. This coin is pedigreed all the way back to the 1940s, when dealer Jim Kelly sold the coin to Mr. Lima. It resided for almost a quarter of a century in the famous Duckor Collection. My set was now complete, but certainly not finished. Reviewing my notes for this sale, I discovered that I had upgraded more than 30 coins in the set AFTER I purchased the 1927-D.

I am proud to have been the guardian of these beautiful coins for a short period of time. More than 40 of the 53 double eagles are either CAC-certified, finest-known, or tied for finest-known. They all belong in great collections. Enjoy them as much as I have.

Happy hunting,

Rollo Fox"



Mr. Fox aboard his show jumper, 101st Airborne. Rollo plans to use the proceeds of this sale to build a retirement home for show jumper horses, where they can be cared for long after their careers are over.



The HFW² Collection

When choosing a name for the collection, our consignor requested The HFW Collection, representing the first initials of the grandchildren: Helen, French, and William. Wouldn't you know it, on Thanksgiving day, infant Walter was born. The name of the collection was quickly changed to The HFW² Collection, for Helen ... French ... William ... and little Walter. This is a splendid and varied collection of U.S. type coins and high-grade key issues – many of the coins ranking among their Condition Census, while others are simply exceptional for the date and type. Gold and silver are predominant throughout the consignment, which includes 43 Platinum Night lots – the second-most of any individual consignor. We mention just a few of the lots here to demonstrate the scope and quality of this wonderful collection.

- 1833 B-1 quarter MS65 NGC, Browning's plate coin.
- 1800 B-19, BB-192 Draped Bust dollar, the finest AMERICA! example.
- 1843 Triple Date half dime PR67★ NGC, Ex: Kaufman.
- 1827 BD-1 Capped Head left quarter eagle MS65 NGC, tied for finest certified.
- 1827 BD-1 Capped Head left half eagle MS64+ PCGS, just one finer at PCGS.
- 1858 quarter eagle PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC, Ex: Seavey, Parmelee, Brand, Reed, Gaskill.
- 1895 Morgan dollar PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS, stark contrast.

Our consignor pointed out that he is still collecting, and still looking for the finest rarities that emerge for his long-held collections.



William and Helen



French and Walter

The Kodiak Collection

Exceptional silver and gold rarities highlight Platinum Night as well as Sessions 4, 5, and the online session as part of The Kodiak Collection. In particular, Platinum Night features a large number of coins that are sure to draw the attention of advanced collectors and series specialists, with 40 standout lots. Here are just a few of the numerous absolute and conditionally rare pieces:

- 1794 Flowing Hair dollar – the former Kissner specimen – certified VF30 NGC.
- 1892-S Morgan dollar, a prime condition rarity certified MS66 PCGS.
- 1894-O Morgan dollar, Ex: Eliasberg, among the finest certified as MS65 PCGS. CAC.
- 1855 gold dollar, an incredible Type Two proof certified PR66★ Ultra Cameo NGC, the finest known.
- 1880 three dollar gold proof certified PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. None finer at PCGS.
- 1881 three dollar gold proof certified PR67★ Ultra Cameo NGC, only 54 proofs struck.
- 1879 Flowing Hair stella PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.
- 1807 Capped Bust Left half eagle, a Condition Census BD-8 example, certified MS65 PCGS. CAC.
- 1909-O Indian five, sole O-mint half eagle, MS64 NGC. The final New Orleans Mint gold issue.
- 1799 Capped Bust Right eagle MS64 PCGS, BD-10 Large Stars.
- 1909 Saint-Gaudens double eagle PR66 NGC. CAC. One of just 67 proofs struck.
- 1911 Saint-Gaudens double eagle PR67 NGC. Sparkling matte proof, one of the finest.



Dozens of other remarkable coins make up this impressive consignment, and we encourage you to view the entire collection by clicking the convenient link found on the auction home page and on each individual lot.

The "So Cal" Collection

Liberty Head half eagles, eagles, and double eagles appear in Platinum Night and throughout Session 5 to represent The "So Cal" Collection. Many of the pieces will delight branch mint gold enthusiasts, because the majority of the collection is focused on Carson City and San Francisco Mint issues. A total of 35 lots are included in our 600+ lot Platinum Night. Another 63 lots are distributed throughout Session 5, providing many excellent opportunities -- especially for Carson City collectors. A trio of three dollar gold pieces needs special mention, including an 1854-O three dollar certified MS63 NGC, the sole finest-certified example of this important single-year O-mint issue. The 1854-D three dollar grades AU50 NGC, and an 1855-S three is certified AU53 PCGS with CAC.



The Sakura Collection

Proof gold shines brightly from The Sakura Collection, and a splendid 1879 Flowing Hair stella certified PR67 Cameo PCGS shines brightest of all. The collection also includes 1891 gold proofs for the quarter eagle, half eagle, eagle, and double eagle – each is certified either PR66 or PR67 with Ultra or Deep Cameo surfaces, and each is at the top or near the top of its respective Condition Census. Not to be outdone, an 1887 gold dollar is tied for the finest certified, graded PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC.

The Joseph D. Osborne Collection

A splendid selection of early silver type joins an equally impressive group of colonial coppers and large cents, including circulation strike and proof formats, topped off with an assortment of colorfully toned later silver issues from the 19th century. Examples from The Joseph D. Osborne Collection are seen in every session including Platinum Night, with a few online session pieces, too. Highlights include the second-finest 1805 Browning-3 quarter certified MS65 PCGS CAC ... the third-finest 1807 Browning-1 quarter graded MS64★ NGC CAC ... a Condition Census 1817/3 Bust half, Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green/Eric P. Newman Collection, MS64 NGC ... a conditionally rare B-5, BB-27 Flowing Hair dollar certified MS62 NGC ... and an 1829 JR-4 Small 10C dime, MS66 PCGS, Ex: Pogue. Copper issues include a 1793 Sheldon-4 Chain cent certified AU53 NGC ... a 1795 S-74, B-2 large cent tied for the finest-known certified MS64 Brown PCGS CAC ... and an 1816 N-7 cent graded MS66 Brown PCGS, the former Naftzger-Cardinal-Pogue specimen. A proof N-10 large cent is the former Frothingham-Wilson-Pittman example, certified PR62 Brown, R.7 as a proof.



The Duquesne Collection, Part III

This exceptional collection of U.S. gold has yielded many rare and attractive gold pieces in previous appearances of The Duquesne Collection. Heritage is pleased to include several more important gold rarities from the collection, including an 1861-S Paquet twenty dollar gold piece – one of just 19,250 pieces struck in San Francisco with this modified reverse. With the Philadelphia issue using the Paquet Reverse virtually unavailable to collectors, the S-mint issue receives extreme pressure from type collectors as well as double eagle specialists. Two proof Liberty eagles will attract attention as well – an 1864 eagle certified PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC (Ex: Bass) and an 1865 PR65 Cameo NGC, with just eight pieces traced.

The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III

Alan writes: "I've seriously collected Massachusetts colonial silver coinage for nearly 60 years since I was in high school. Together with my 1792 patterns and my 1793 Chain and Wreath cents, they formed the nucleus of my collection of classic coinage reflecting early American history.

As with the 1792-93 coinage, I was always highly selective in my search for the best of the best Massachusetts silver in the pre-slab era, focusing on aesthetics over technical condition. Specifically, full broad planchets, minimal trimming of the outer peripheral legends, full outer beaded border, full strike, minimal as-struck planchet splits and defects, and good surfaces and color. This also explains why my Massachusetts silver collection appears incomplete, lacking certain relatively common varieties that are never found matching my criteria.

This also explains why I often have duplicates of certain varieties as I could not pass up a really attractive piece and each one has its own personality, often dramatically different in die state like my three Noe-1 Pine Tree shillings. I've always avoided clashed die pieces and own the only two Noe-5 Oak Tree shillings and the only Noe-6 Oak Tree shilling that I have ever seen from early die states with strong tree details.

Certified grading of Massachusetts silver coinage is particularly difficult to understand as there seems to be little regard for aesthetics, even for pieces that are technically unworn. Mint State Massachusetts colonial silver need not have luster to qualify as Uncirculated. Luster depends upon where the piece was stored over the centuries. Many pieces were found in England where the cold, wet, foggy atmosphere tended to affect the appearance and color of so many early American coins of all metals that found their way back to England.

My Massachusetts silver collection of some 35 choice pieces has been split up into three co-equal auctions by quality, value, and variety, due to its size, on advice from various knowledgeable collectors. I will miss them but am comforted knowing they will be appreciated for years to come."

The Alan V. Weinberg Collection was formed over a period of 60 years, with all of Alan's coins and medals certified for the first time prior to their Heritage Auction appearances. This is our third installment from his incomparable collection. No aspect of this long-held collection should escape the full attention of Colonial collectors and advanced medal specialists. Here are just a few notable highlights from the current selection at 2020 FUN:

- 1652 Pine Tree shilling, Small Planchet, MS64 PCGS. Noe-16, W-835, Salmon 2-B, R.2.
- 1652 Pine Tree shilling, Large Planchet, Reversed N, MS64 PCGS. Noe-6, W-720, Salmon 5-D, R.6.
- 1652 Oak Tree shilling, IN at Bottom, extraordinary MS65 PCGS. Noe-4, W-460, Salmon 2-D, R.4.
- 1867 Cyrus W. Field Congressional Gold Award, Impressive 27-Ounce Gold Medal, Julian PE-10, MS62 NGC.
- 1858 Tiffany & Co. Gold Medal, MS63 Prooflike NGC. Presented to Dr. Clark Armstone Duckett, Assistant Surgeon R.N.
- 1858 S.S. *Central America* Lifesaving Medal, MS64 NGC. Presented by Virginia to Captain Herndon's widow.



The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II

Heritage is pleased to present an additional selection of U.S. gold coins from The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, which previously highlighted the 2019 ANA World's Fair of Money. Mrs. Steinbrenner had a true collector's interest in gold coins, and enjoyed expanding the collection to include some of the finest gold type coins Heritage has ever had the privilege to offer. The 2020 FUN Show Signature auction includes an additional 27 lots from the collection, including an 1830 Capped Bust Left quarter eagle, MS65 PCGS, a Condition Census example. Other rarities include an 1832 Capped Head Left half eagle, MS64 PCGS, tied for finest at PCGS (Ex: Pogue) and an exceptional 1898 Liberty twenty, PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC.



Joan Zieg Steinbrenner was active in a large number of philanthropic organizations until her death in December 2018. She was a founding member of several civic organizations and sat on the boards of numerous local and national societies and foundations. In 2017, St. Joseph's Hospitals Foundation honored her as a "Community Hero" for her work with the hospitals.

George and Joan's four children (Hank, Jessica, Jennifer, and Hal) continue the Steinbrenner family's 45-year ownership of the New York Yankees and other sports-related ventures.

The Warshaw Family Collection

Three early gold pieces make up the compact, high-value Warshaw Family Collection. Each piece is sure to command strong demand among collectors:

- 1795 Capped Bust Right eagle MS61 NGC. 13 Leaves, BD-1, sought-after first-year type.
- 1795 Capped Bust Right half eagle MS64 NGC. Rare Small Eagle BD-2 variety, first year of gold coinage.
- 1796 No Stars quarter eagle MS63 NGC. BD-2, among the finest known of this one-year type.



The Ellijay Georgia Collection

An excellent collection of Dahlgren gold comes from The Ellijay Georgia Collection. Platinum Night and Session 5 lots include collectible examples of D-mint gold dollars, quarter eagles, half eagles, as well as the sole three dollar issue (1854-D) — including key dates for all of the denominations. The coins are certified in grades ranging from XF40 to AU58. Gold dollars include the 1855-D (AU53 NGC), 1856-D (AU58 PCGS), and the scarce Confederate issue 1861-D (AU50). Quarter eagles feature the 1855-D (AU55 NGC) and 1856-D (AU53 PCGS), as well as the 1839-D (AU55 PCGS, important for type). Half eagles include the 1842-D in both Large Date, Large Letters (XF45 PCGS) and Small Date (AU55 NGC) plus ten other scarce and eminently collectible issues.

The Bellevue Collection

The Bellevue Collection of 1794 large cents fills more than a dozen pages of Floor Session 1, a must-view for Sheldon variety collectors regardless of collection size or completeness. Our consignor has generously provided this description of his long-held attraction to the 1794 large cents:

"Those who collect the '94s know who I am, especially the Boyz of '94 and many EAC dealers. So, my thoughts. Ah! ... an assemblage of 1794 large cents, Sheldon varieties, ranks among the few disciplines in all of Federally minted coins that reflect the best aspects of coin collecting. It certainly is what collecting large cents by variety is all about. The earliest coins made by our own fledgling Philadelphia Mint include coins made from dies cut by hand, often with amusing errors due to inexperience. Impure copper (donated, in part, by everyday citizens) resulted in planchet imperfections both mild and severe, as well as an array of interesting shades of copper toning. The Mint tried mightily to make durable dies – but it did not succeed in that sophomore year, resulting in so many varieties of large cents, much to our collecting delight.



I have collected coins continuously since 1983 (I first started in 1964) in many U.S. series, but none have charmed me as much as these '94s. The present collection was formed rather slowly over a period of 23 years. A busy, full-time dental practice did not afford me a lot of time to attend many coin shows early in my career. I would typically obtain about three 1794s a year. Attending only two coin shows per year, I would also get them from auctions and a handful of EAC dealers.

It is difficult to pick a favorite -- their uniqueness makes them all interesting. Nevertheless, the heads of '93 have always been among my favorites. My pockets weren't deep enough to collect the NCs (and, too, I had other collecting interests). The S-37 always eluded my grasp. At best I ended up the under bidder. The pedigrees of the coins speak to a long history of interest and passion inspired by these cents. Many prominent numismatists grace the lists. Obtaining pristine examples across the board is impossible, adding to the challenge.

Due to health considerations, it is now time for me to pass these artifacts to a new generation of custodians. I know they will find the same interest and intrigue in the history and minting of these coins that I have."

The Tall Grass Prairie Collection

Our consignor is a lifelong collector, having earned his Cub Scout badge for a Jefferson nickel collection 1938-1960 in 1960. Along the way, he formed many other collections, including a complete Morgan dollar collection (104 coins) in 1997. Later, he assembled complete sets of proof Barber dimes and proof Barber quarters, each of which attained #2 all-time status in those categories among PCGS Registry Sets. The present consignment includes proof Seated dimes plus 14 near-Gem and Gem proof Seated dollars. The Seated dimes appear as part of Session 1, and the dollars are primarily in Platinum Night and Session 4, with two pieces in the online session. The dime collection ranks #2 current and all-time in the Liberty Seated Dimes, Proof (1858-1891) PCGS category, while the Seated dollars rank within the top five of assorted proof Seated dollar PCGS Registry Sets. Still actively collecting, our consignor is an enthusiastic member of EAC, and he is just four coins short of completing the 244 Newcomb varieties of Middle Date large cents. He continues to attend many coin shows and events, and has authored a detailed series studying the progressive die failure of 1831 N-12 and 1855 N-9 large cents.

The Tall Grass Prairie Collection gets its name from land 10 miles from the Mississippi River, which our consignor has carefully restored to Tall Grass Prairie, with adjacent oak-hickory old-growth woods. He is a recently retired dentist from a 42-year practice and says, "I have a 40-year marriage to a wonderful wife who has – and continues to indulge and accompany me – in the pursuit of my hobby, as well as Church and community works and passions. I am the father of four and grandfather to ten grandchildren, the oldest currently 12 years old."





The Key Coin Collection

Our consignor, Dr. Joseph G. Gomez writes:

"Back in 1959, I had received a 1909-S Indian Head cent as pocket change. Taking it to a coin shop next door to my dad's jewelry store, I was thrilled to walk out of there with \$25.00 for my cent. Of course, the next day I was not so pleased to see my cent in his case for a \$125.00.

It was at that moment (at age 9) that I was completely hooked as a future numismatist, and I was soon subscribing to *Coin World* and poring over grey sheets. By age 10 I had my own homemade electrified sign advertising me as the "Key Coin Shop" of Holyoke, MA. I had space in my father's jewelry store, provided so I could be operational. It was there that an experienced coin dealer handed over three rolls of \$20 Liberty gold pieces for me to sell (@ \$44.00 per coin) and prove to him that I could turn a profit for both of us.

I graduated from Dental School in 1978, allowing me to invest in better coins, such as Territorial gold pieces, which I love because of the history that goes along with them. For me to be able to hold a piece of history in my hand is all a part of the journey.

Now after 60 years of collecting, I feel it is time to let someone else enjoy the pride of ownership that I have been fortunate enough to have known. Two of my favorite coins in this collection are the 1848 CAL. quarter eagle gold coin and the 1796 16 Star half dollar (previously owned by Emery May Norweb), which are a part of the collection that I have assembled over time. I've come a long way since 1959, and my appreciation for coins has only continued to grow since that magical 1909-S Indian Head cent. It certainly has been quite a ride, complete with great coins, good friends, and fond memories."

The Watermark Collection

Early type takes center stage for The Watermark Collection. Excellent collector coins in choice grades run throughout this high quality consignment. Here are just a few notable coins:

- **Early copper:** 1793 half cent C-3, B-3 XF40 PCGS ... 1796 half cent With Pole C-2, B-2 VF30 PCGS ... 1793 Chain cent AMERI S-1, B-1 AU50 PCGS CAC ... 1793 Chain cent AMERICA S-2, B-2 AU53 PCGS CAC, Ex: Mougey-Downing ... 1793 Liberty Cap cent S-13, B-20 VF30 PCGS CAC.
- **Early silver:** 1792 half disme Judd-7, Pollock-7, XF45 PCGS CAC ... 1796 quarter B-2 Cracked Obverse die AU53 PCGS, fourth finest known ... 1794 Flowing Hair half dollar O-101a VF35 PCGS CAC ... 1796 Draped Bust half dollar O-101 15 Stars VF35 PCGS CAC ... 1796 Draped Bust half dollar O-102 16 Stars VF35 PCGS ... 1797 Draped Bust half dollar O-101a VF30 PCGS CAC ... 1794 Flowing Hair dollar B-1, BB-1, VF35 PCGS Ex: Mougey.

The collection includes a great group of Seated dollars, with an 1851 original circulation strike certified MS62 PCGS, nicely toned, and an 1873-CC graded XF45 PCGS, the rarest Carson City Seated dollar. An impressive collection of Barber quarters frequents Platinum Night (including a spectacular 1913-S certified MS66+ PCGS CAC), with other Barber quarters in Session 1 and the online session.



The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection

Michelle started coin collecting at farm auctions in the 1980s, where she would buy “nice unusual” coins that nobody else wanted. When she moved to Washington D.C. and dated her future husband, she searched out local and regional auctions, and later attended a local coin show. She soon realized that the social aspect of coin collecting was at least as much fun as buying the coin. Michelle advanced to regional and national coin shows. There, she met many of the dealers, collectors (and auctioneers) – people she grew to love. It was during this time where she decided to concentrate on proof coins with either deep cameo or cameo contrast, which represented the best of what the designer of the coin wanted to portray. Over the years she put together complete Registry Sets of proof “unloved coins” all in cameo or deep cameo. She was never happier than attending a late-night auction session “playing” with the old-fashioned auctioneer (Bob Merrill). The coins presented in this auction represent sets that she wanted to return to the community, because while they appear easy, they are much more difficult to put together than the population reports would indicate. Michelle asked for a named collection so that she could thank all the folks who made her so happy over years at shows and auctions. Those people are more numerous than all of the coins she collected.

The Lockhart Collection, Part III

This collector has a discerning eye for early and rare date gold coins. A carefully curated group of pieces was assembled over the years, including the current consignment that includes an elusive 1796 Capped Bust Right Small Eagle ten, BD-1, R.4 certified AU58 NGC CAC, and an 1821 Capped Head Left half eagle – a rare early gold issue with star 13 near the curl (BD-1, high R.6) graded AU53 PCGS CAC. All Lockhart Collection coins display original color with dazzling eye appeal.



The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV

Bust half dollars became Dale Friend's main focus in 2009 or thereabouts, and his collection remains recognized as the #4 PCGS Registry Set in the All-Time Finest Early Half Dollars with Major Varieties, Circulation Strikes (1794-1839) category. Part IV of The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars includes 15 exceptional lots from the 1810s through the 1830s. Each coin reflects the Dale Friend "eye" for quality. We note a Premium Gem Uncirculated 1828 O-109 Square Base 2, Large 8s (Ex: Oliver Jung-Dale Friend) certified MS66 by PCGS with CAC ... a high-grade 1814 O-102a graded MS66 PCGS, the sole finest-certified for the variety ... and a splendid 1818/7 Large 8 O-103a coin, Ex: Pogue-Friend, certified MS64 PCGS CAC (a high Condition Census example). Dale's keen collector instincts have been on display for many years, and he has assembled many important collections along the way. He has been a valued Heritage client and consignor for many years, and it is indeed our pleasure to offer his outstanding collection of Bust halves.

Selections from the Don Kutz Collection

A previous Heritage consignor and longtime client, Don Kutz writes:

"Like many young collectors in the 1950s, I found filling the holes in blue Whitman albums exciting and rewarding. I liked Buffalo nickels — especially because of their toning and strike variations. As a young collector, I created a program to gather as many Buffalo nickels as I could. I announced to my friends and family that I would pay them 6 cents for every Buffalo nickel they brought me. I collected over 40 rolls of dated Buffalos. I still have many of them today. My collecting interests expanded in the summer of 1999, when I sold my Gem Buffalo set, which at the time was in the top 5 of all sets. Many of my Buffalos have migrated into today's top-registered sets. I now enjoy the chase of coins with some pizzazz. This includes gold coins, silver, and even some Buffalo nickels."



We are pleased to present Don's current consignment, which includes Platinum Night coins, plus additional pieces in Sessions 1 and 5. Reminiscent of his early collecting days, a near-Gem 1955 Doubled Die Obverse Lincoln cent grades MS64+ Red PCGS CAC, and a 1916 Buffalo nickel is certified PR67+ PCGS. Two immaculate gold pieces include a 1915 eagle with terrific visual quality, MS66 PCGS CAC. A 1900 quarter eagle grades PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS, from the JD-1 dies.

The Hayden Collection



Aside from a beautiful 1909-S VDB cent certified MS65 Red and Brown NGC and one other Lincoln cent, The Hayden Collection exclusively features three dollar gold pieces in grades ranging from MS60 to MS62, to be seen in Platinum Night and Floor Session 5. Branch mint issues include the 1854-D, 1855-S, and 1856-S, and each these three dollar pieces feature warm, luminous surfaces and attractive, original mint luster. Several of the coins feature prooflike surfaces, as often seen on the low-mintage three dollar issues.

The Green Isle Collection

The Green Isle Collection had its beginnings more than 25 years ago in the Midwest, starting with a Short Set of Walking Liberty halves assembled in the 1990s. Our consignor worked with a favorite local coin shop and loved the Walkers so much he decided to put the full set together, including some fine examples of the early dates. Soon our consignor's love for coins expanded to other silver and nickel series, which he assembled with the same care. Several of the key pieces are included in this consignment.

The Spring Creek Collection, Part II

The Spring Creek Collection was formed over the past 25 years with a primary focus on silver issues in the Bust, Seated and Barber series. Original surfaces and eye appeal have been of utmost importance to the owner. Many low-mintage and rare issues are included, such as an affordable 1806/5 B-1 Draped Bust quarter certified XF40 PCGS, an 1872-CC Seated dollar in pleasing VF, and an 1842-O Small Date quarter in VF30 (a rare *Guide Book* variety). A number of wonderful Bust pieces in collector grades as well as Seated coins across all denominations are choice for their certified grades. Additional pieces from the Spring Creek Collection appear throughout the FUN online session and in weekly Heritage auctions.



The Simba Collection

Type One Liberty Head double eagles from the 1850s is the sole focus of The Simba Collection, which emphasizes the branch mint issues in grades ranging from XF40 to AU58. New Orleans twenties include the 1850-O, 1851-O, 1852-O, 1853-O, 1857-O, and 1858-O, while the San Francisco double eagles range in date from 1854-S to 1858-S. Philadelphia twenties fill in most of the gaps, dating 1850-1858, with the 1852 the doubled date variety (Cherrypickers' FS-301). This is a solid group of circulated Type One double eagles, each coin well above-average for the grade.

The Cripple Creek Collection

A nice consignment of silver Leshar dollars comes from The Cripple Creek Collection, with HK-789, HK-791, HK-795, and HK-796 representatives – most are in Mint State, PCGS graded between MS61 to MS63. A.B. Bumstead Type Two, Boyd Park, Geo. Mullen, and imprint type examples are sure to attract many Leshar dollar enthusiasts. The 2020 *Guide Book* includes a discussion about these interesting and rare medals/So-Called dollars on page 428 of that reference.



The RFK Collection

The RFK Collection offers early gold and silver type, gold and silver commemoratives, and a few early large cents, with selections in Floor Sessions 1 and 4, plus several coins in Sunday's online-only session. Those seeking hidden value should pay attention to Lot 7429 in the online auction, an Overton-126 Small Head half dollar, with smooth wear and original-looking surfaces certified AG03 PCGS.

Heritage makes it easy to place your bids either before or during the auction. If you are attending the FUN Show in person, please participate in as many of our floor sessions as possible -- there is nothing like the excitement of a well-attended live auction. Live telephone bidding and interactive online bids through HERITAGELive!® state of the art, and available to you wherever you are in the world. As always, we can accept your bids via e-mail, fax, or regular mail before the auction.

One way or the other, please put our auction dates and times on your calendar, and do not miss a minute of the action. We hope to see you in Orlando, and wish you the best of luck with your bids.

Sincerely,

Greg Rohan
President

Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President

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SESSION ONE

COLONIALS

- 3001** 1652 Oak Tree Threepence, No IN on Obverse — Damage or Tooling — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Noe-27, W-300, Salmon 5-Aii, R.5. The definition is generally bold, despite a couple of weak peripheral areas. A dig is on the beads near the first N in ENGLAND. A majority of the coin exhibits granular gunmetal patina, but the high points are mostly steel-gray. Listed on page 40 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Baltimore Sale (Stack's Bowers, 11/2012)*, lot 6305, which realized \$1,997.50.
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1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, VF30
IN on Obverse, Noe-22



- 3002** 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, IN on Obverse VF30 PCGS. Noe-22, W-400, Salmon 2b-B, R.5. Attribution markers include a tall 65 in the date, the first S in MASATHVSETS properly engraved forward, and the feet in MA joined together. The Kendall cataloger noted that the coin weighs 35.7 grains. The obverse is struck slightly off-center toward 2 o'clock. Both sides are wavy, as usual, with softness along most of the left obverse, and on the I in VI. A pleasing example with charcoal-gray and silvery patina. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Lester Merkin (3/1967)*, lot 1; *Henry P. Kendall Foundation Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015)*, lot 2347; *The Poulos Family Collection, Part II / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2019)*, lot 4471. NGC ID# 2ARJ, PCGS# 45360 Base PCGS# 19
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1652 Oak Tree Shilling, MS61
Rare Noe-2, ANDO Variety



- 3003** 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, ANDO, MS61 NGC. Noe-2, W-440, Salmon 1-B, R.7. Ex: Donald G. Partrick Collection. 68.9 grains. This variety was missing from the Picker and Garrett Collections, and most other major collections of the past half-century. The Donald Groves Partrick example is far sharper than the Norweb piece, the Stearns-Roper coin, the Hain specimen, and most others from major sales of the last three decades. Only the Ford coin is comparable. The present rich silver-gray shilling is generally sharp throughout, aside from slight softness near the edge at 3 o'clock on the obverse and at 9 o'clock on the reverse. A mint-made edge flaw affects the top of the G. Close to ideal centering.
Ex: *Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 5/1997)*, lot 331; *Donald Groves Partrick Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015)*, lot 5527. NGC ID# 2ARM, PCGS# 45363 Base PCGS# 20
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**1652 Pine Tree Threepence, AU53
Noe-34, Ex: Norweb-Partrick**



- 3004** 1652 Pine Tree Threepence, Pellets at Trunk, AU53 NGC. Noe-34, W-630, Salmon 1-A, R.4. Ex: Norweb, Partrick. 17.3 grains. Pellets at Trunk. This deep steel-gray example shows a bold tree and an unmarked obverse. A small cluster of abrasions is noted near the first numeral in the denomination. As usual for Noe-34, the obverse appears off center toward 12 o'clock, but the reverse is nicely centered. Noe-34 and Noe-35 threepence coins were produced from the same obverse and reverse dies. Noe-35 has the reverse further engraved with the D in NEW ENGLAND backward and the addition of ANO. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Henry Grunthal (12/1952); Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1223; Jon Hanson (11/1987); Donald Groves Partrick Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5613. NGC ID# 5JDS, PCGS# 45365 Base PCGS# 21

- 3005** 1652 Pine Tree Sixpence, Pellets at Trunk — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Noe-33, Salmon 2-B, R.3. Both sides exhibit light steel-blue toning on the somewhat rough gray surfaces of this piece that has the obverse typically off-center, characteristic of the variety. The flan is slightly wavy from the rocker press that struck the coins directly on the planchet strip. After striking, the individual coins were trimmed, in this case carefully around the reverse, leaving the obverse with an off-center appearance.

**1652 Pine Tree Shilling, AU Details
Noe-1, W-690, Large Planchet
Depicted In Crosby**



- 3006** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Pellets at Trunk — Spot Removed — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Noe-1, W-690, Salmon 1-A, R.2. 75 grains. The Roman numerals in the denomination are closely spaced, and the 6 in the date is substantially larger than the adjacent 5. This Large Planchet Pine Tree shilling resembles other Noe-1 representatives with straight clips all around the edges, likely done at John Hull's Boston Mint. The planchet is typically wavy with strong detail at the upper borders and softer definition at the lower rims on each side. The central motifs are strong and minimally worn. Light gray surfaces exhibit hints of gold and lilac color with considerable remaining luster. The only blemishes are discoloration over TS and a spot after (MASATHVSET)S, both with light scratches that explain the Details grade. This piece is depicted by a line drawing as figure 16 on page 58 of Sylvester S. Crosby's *Early American Coins*. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Lester Merkin (10/1972), lot 487 (envelope accompanies) where it is stated that this coin is from the Bushnell and R. Coulton Davis collections. This piece is one of three coins illustrated on the front cover of the Merkin catalog.

**1652 Pine Tree Shilling, VF20
Small Planchet, Noe-29**



- 3007** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, VF20 PCGS. Noe-29, W-930, Salmon 11-F, R.3 70.22 grains. Noe-29 is distinctive for the "heavy" 5 in the date, as well as the D in ENGLAND being entered over a reversed D. This Small Planchet shilling is among the more plentiful varieties of the Massachusetts silver coinage. The present piece displays deep olive-gray patina in the fields with lighter golden-gray relief elements. Both sides are a trifle off center toward 6 o'clock. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

**1652 Small Planchet Pine Tree Shilling, VF25
Scarce Noe-25, Salmon 8-E**



- 3008** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, VF25 PCGS. Noe-25, W-890, Salmon 8-E, R.5. 66.23 grains. Steel-gray on the obverse with some surface scratches that combine with striking weakness on the upper-right of that side. The reverse shows darker gray fields with some scratches and surface roughness. Lighter silver on the raised devices. The reverse die is cracked through N.DO. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

- 3009** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, VF25 PCGS. Noe-16, W-835, Salmon 2-B, R.2. 65.90 grains. From middle-state dies with breaks in the left-side branches and on the beads beneath the tree. This cream-gray example has full legends and no noticeable marks. A small edge flaw is noted at 8:30. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 Guide Book. Ex: 72nd Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2007), lot 4678; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 5; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 3, which realized \$3,737.50. NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

**1652 Small Planchet Pine Tree Shilling
Noe-25, VF30**



- 3010** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, VF30 PCGS. Noe-25, W-890, Salmon 8-E, R.5. 61.57 grains, making this one of the lightest weight Small Planchet Pine Tree shillings that we have seen. The planchet is thin and a trifle uneven, with localized points of wear around the borders. Nonetheless, most of the legends are clear or at least readable. The strike is well-centered on each side, and the smooth surfaces display pleasing smoke-gray patina. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

**1652 Pine Tree Shilling, VF30
Small Planchet, Noe-29, W-930**



- 3011** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, VF30 PCGS. Noe-29, W-930, Salmon 11-F, R.3. 69.3 grains. Diagnostics for this Small Planchet Pine Tree shilling variety include the heavy 5 in the date below the L in ENGLAND, and the D punched over a reversed D. The coin is largely well-centered and evenly struck with normal evidence of wear. Only NEW E is indiscernible; the rest of the design is strong for the VF grade level. Golden-gray patina deepens around the edges. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

**1652 Pine Tree Shilling, XF45
Noe-29, Small Planchet**



- 3012** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, XF45 PCGS. Noe-29, W-930, Salmon 11-F, R.3 71.1 grains. The D in ENGLAND is punched over an errant, reversed D on this Small Planchet Pine Tree shilling. This lightly worn example displays smooth pewter-gray surfaces with peripheral daubs of deeper gunmetal color. The reverse is well-centered, although the obverse is slightly off center toward 9 o'clock, with ASAT running off the flan. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

**(1659) Lord Baltimore Groat, VF30
Rare Maryland Colonial Issue, W-1010**



- 3013** (1659) Lord Baltimore Fourpence VF30 NGC. Hodder 1-A, W-1010, R.6. The "Large bust and shield" variety, perhaps better described as the off-center bust, since it is placed too low in the field and closely approaches the exergue legends. Rarer than the sixpence, the fourpence (or groat) has only two die varieties. Hodder 2-B is essentially uncollectible, which focuses demand on the present variety. This piece has complete, bold legends with deep lavender and steel-blue toning. The lower left obverse field has parallel marks, but the surfaces are otherwise smooth. The late die state with a prominent break between the V in IV and the right shield border. Listed on page 42 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 30, 5 finer (11/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3540; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3634. NGC ID# 2U3J, PCGS# 32

**(1659) Lord Baltimore Sixpence, Choice XF
Small Bust, Hodder 2-C, W-1060**



- 3014** (1659) Lord Baltimore Sixpence XF45 NGC. Hodder 2-C, W-1060, R.5. This variety features a Small Bust of Cecil Calvert, who ordered copper denarii, and silver fourpence, sixpence, and shillings from London's Tower Mint for circulation in colonial Maryland. The reverse die is attributed by the close spacing of INI and the cross above Lord Baltimore's family coat of arms. Strike detail is uneven over the upper-left portion of the portrait and shield, while the legends are crisp. Both sides are smooth and well-centered with silver surfaces and accents of pale gold and lavender. A few small planchet flaws appear through the upper curls. Listed on page 42 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2U3K, PCGS# 33

- 3015** Undated London Elephant Token, LON DON — Tooled — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Betts-82, Hodder 2-D, W-12060, High R.6. Auction appearances of Elephant tokens are dominated by W-12040, a GOD PRESERVE LONDON variety. W-12060, with a LON DON legend, is much rarer. This mahogany-brown example shows a dig and smoothing on the upper obverse field. The field within, and to the left, of the shield also shows tooling. The surfaces are lightly porous. As usual for W-12060, the upper right reverse is bulged, as struck from a sunken die. Listed on page 48 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Ted L. Craig Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2012), lot 6208, which realized \$3,818.75.

- 3016** 1723 Hibernia Farthing, DEI GRATIA — Double Struck — MS63 Brown PCGS. M. 2.1-Bc.1, W-12350, R.5. Although unmentioned as such on the PCGS insert, this Select Uncirculated Hibernia farthing is double struck. The king has a double profile, and all peripheral legends show evidence of two strikes. The left borders expanded outward from the strikes, giving the coin a slightly oval appearance. Toned chocolate-brown aside from a blush of deeper steel-gray on the left obverse. Listed on page 46 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Ted L. Craig Collection; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 2/2013), lot 92, which realized \$822.50. NGC ID# 2AT6, PCGS# 176

- 3017** 1740-BB French Colonies Half Sou Marque MS65 NGC. Breen-690, Vlack-325, R.1. Issued by the Strasbourg Mint in France, identified by the heart and rowel symbols and the BB mintmark. Sharply struck and satiny with unabraded and moderately oxidized cream-gray surfaces. The single finest example of the variety certified at NGC (11/19). NGC ID# 2AVR, PCGS# 158600

**1785 Connecticut Copper, XF45
M. 2-A.4, Roman Head**



- 3018** 1785 Connecticut Copper, Bust Right, Roman Head, M. 2-A.4, W-2310, Low R.6, XF45 PCGS. An extraordinary example of this elusive variety from the scarcer die combination for the Roman Head coppers. The obverse die (2) was combined with two reverse dies (A.1 and A.4), and examples are typically found in low grades, often with rough surfaces. This Choice XF is a pleasant exception, displaying glossy medium brown surfaces and excellent eye appeal. PCGS# 685150 Base PCGS# 316

**1787 Hercules Head Connecticut Copper
Ex: Frederic B. Taylor Collection
Fine 12, Miller 7-I**



- 3019** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, Hercules Head, M. 7-1, W-2830, R.6, Fine 12 PCGS. Pedigreed to the Frederick B. Taylor Collection, one of the most extensive and highly regarded holdings of Connecticut coppers. This example also served as the plate coin for the Hercules Head variety on page 53 of the 1990 *Coin World Comprehensive Catalog & Encyclopedia*. The attribution number 7 I is inked in the left obverse field. The right obverse field shows the inked letter M (for Miller). A nicely centered deep brown piece with slight obverse rim nicks at 3 o'clock and 9:30. Described in its Merkin auction appearance as "Nice VF ... one of the nicest Hercules Heads that we've ever seen." Population: 1 in 12, 2 finer (11/19).
Ex: Lester Merkin (10/1973), lot 155; Frederick B. Taylor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1987), lot 2408, which realized \$770. PCGS# 686410 Base PCGS# 361

**1787 Immunis Columbia Copper, AU53
W-5680, Eagle Reverse**



- 3020** 1787 Immunis Columbia, Eagle Reverse, AU53 PCGS. W-5680, High R.4. Plain Edge, as almost always. Crosby and Breen, among others have written that this intriguing issue was intended as a pattern for a proposed 1787 coinage, although more recent studies by Michael Hodder, published in the January 1991 issue of *The Colonial Newsletter*, suggest that the coppers were intended for circulation. The W-5680 variety, which is moderately plentiful and known in various circulated grades, supports the latter theory. This About Uncirculated example is well-struck with deep olive-brown patina. Neither side has significant marks or blemishes. Listed on page 57 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# BFJL, PCGS# 841

**'1776' Machin's Mills Halfpenny
Extremely Rare Small Date Variety
Vlack 9-76B**



- 3021** '1776' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Small Date, CEORCIVS — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Vlack 9-76B, W-7800, R.7. The Small Date 1776 is key to a *Guide Book* set of Machin's Mills imitation British halfpence. None have been certified by PCGS, at least without a Genuine designation, and NGC has certified just one example, the MS62 Brown Eric P. Newman specimen. This is a nicely detailed deep walnut-brown halfpenny with a granular central reverse. The surfaces have been burnished to conceal evidence of past burial. An important addition to an advanced Early American collection. Listed on page 69 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Mike Ringo; Robert M. Martin.

- 3022** 1786 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Poor / Fair Details. Crosby 1-A, W-1940, High R.6. The Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia states that W-1940 "is believed to have been made at Machin's Mills. All examples show extensive wear." The rare variety is key to a *Guide Book* collection of Nova Constellatio coppers. The present deeply toned and moderately granular piece displays a streak of yellow-green verdigris on the reverse. The obverse shows only NOVA. The reverse exhibits the date, LIBERTAS, and about half of the wreath. Listed on page 56 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

**1786 Nova Constellatio Copper, Fine Details
Crosby 1-A, W-1940**



- 3023 1786 Nova Constellatio Copper — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Crosby 1-A, W-1940, R.6.** Light corrosion appears on both sides of this two-tone 1786 Nova Constellatio copper, one of the keys to the small but important series of pre-Federal coins. Nearly all known 1786 Nova Constellatio coppers, thought to be a product of Machin's Mills, are in low grades, typically with problems. Perhaps 19 or 20 examples survive today. This piece is two-tone as mentioned, with steel-brown fields and light brown devices. Despite the light corrosion and imperfect centering, this is an attractive example suitable for an advanced collection. Listed on page 56 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

**1787 Fugio Cent, XF Details
Cross After Date, Raised Rims
Rare Newman 1-Z Variety**



- 3024 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Raised Rims — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. N. 1-Z, W-6610, R.7.** Ex: Rob Retz Family Collection. This easily identifiable Fugio cent rarity pairs the distinctive Cross After Date obverse with the Raised Rims reverse. Only a dozen or so examples of Newman 1-Z have been identified, challenging even the most advanced specialists in their quests to complete a set of Fugio coppers by die variety. This piece, the Rob Retz example, is sharper than several other known coins. However, its surfaces are pitted. Golden-brown and deeper hues dominate. Listed on page 89 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.
Ex: L.S. Ruder Collection (*Stack's*, 9/1987), lot 250; *Goofy sale* (Mannheim Auctions, 8/2000), part of lot 94; Rob Retz Family Collection (*Stack's*, 11/2012), lot 6768; *The Poulos Family Collection, Part II / Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 4534.

- 3025 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, MS61 Brown NGC. N. 13-X, W-6855, R.2.** This is one of the frequently encountered Bank of New York Hoard varieties that is ideal for colonial type collecting purposes. These hoard coins are often available in Mint State and are usually attractive with lustrous surfaces. This glossy brown example has dark planchet laminations as struck, and lamination defects are normal for these coins that often come with prominent clash marks. Listed on page 89 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# AX5E, PCGS# 883

- 3026 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, MS62 Brown PCGS. N. 12-X, W-6820, R.3.** The tell-tale vertical die crack at 6 o'clock on the reverse indicates Newman's 'X' reverse, a mainstay of Fugio cents from the Bank of New York holdings. This is a colorful example with iridescent violet-blue, lime-green, and peach-gold toning. A flan flaw on the sun face is as issued. Listed on page 89 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# AX5E, PCGS# 883

**1787 N. 12-X Fugio Cent, MS64 Brown
Popular Hoard Variety for Type Collectors**



- 3027 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. N. 12-X, W-6820, R.3.** Clashed dies exhibit delicate die cracks on each side of this impressive Gem. Chocolate-brown surfaces exhibit strong cartwheel luster with considerable original faded orange mint color and hints of iridescence. Almost certainly a Bank of New York hoard piece. Listed on page 89 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 98 in 64 (8 in 64+) Brown, 17 finer. CAC: 32 in 64, 10 finer (11/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 3783.
From *The Joseph D. Osborne Collection*. NGC ID# AX5E, PCGS# 883

**1783 Chalmers Sixpence, VF Details
Rare Small Date W-1775**



- 3028 1783 Chalmers Sixpence, Small Date — Plugged — NGC Details. VF. Breen-1015, W-1775, High R.6.** Ex: Ted L. Craig Collection. Annapolis, Maryland silversmith John Chalmers issued a series of silver tokens in 1783 to replace worn-out Spanish-American coinage. All Chalmers varieties are rare, though the shillings are encountered much more often than the other denominations. The sixpence varieties span from rare to uncollectible. Due to its sharpness on half the obverse and a majority of the reverse, the present piece is of considerable importance. A hole is plugged and tooled, effacing the CHA in CHALMERS, and the reverse shows uneven wear. Listed on page 53 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 3272; *The Poulos Family Collection, Part II / Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 4542.

**1783 Chalmers Shilling, VF30
Long Worm, W-1790**



- 3029 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Long Worm VF30 PCGS. Breen-1012, W-1790, R.4.** John Chalmers was a Maryland silversmith who wished to rid the region of worn-out and cut Spanish-American silver. Among his enigmatic issues is the Long Worm shilling, considered slightly rarer than its Short Worm counterpart. This unmarked medium gray example has generally clear legends and motifs. The reverse is moderately misaligned toward 10 o'clock. Listed on page 53 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2AUT, PCGS# 595

(1790) Albany Church Penny, XF Details
W-8500, D Over CHURCH, Ex: Newman



- 3030** (1790) Albany Church Penny, D Above CHURCH — Rim Damage — NGC Details. XF. Breen-1170, W-8500, R.7. The present well-pedigreed coin represents the rare Albany Church penny variety with a script D above CHURCH. The meaning of the “D” remains uncertain. It is frequently said to stand for the Latin “denarium” (penny), but this appears to be speculative. The two varieties appear to be comparable in rarity. This With D example has attractive chocolate brown coloration and smooth, hard surfaces. The rims are raised on both sides from the efforts of an idle hour long ago, but the design features are undisturbed and it retains much of its charm. Listed on page 77 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IX (Heritage, 11/2017), lot 15054; The Poulos Family Collection, Part II / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 4550.

1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent
W-8590, PR65 Red and Brown



- 3031** 1794 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent, NEW YORK, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Fuld-4, W-8590, R.1. Small ampersand above YORK. Circulation finish Talbot, Allum & Lee cents are the most available 18th century U.S. merchant tokens, but proofs are seldom encountered, especially with ample mint red. Orange-red fills the legends and the ship's rigging, while the open fields are toned steel-blue. Precisely struck and essentially void of marks. The quality is exceptional despite the occasional subtle russet spot. Listed on page 78 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Phoenix ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 97; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 3794.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2B5Y, PCGS# 90635

1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent, MS66 Brown
W-8620, Significant Reddish Undertones



- 3032** 1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent MS66 Brown PCGS. Fuld-1, W-8620, R.1 The lone variety for the 1795 issue, struck in Birmingham, England for New York City merchants Talbot, Allum, and Lee. This piece is in Premium Gem condition and well-struck. Although graded Brown, it displays significant copper-red undertones such that a Red and Brown grade was likely considered at PCGS before a more conservative assessment was rendered. Listed on page 78 of 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B63, PCGS# 640

1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent
PR65 Red and Brown, W-8620



- 3033** 1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Fuld-1, W-8620, R.6. W-8620 is R.1 as a business strike, but proofs are elusive, especially with a significant amount of remaining mint red. The English firm that struck the proofs, Peter Kempson & Co., probably made them to demonstrate the quality of their work to potential clients. This fully struck specimen has exemplary surfaces that show orange, mauve, and gunmetal-blue undertones. Listed on page 78 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B65, PCGS# 90641

1796 Half Penny Token, PR64 Brown
Copper Company of Upper Canada
Myddelton Token Mule, W-8910



- 3034** 1796 Copper Company of Upper Canada Token PR64 Brown PCGS. W-8910, R.7. The production of this muling, sought-after by both American and Canadian collectors, has long been shrouded in mystery. It is believed the obverse die was cut by Conrad Küchler, who was employed at the Soho Mint from 1790 through 1806, while the reverse was engraved by Noel-Alexandre Ponthon. These tokens were probably made as numismatic samples and were never intended for circulation either in the United States or Canada. This is a glossy proof with smooth mahogany-brown surfaces and razor-sharp detail. Listed on page 79 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B68, PCGS# 651

3035 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Large Military Bust MS62 Brown PCGS. Baker-4, Vlack 8-E, W-10220, Musante GW-109H, R.1. Glossy chocolate-brown color is intermingled with lighter tan and darker steel. Wisps of blue and iridescent toning add to the overall eye appeal. Sharply struck with close to coin turn and moderately reflective fields. Inspection beneath a loupe locates faded field abrasions. Listed on page 81 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 9 in 62 Brown, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 5047; Phoenix ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 104; Baltimore Sale (Stack's Bowers, 3/2010), lot 73; Baltimore Sale (Stack's Bowers, 11/2010), lot 136. NGC ID# 2B6L, PCGS# 667

3036 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button, Silver Restrike, PR62 PCGS. CAC. Baker-3A, Vlack 17-L, W-10380, Musante GW-107, R.5. Engrailed edge. London dealer W.S. Lincoln was the force behind the circa-1860 Large 3 copy dies production of the Draped Bust Washington & Independence cent. A majority were issued in copper. Silver pieces are very scarce. This fully struck and minimally marked specimen displays dappled navy-blue, golden-brown, and plum-red patina. Housed in a green label holder, and listed on page 82 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B6U, PCGS# 688

3037 1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent MS62 Brown PCGS. Baker-15, W-10610, Musante GW-15, R.2. This medium brown Washington cent reveals lilac, steel-blue, and ruby-red shades when rotated beneath a light. A prooflike example that has a precise strike and a mark-free appearance. Carbon is limited to a faint fingerprint fragment near UNUM. Listed on page 83 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 35, which realized \$2,070. NGC ID# 2B6Z, PCGS# 702

1791 Washington Cent, MS63 Brown
Baker-15, Large Eagle Reverse



3038 1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent MS63 Brown PCGS. Baker-15, Musante GW-15, W-10610, R.2. Copper, 30 mm, Lettered Edge. Glossy surfaces exhibit lovely dark brown toning with splashes of reddish patina. This lovely Select Mint State Washington piece has reflective fields with bold detail, save for the usual weakness in Washington's hair behind the forehead. Listed on page 83 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 26 in 63 Brown, 36 finer (11/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 3797.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2B6Z, PCGS# 702

1791 Washington Cent, MS64 Brown
Large Eagle, Baker-15



3039 1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Baker-15, W-10610, Musante GW-15, R.2. A prooflike near-Gem of this popular issue, a model for subsequent designs by Peter Getz and Jacob Perkins. Chocolate-brown surfaces reveal apple-green and lilac undertones once rotated beneath a light. Struck in Birmingham, England by the Westwood Mint in an attempt to secure a coinage contract with the United States. Population: 28 in 64 Brown, 8 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2B6Z, PCGS# 702

3040 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent MS62 Brown PCGS. Baker-16, W-10630, Musante GW-17, R.3. Baker-16, W-10630, R.3. A chocolate-brown example with prooflike fields and only one mentionable mark, on the eagle's left (facing) knee. The highpoints are toned gray. The design of this British token variety served as a model for the 1792 Getz patterns. Certified in a green label holder, and listed on page 83 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 37, which realized \$2,645. NGC ID# 2B73, PCGS# 705

3041 (1795) Washington Liberty & Security Penny, Plain Rims, MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-30, W-11050, Musante GW-45, R.2. A sharply struck, chocolate-brown Washington piece with glimpses of aquamarine within design recesses. Smooth and glossy overall with a wispy mark on the jaw and one thin line on the reverse near 7:30 that was likely on the flan prior to the strike. Listed on page 86 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B7V, PCGS# 767

(1795) Washington Liberty & Security Penny
Rare Corded Rim Variant, Baker-30E
MS64 Brown



3042 (1795) Washington Washington Liberty & Security Penny, Corded Rim, Bust Left, MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Baker-30E, W-11055, R.7. The rare variety with "corded" or engine-turned rims are far more regular than on the commonly seen Plain Rim variant and also show regular depressions or "teeth." Corded Rim examples seldom come to auction and when they do, they rarely are so well-preserved as this MS64 Brown representative. A distinct blue-violet overtone graces glossy mushroom-brown surfaces that show few flaws. The detail on Washington's portrait is excellent and the eagle's feathers are clear. Listed on page 86 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 64 Brown, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2B7W, PCGS# 784

C. 1800 Washington Funeral Medal
Baker-166A, Musante GW-70, AU53



3043 (1800) Washington Funeral Urn Medal, Silver AU53 PCGS. Baker-166A, Fuld 1-B, Musante GW-70. Holed as made. Newburyport, Massachusetts engraver Jacob Perkins prepared the several sets of dies for the Washington Funeral medals, mostly similar to that offered here, although a rare variety exists with GW below the urn, and another rare variety is identified with a skull and crossbones motif instead of the urn on the reverse. Neil Musante reports that advertisements for these Perkins medals appeared as early as January 3, 1800.

George Fuld identified several die pairs, including this 1-B die marriage that is the most plentiful variety. Medals from this die pair were struck in gold, silver, copper, and white metal (tin). The 1-B medals are the most plentiful of the various varieties, although they are scarce and in demand.

This pleasing AU53 example has slightly reflective light gray fields that exhibit scattered marks. Delicate gold and pale blue toning enhance the eye appeal of this historically important piece. Population: 5 in 53 (1 in 53+), 4 finer (9/19).

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# D4P6, PCGS# 928

HALF CENTS

1793 Half Cent, AU Sharpness
C-2, Single Year Type



3044 1793 C-2, B-2, R.3 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The 1793 half cent is a single year type, and is also the first year that coinage was produced for the public at the fledgling First Philadelphia Mint. Most 1793 half cents show substantial wear, but the present example is sharp. The obverse displays light lavender and sea-green toning, while the reverse is light brown with glimmers of brick-red from design crevices. Marks are few and unimportant. Although designated by PCGS as having environmental damage, this coin has generally pleasing surfaces and should please the early American collector. Our EAC grade VF30.

1793 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, XF Details



3045 1793 C-4, B-4, Low R.3 — Tooled — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Manley Die State 2.0. A variety typically seen in low grades. Detail is strong on this piece, although both sides exhibit cleaning left over from repair work performed in the obverse fields, where tooling is still visible with a loupe. The reverse is uniformly granular with no obvious repair work. Both sides display glossy chestnut-brown and lilac coloration. Our EAC grade VF20.

**1794 Half Cent, C-9, B-9, XF40
Rare Early Die State**



- 3046** 1794 High Relief Head, C-9, B-9, R.2, XF40 PCGS. CAC. Manley Die State 1.0, "rare," with no crack through cap. This walnut-brown example retains noticeable luster though the high points of the curls show wear. Relatively unabraded for the XF level, and certified in a green label holder. First year of the Bust Right type. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 1046. NGC ID# 2223, PCGS# 35063 Base PCGS# 35054

**1795 Lettered Edge Half Cent, VF30
C-1, B-1, Early Die State**



- 3047** 1795 Lettered Edge, C-1, B-1, R.2, VF30 PCGS. Manley Die State 1.0. The surfaces are a uniform light walnut-brown hue with a smooth, non-corroded appearance. Scattered light marks are apparent on both sides, including a small cluster of tiny scratches in the obverse field before Liberty's neck. Both sides have complete border dentils, and the edge lettering is clear. A plentiful variety, suitable for type purposes. Our EAC grade Fine 12. NGC ID# 2224, PCGS# 35067 Base PCGS# 1009
- 3048** 1802/0 Reverse of 1802, C-2, B-2, R.3, VG10 PCGS. Manley Die State 2.0. The 1802/0 is a much better half cent date. Two die marriages are known, the rare C-1 and the very scarce C-2. Neither has been certified at PCGS any finer than XF45. This Cohen-2 example has medium brown fields and lighter steel-gray devices. Marks are minimal for the grade, and we report only a slight rim knock over OF. Portions of HALF CENT are faint, as usual for C-2, but the remainder of the legend is bold, including the 0 underdigit. Our EAC grade VG8.
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 222D, PCGS# 35125 Base PCGS# 1057

**1804 Spiked Chin Half Cent, MS64 Brown
C-6, B-6, Late Reverse Die State**



- 3049** 1804 Spiked Chin, C-6, B-6, R.2, MS64 Brown NGC. Manley Die State 10.2. The deterioration of the reverse die is far advanced. A continuous rim cud stretches from the UNI in UNITED to the 20 in the fraction, while another wraps around MERICA to the right ribbon end, with a heavy crack extending from the left upright of the M to the dentils. This is a well-preserved burgundy-brown example with a sharp strike and ample luster. The surfaces are smooth and satiny. Our EAC grade MS60. NGC ID# 222G, PCGS# 35161 Base PCGS# 1075
- 3050** 1804 Spiked Chin, C-8, B-7, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Manley Die State 3.0. A bolt or other metal object was struck into the obverse die early in its long life, the cause of the "Spiked Chin" variety. The obverse outlasted three reverse dies (C-5, C-6, and C-7) before its retirement after striking C-8. This satiny and sharply struck chocolate-brown representative is smooth aside from unobtrusive field marks near the shoulder curl, and a brief line on the lower left of Liberty's neck. Our EAC grade AU55. C-8 Census: 4 in 62 Brown, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 222G, PCGS# 35167 Base PCGS# 1075
- 3051** 1804 Crosslet 4, No Stems, C-12, B-11, R.2, AU58 NGC. CAC. C-12 is the only Crosslet 4 die marriage without wreath stems, which makes attribution an easy task. Like most better grade examples, the present piece displays die erosion on the right obverse field, clash marks below the hair ribbon, and a die line through the E in UNITED. The surfaces are generally golden-brown despite slightly deeper tan patina on the portrait and portions of the reverse. Our EAC grade AU50. NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 35173 Base PCGS# 1072
- 3052** 1804 Plain 4, No Stems, C-13, B-10, R.1, MS62 Brown PCGS. Manley Die State 1.0, "scarce." The dies were slightly out of parallel, resulting in a soft strike on the upper left obverse and lower left reverse, while opposite areas of the coin are sharply impressed. A lustrous representative without any noticeable post-strike abrasions. Toned golden-brown and olive-green with a hint of gunmetal-gray on Liberty's profile. Our EAC grade AU50. NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 35176 Base PCGS# 1063

**1809 C-3, B-4, Half Cent, MS64 Brown
Lustrous Surfaces, CAC Approval**



- 3053** 1809 C-3, B-4, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Manley Die State 1.0. The dentils remain bold on the obverse, save for the stretch of the border above Liberty's head, while portions of the reverse periphery also retain their dentils. This is a lustrous Brown coin with burgundy surfaces that show traces of silvery-blue when rotated beneath a light. The strike is sharp, and neither side has noteworthy marks. Our EAC grade MS60. NGC ID# 222P, PCGS# 35224 Base PCGS# 1123

**1855 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS65+ Red
Highly Graded Braided Hair Type Coin**



- 3054** 1855 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65+ Red PCGS. A single die pair was used for half cent coinage in 1855. This Plus-graded Gem is tied for the finest in the Red category at PCGS. Luster abounds in bright copper-red hues, with frosty surfaces that show just a few traces of carbon. The obverse border dentils and some stars are weak, as is almost unavoidable on this issue. Our EAC grade MS65. Population: 44 in 65 (4 in 65+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 26YZ, PCGS# 35335 Base PCGS# 1235

PROOF HALF CENTS

**1841 B-3 Half Cent, PR65+ Brown
Second Restrike
From the Missouri Cabinet**



- 3055** 1841 Reverse of 1840 PR65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Second Restrike, B-3 (1-C), R.6. Ex: Missouri Cabinet Collection. 97.8 grains. The usual late die state of the obverse with a heavy die crack from the rim above star 2, joining stars 3 through 6, and just missing the upper point of star 7 where it joins the rim. The die crack is highlighted with bright orange mint color on its upper edge. Breen's Series V and Coleman's Group II.

Faded mint red remains on both sides of this olive-brown Gem proof that exhibits delicate blue overtones. A few splashes of dark toning appear on the obverse, including that in the left obverse field to the bottom edge of star 4. Our EAC grade PR63.

Ex: B. Max Mehl (*privately*, 1937); R. Henry Norweb Family (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 99; R. Tettenhorst (Bernard Edison); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Missouri Cabinet (Goldberg Coins, 1/2014), lot 156. PCGS# 35351 Base PCGS# 1257

**1847 B-3 Half Cent, PR64 Brown
Second Restrike**



- 3056** 1847 Second Restrike PR64 Brown PCGS. B-3, High R.5. The Small Berries reverse and file marks above CA in AMERICA confirm the attribution for this 1847 half cent restrike. According to Walter Breen (1988), roughly two dozen proofs of this type survive, but the actual total may be slightly higher, possibly 30 or 35 specimens based on current population totals. This glossy near-Gem half cent features light brown surfaces that reveal marvelous shades of blue, violet, and golden-orange patina when rotated. The rims are broad, and every facet of the design is razor-sharp. Our EAC grade PR60. NGC ID# 26ZH, PCGS# 1293

LARGE CENTS

**1793 Chain Cent, VF Details
Very Scarce S-2, AMERICA**



- 3057** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-2, B-2, High R.4 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. A well-defined example of this better Chain cent die variety. Among the five Chain marriages, only the extremely rare NC-1 has fewer survivors. This chocolate-brown example has been burnished, and the obverse rim is repaired between 3:30 and 6:30. The right obverse field shows signs of smoothing. Nonetheless, a desirable representative of the first large cent type. Our EAC grade Fine 12.

**1793 Chain Cent, VG8 Details
America, Periods, S-4**



- 3058** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, Periods, S-4, B-5, R.3, — RE-Engraved, Corroded - Damaged — ANACS Details. VG8. The periods after the date (barely visible) and LIBERTY identify the popular S-4 variety. The design elements retain VG sharpness but the date has been re-engraved and the steel and olive-brown surfaces show extensive corrosion on both sides. Some long, thin scratches on the bust constitute the damage noted on the holder. LIBERTY and about two thirds of the reverse legend remain legible on this sought-after first-year issue. Our EAC grade Poor 1. **From The RFK Collection.** NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35444 Base PCGS# 91341

1793 Chain Cent, VG Details
S-4, Periods, AMERICA



- 3059** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, Periods, S-4, B-5, R.3 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VG Details. Fairly sharp for the type. The chain is bold, the portrait has a complete outline, and most legends are clear. UNITED and the date are faint, but fully readable save for the 3. The deep mahogany-brown and lavender surfaces are evenly granular, but there are no distracting marks. A collectible example of the introductory cent type. Our EAC grade AG3.

1793 Wreath Cent, XF Details
S-6, B-7, Vine and Bars Edge



- 3060** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-6, B-7, R.3 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Breen Die State II. An exceptionally well-detailed coin with glossy steel-gray and chocolate-brown surfaces. The reverse is uniformly granular, although the obverse fields are smoothed by tooling. Neither side has significant singular abrasions, and eye appeal is pleasing for the XF Details designation from PCGS. Our EAC grade VF25.

1793 Wreath Cent, XF Details
S-8, B-13, Vine and Bars Edge



- 3061** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-8, B-13, R.3 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. This first-year Wreath cent has thin leaves above the date and the stem points right. A straight spray of berries below the first S in STATES further aids in variety attribution. Deep brown surfaces display strong detail consistent with the XF grade level, but each side is heavily pitted with areas of verdigris. Our EAC grade Fine 12.

1793 Wreath Cent, XF Details
S-9, Vine and Bars Edge



- 3062** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-9, B-12, R.2 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. The present Wreath cent is much sharper than most survivors of the type. The lightly to moderately granular surfaces are evenly toned deep brown. Repaired on the reverse exergue east of the denominator. The right obverse field has a cluster of small marks, and Liberty's cheek displays hair-thin lines. Our EAC grade Fine 12.

- 3063** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-10, B-10, R.4—Tooled—PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Considerable detail remains on both sides of this Wreath cent that exhibits rough surfaces and tooling lines on the devices. Steel-brown toning appears in the fields with reddish-tan on the high points. While a glass reveals many imperfections of this piece, it has a great "arms length" presence. Our EAC grade VG7.

1793 S-12, B-21 Cent
Reverse Engraved



- 3064** 1793 Liberty Cap, S-12, B-21, Low R.6, PCGS Genuine. This intriguing cent will certainly fill the "S-12 hole" in a variety set of the 1793 cents. PCGS has not assigned a details grade but their code of ".98" suggests that damage is the reason they did not grade the coin. Bill Noyes assigned a grade of VG7 sharpness, Net Fair 2 to this piece that has ONE CENT carefully counterpunched at the center of the reverse. There are some scratches and slight surface roughness on both sides. The S-12 is an elusive variety that is invariably found in lower grades, with the exception of an XF40 in the ANS collection and two VF25 coins in private hands. Following those coins are a single Fine 12 and five VG7 coins in the Condition Census. Our EAC grade Fair 2.
Ex: Greg Hannigan; Shawn Yancey; Gene Michaels; Shawn Yancey; Mark Sheldon; Shawn Yancey; Steve Katz; Shawn Yancey.
From The Donald Stoeber Collection of Early Date Large Cents.

1794 S-17a, B-1a Head of 1793 Cent, Fine Details
A Well-Pedigreed Example



3065 1794 Head of 1793, S-17a, B-1a, R.5 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. An early die state although the surface roughness prevents an exact determination. Tied for the 10th finest in Del Bland's Condition Census, this two-tone light and dark brown example has sharpness equal to the sixth finest piece but shows light surface roughness and several straight-line planchet defects on the obverse. Bill Noyes grades this piece VG8 with VF25 sharpness and 15th best in his Census. Our EAC grade VG10.

Ex: Dr. William H. Sheldon (1955); C. Douglas Smith (1965); Alfred L. Bonard; C. Douglas Smith; Lester Merkin (10/1966), lot 93; C. Douglas Smith (10/1970); Denis W. Loring (6/1971); John W. Adams (11/1972); Denis W. Loring (3/1974); Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz (4/1974); Denis W. Loring (8/25/1978); George E. Ewing, Jr.; Dr. Willard J. Carmel, Jr.; Tom Morley (4/19/1982); Frederick H. Clymer, Jr.; Tom Morley (Superior, 10/1991), lot 673; Tom Morley; Chris Victor-McCawley (FPL #45, 10/1994); Evan Kopald; Chris Victor-McCawley and Bob Grellman (FPL, Spring 2006); Chris Victor-McCawley (4/2012).

From The Bellevue Collection.

1794 S-18a, B-2a Cent, Poor/Fair Details
Head of 1793



3066 1794 Head of 1793, S-18a, B-2a, R.6 — Damage — PCGS Genuine. Poor/Fair Details. Both sides have intermingled tan and dark brown toning with minor surface marks and apparent lamination on the obverse. The reverse has myriad dark green and deep red pit marks. Our EAC grade Basal State 1.

Ex: Frank Leone; Thomas D. Reynolds; Dan Trollan (11/2000); Phillip W. Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3019, which realized \$4,112.50; Greg Hannigan's Rare Coins (2/2013).

From The Bellevue Collection.

1794 S-18b, B-2b Cent, VF25
Important Head of 1793 Variety



3067 1794 Head of 1793, S-18b, B-2b, R.4, VF25 PCGS. Breen Die State III. The six 1794 Head of 1793 varieties form an important subset among the 1794 large cents with a total population of less than 400 coins in all grades. The S-18b is the most populous of those varieties and an ideal candidate for either a specialized variety collection or an advanced type set.

We agree with the VF20 grade assigned to this piece at 1794largecents.com, the same grade that Bob Grellman assigned in 2009. Smooth olive-brown surfaces exhibit a few microscopic hairline scratches on each side of this important cent. A trivial rim nick over the B in LIBERTY is hidden beneath the tab of the PCGS holder. This piece ranks among the 20 finest examples of the S-18b die marriage, and among the 50 finest examples of the Head of 1793 type. Eight of the finer examples are held in museum collections, including the ANS, the Smithsonian Institute, and the Carnegie Institute. Our EAC grade VF20.

Ex: George E. Ewing, Jr.; Thomas D. Reynolds (2/19/1997); March Wells, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 2/2009), lot 500; Chris Victor-McCawley (2/2009).

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223N, PCGS# 35513 Base PCGS# 1362

1794 S-19a, B-3a Head of 1793 Cent, Fine Details
Important 1794 Rarity



- 3068** 1794 Head of 1793, S-19a, B-3a, High R.5 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Breen Die State I. A light obverse die bulge below the cap developed in the previous marriage with S-18a and S-18b, and is always present on both sub-varieties of S-19. Dark olive and mahogany-brown surfaces are generally smooth with a trivial obverse rim bruise at 3 o'clock. This piece is tied for the 13th finest in Del Bland's Condition Census at 1794largecents.com. Our EAC grade VG8.
Ex: Stack's (11/2009), lot 742.
From The Bellevue Collection.

1794 Head of 1793 Cent, XF Details
Tied for the 10th Finest S-19b



- 3069** 1794 Head of 1793, S-19b, B-3b, R.4 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Extraordinarily high quality for this rare type, the surfaces are very pleasing with pronounced reddish-brown coloration. The obverse details are a bit weakly impressed, but the coin shows significant portions of original luster. Slight mint-made porosity is seen around the peripheries on each side, but this has little effect on the overall appeal of this lovely coin. A small obverse rim bruise is below the 1 of the date. In its 2001, 2002, and 2005 auction appearances, this coin was certified AU55 PCGS. Today, PCGS grades the coin XF Details, with altered surfaces. This piece is graded VF20 and tied for the 10th finest known at 1794largecents.com, although our opinion is a higher grade and higher census ranking. Our EAC grade VF30.
From a Peoria, Illinois coin shop; Jerry W. Wienzierl, Jr. (2/7/1999); Thomas D. Reynolds (4/1999); Denis W. Loring (2/2000); Robert C. Clark (2000 ANA, Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 215; Walter J. Husak; Goldberg Coins (2/2001), lot 256; Walter J. Husak; Thomas D. Reynolds (6/2001); Heritage (1/2002), lot 5300; Stack's (9/2005), lot 456.
From The Bellevue Collection.

1794 S-20b, B-4b Head of 1793 Cent, VF Details
Tied for 10th Finest Known



- 3070** 1794 Head of 1793, S-20b, B-4b, R.4 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Breen Die State II. A faint bulge is visible in the right obverse field. This steel and chocolate-brown piece has the sharpness of VF25 with slight surface roughness and trivial handling marks consistent with the grade. This piece is tied with three other examples for the 10th finest S-20b cent. Two of the other three remain unlocated for more than half a century. Our EAC grade Fine 15.
Discovered in England by Stephen C. Fenton (Knightsbridge Coins, London, 1986); Douglas F. Bird (1989); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 9/2009), lot 35; Chris Victor-McCawley (9/2009).
From The Bellevue Collection.

1794 S-21 Head of 1794 Cent, AU50
Tied for the 10th Finest Flat Pole



- 3071** 1794 Head of 1794, S-21, B-5, R.3, AU50 PCGS. This is a lovely example of the distinctive "Flat Pole" variety as the end of the pole is club-shaped. The glossy chestnut-brown surfaces are virtually mark free, with hints of olive and mahogany patina. This piece is sharply struck and well-centered with full obverse and reverse borders. This variety has been known for over a century as the "Sans Milling" variety as the obverse border details are nearly always absent. Although a rather plentiful die marriage, few are available in the market place at the top grade levels.
Ex: Tangible Investments (1994); Robert C. Clark (2000 ANA, Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 216.
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35528 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-22, B-6 Head of 1794 Cent, VF30
Pronounced Mounds Die State



- 3072** 1794 Head of 1794, S-22, B-6, R.1, VF30 PCGS. Breen Die State VIII. The "Mounds" die bulges on the reverse are pronounced, especially at the upper right part of the wreath. The obverse has prominent flow lines extending in from the border, and is cracked at the bust tip and through the 4 to the neck and earlobe. This splendid late die state cent has chestnut-brown surfaces with splashes of mahogany patina. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: J.J. Teaparty (9/1998).
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35531 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-23, B-7 Head of 1794 Cent, VF35
Tied for Sixth Finest Known



- 3073** 1794 Head of 1794, S-23, B-7, High R.4, VF35 PCGS. Die State V, the latest state recorded in the Breen *Large Cent Encyclopedia* showing a bisecting obverse die crack from the pole to the top edge of the cap, and a second crack through the right edge of the Y to Liberty's nose. This example is tied for the sixth finest known in Del Bland's Condition Census at 1794largecents.com, and is tied for the fifth finest in collectors' hands. The pleasing olive-brown surfaces have faint gold overtones with a few trivial and inconsequential marks including nicks on the chin and at the E of LIBERTY. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: Consignment Derby; Coin Galleries (11/1981), lot 1356; Del Bland; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Dr. C.R. Chambers; Donald H. Petersen; Superior (2/1992), lot 662; Thomas D. Reynolds; Chris Victor-McCawley (1/2002).
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35534 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-24, B-8 Cent, VF35
Intermediate Die State



- 3074** 1794 Head of 1794, S-24, B-8, R.1, VF35 PCGS. Breen Die State IV, showing faint cracks through the L and right of the 4, with light reverse die bulging at ENT. Liberty's "apple cheek" is lightly worn but still well rounded. This example has pleasing light brown surfaces with a faint scratch from the chin to the neck. Our EAC grade VF20. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35537 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-24, B-8 Head of 1794 Cent, XF45
Sheldon's 'Apple Cheek' Variety



- 3075** 1794 Head of 1794, S-24, B-8, R.1, XF45 PCGS. Breen Die State VI, the latest and usual die state for the variety with two obverse die cracks joined, although partially obliterated by heavy die roughness at the lower obverse. This piece appears in the Condition Census at 1794largecents.com with a grade of VF20, yet it was previously graded AU50 PCGS. Both sides have splendid, semi-glossy chestnut and mahogany-brown surfaces with a small nick on the bust tip. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: Thomas D. Reynolds (8/2000).
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35537 Base PCGS# 901374

3076 1794 Head of 1794, S-25, B-15, R.3 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Although cleaned, this splendid piece has lovely and smooth olive-brown surfaces. Bill Noyes graded this piece VF25 with equivalent sharpness in his 2005 Condition Census. We agree with his grade that places this piece in eight place, tied with two others, in his roster.

Ex: David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Homer K. Downing; Dr. James O. Sloss (9/1958); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Abe Kosoff (10/1959), lot 12; Q. David Bowers (Empire Coin Co.); Willard C. Blaisdell (1/1971); John W. Adams (4/1973); Dorothy I. Paschal (5/1977); Denis W. Loring (2/1981); Bertram M. Cohen (Great American Coin Co., 10/1/1983); Richard J. Szerencsy; EAC Sale (4/2002), lot 121; March Wells, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 2/2009), lot 507.

From The Bellevue Collection.

**1794 S-26, B-16 Cent, AU55
Intermediate Die State**



3077 1794 Head of 1794, S-26, B-16, R.2, AU55 PCGS. Breen Die State V, clashed with die cracks through the first S and the E in STATES, neither advanced beyond the wreath. This lovely cent appears in the Condition Census at 1794largecents.com as VF35, although it is slightly finer, in our opinion, and we consider it tied for the 20th finest of the die marriage. Bill Noyes grades this piece VF35 with the sharpness of XF45 and average surfaces. Aside from a trivial rim nick left of the O in OF on the reverse of this lovely chocolate-brown cent, we are unable to find any reason for a deduction of points. Our EAC grade XF40.

Ex: Thomas D. Reynolds; Chris Victor-McCawley (1/2002).

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35543 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-27, B-9 Head of 1794 Cent, Fine Details
Elusive Sheldon Number**



3078 1794 Head of 1794, S-27, B-9, High R.5 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Breen Die State I or II. The dark olive surfaces show light roughness that renders an exact die state determination difficult. The S-27 is particularly elusive with about three dozen known examples. This piece ranks in the middle of the roster, tied for 19th finest known. Our EAC grade VG8.

Ex: Thomas D. Reynolds (4/2012).

From The Bellevue Collection.

**1794 S-28, B-10 Head of 1794 Cent, AU Details
Early Die State**



3079 1794 Head of 1794, S-28, B-10, R.2 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Breen Die State I with heavy reverse clash marks but no evidence of the die cracks appearing in later die states. This chocolate and reddish-brown example has faint evidence of field roughness with a glass, and may have been cleaned; however, we see no evidence of surface altering that PCGS mentions. This piece was certainly acceptable to several advanced collectors including Robert Kissner, Herman Halperin, and Al Boka. This piece is graded XF45 and tied for the 15th finest known in the 1794largecents.com Condition Census. Earlier, Del Bland graded this piece AU55 and tied for fifth finest in his census that appeared in the Breen Large Cent Encyclopedia. Our EAC grade XF45.

Ex: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. (London); New Netherlands Coin Co. (Sale #56, 6/1962), lot 478; Robert J. Kissner (Stack's, 6/1975), lot 232; Julian Leidman; Norman Stack Collection (1981); Herman Halpern (Stack's, 3/1988), lot 37; John M. Foreman, Sr. (Stack's, 1/1993), lot 1086; Anthony Terranova; Thomas D. Reynolds, and Chris Victor-McCawley (4/24/1993); Jon Alan Boka; Chris Victor-McCawley; Superior Galleries (6/2002), lot 2434; Chris Victor-McCawley.

From The Bellevue Collection.

1794 S-29, B-11 Head of 1794 Cent, XF40
Early Die State



- 3080** 1794 Head of 1794, S-29, B-11, R.2, XF40 PCGS. Breen Die State I, with a faint crack from the rim to the nose, but no evidence of the reverse crack through the R to the wreath. At 1794largecents.com, where this piece is tied for the 25th finest, the provenance only mentions one previous owner. However, the Bellevue Collector's envelope suggests a prior provenance that includes Chapman and Gaskill. This piece has pleasing olive and steel-brown surfaces with excellent eye appeal. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: Fred H. Borchardt (8/2012), possibly Ex: Chapman; Gaskill.
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35552 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-30, B-12 Head of 1794 Cent, AU53
From the Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. Collection



- 3081** 1794 Head of 1794, S-30, B-12, R.1, AU53 PCGS. Breen Die State III with extensive obverse and reverse clash marks. This lovely cent has a light golden-olive obverse with a medium-olive reverse. The sharpness is XF40 or slightly finer. A minuscule obverse rim bruise is noted at 2 o'clock and another is evident below the 7 in the date. Tied for 20th finest of the Sheldon-30 cents, with three finest examples in institutional collections, and three others not seen for 50 or more years. Our EAC grade VF35.
Ex: Gordon J. Wrubel (FUN Show, 1/1985); Tom Morley (Superior Galleries, 5/1992), lot 436; Tom Morley (6/9/1992); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 9/2009), lot 49; Goldberg Coins (privately).
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35555 Base PCGS# 901374

- 3082** 1794 Head of 1794, S-32, B-18, R.2 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Breen Die State V. This is the latest die state with a heavy crack though ST. The present example, tied for 10th finest known, was struck from misaligned dies like most others from this die marriage. The medium brown obverse shows slight evidence of porosity and there are horizontal streaks of planchet roughness on that side also, while the charcoal-brown reverse is almost porosity-free.
Ex: R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Denis W. Loring (1973); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 43; Wes A. Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3038.
From The Bellevue Collection.

1794 S-33, B-19 Head of 1794 Cent, Fine Details
The Famous Wheelspoke Variety



- 3083** 1794 Head of 1794, S-33, B-19, High R.5 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Breen Die State VI. Six reverse die cracks extend from the border through the first A of AMERICA, to the right ribbon end, the left ribbon end, through the I in UNITED, right of the D in UNITED, and to AT of STATES. This example approaches the terminal die state for the variety.
A pleasing two-tone cent despite the light surface granularity, this piece exhibits golden-tan devices against dark olive fields. As usual, the central reverse is weak due to die bulging that are clearly related to the wheelspoke die cracks. Bill Noyes grades this piece Good 4 and tied for the 18th finest known. As a Good 5, the coin ranks 17th finest of 33 pieces recorded at 1794largecents.com. Our EAC grade Good 5.
Ex: William E. Delude, Sr. (FPL, 9/1976); Richard H. Wright (3/5/1977, via Jack Collins); John D. Wright (3/1977); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (2005); Chris Victor-McCawley (8/5/2006); M. Scott Barrett (3/31/2012); Thomas D. Reynolds (4/2012).
From The Bellevue Collection.

**1794 Large Cent, S-34, B-20, Fine 15
The Seventh Finest S-34 Cent**



- 3084 1794 Head of 1794, S-34, B-20, High R.5, Fine 15 PCGS.** Breen Die State III. A bold die crack extends from the obverse rim break through the top of the cap. Smooth light olive surfaces exhibit delicate blue overtones on this lovely cent. This important cent ranks eighth finest in the 1794largecents.com Condition Census, and tied for seventh finest in the Bland Condition Census that was published nearly 20 years ago. While Bill Noyes grades this example VG8, he lists it as the seventh finest in his Census. Our EAC grade VG10.

Ex: Numismatic Gallery (privately, 1/2/1948); Willard C. Blaisdell; Del Bland; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Dr. C.R. Chambers (via Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz); Jack H. Robinson (Superior, 1/1989), lot 56; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 9/2009), lot 55.

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35567 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-35, B-21 Head of 1794 Cent, Fine 15
Important Middle Die State Example**



- 3085 1794 Head of 1794, S-35, B-21, R.5, Fine 15 PCGS.** Breen Die State IV, late, with a heavy bisecting die crack on the obverse. The additional obverse die cracks have not appeared when this coin was struck. Mostly smooth olive-brown surfaces show a few minuscule pit marks at the upper left quadrant of the reverse. Perhaps 40 examples of this elusive variety survive, and this piece ranks among the two dozen finest of those examples. Our EAC grade VG7.

Ex: David Palmer (1998); Charles F. Heck; Stack's (7/2009), lot 83.

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35570 Base PCGS# 901374

- 3086 1794 Head of 1794, S-36, B-23, R.5 — Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details.** Aside from a small dent or depression below the N of CENT, this is a wonderful example with excellent dark chocolate surfaces. Graded Fine 12 at Al Boka's website and listed as ninth best of the variety where it is tied with eight others for that ranking. This is a later die state with the obverse lapped, evidence that shows in the hair curls near the cap. Our EAC grade Fine 12.

Ex: Frank Lacheene; George Ramont (7/31/1970); Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19197; Chris Victor-McCawley; Thomas P. Wolf; EAC Sale (5/2008), lot 173; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2008).

From The Bellevue Collection.

**1794 S-39 Head of 1794 Cent, VF Details
From the Adam Mervis Collection
Extremely Rare Early Die State**



- 3087 1794 Head of 1794, S-39, B-27, R.6 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details.** Ex: Mervis Collection. Breen Die State I. There is no evidence of obverse clash marks or the reverse die crack that crosses the left ribbon end on nearly every known example. Noyes states that the perfect reverse does not exist. Both sides of this light olive cent have traces of darker patina, with microscopic surface roughness. The obverse has a scrape that disfigures the T of LIBERTY and a minor rim bump over the E. Bland rates this piece as tied for eighth finest, and grades it Fine 12 with the sharpness of VF25 and "some porosity and nicks." Noyes states that it is the 10th finest example, with a sharpness grade of VF20, a net grade of VG8, and "Scudzy" surfaces. We agree with a net grade of VG8, but rate the surfaces Average Minus. The overall appearance is positive despite the blemishes. Our EAC grade VG8.

Ex: Clair Stuckey; Dr. Claude Davis (5/1977); John D. Wright (1/18/2006); Chris Victor-McCawley and Bob Grellman (4/3/2006); Dan Holmes (Goldberg Coins, 9/2009), lot 61; Greg Hannigan; Adam Mervis (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2466.

From The Bellevue Collection.

**1794 S-40, B-28 Head of 1794 Cent, XF Details
Historic Provenance**



3088 1794 Head of 1794, S-40, B-28, High R.5 — Devices Engraved — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Breen Die State V, the latest recorded, with all obverse and reverse die cracks present. Although a few hair strands are reengraved, this piece has choice surfaces for the grade, and exhibits excellent eye appeal. Both sides are semi-glossy olive-brown with scattered grade-consistent handling marks. Hints of light tan appear on the reverse. This piece is graded VF20 and tied for eighth finest known at 1794largecents.com. The wrong Noyes photo number, grade, and Census rank were recorded in the Goldberg catalog of the Charles Heck collection. Our EAC grade VF20.

Ex: M.A. Brown (Chapman Brothers, 4/1897), lot 757; Ed. Frossard; Ebenezer Gilbert (Thomas L. Elder, 10/1910), lot 42; H.O. Granberg (privately); William H. Woodin (United States Coin Co., 5/1915), lot 127; Dr. George P. French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 68; T. James Clarke; B. Max Mehl (privately, 1947); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands, 11/1973), lot 361; Chuck Furjanic; Richard H. Wright (Valley Plaza Coins, FPL #1, Fall 1976), lot 45; Bowers and Ruddy Galleries (10/1974), lot 714; Richard H. Wright; Paramount (11/1978), lot 8; Sal Bonito; EAC Sale (4/1985), lot 41; Frederick H. Clymer, Jr.; Tom Morley (Superior Galleries, 5/1992), lot 192; Chris Victor-McCawley; Charles F. Heck (Goldberg Coins, 2/2017), lot 276.
From The Bellevue Collection.

**1794 S-41, B-30 Head of 1794 Cent, XF40
Early Die State**



3089 1794 Head of 1794, S-41, B-30, R.3, XF40 PCGS. Breen Die State II showing no evidence of the die cracks seen in later die states. This pleasing cent has smooth light brown surfaces that show only a few trivial marks including a small rim dent over the TA in STATES and another, smaller rim nick over the IC of AMERICA. This piece is tied with several others for 17th finest known per the 1794largecents.com Condition Census. Two of the finer pieces are in the ANS collection. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: Henry C. Hines; Willard C. Blaisdell; E.R. Bush; William R.T. Smith; Denis W. Loring (3/12/1982); R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr.; EAC Sale (5/1989), lot 30; Thomas D. Reynolds (5/27/1989); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 9/2009), lot 65.

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35588
Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-43, B-32 Head of 1794 Cent, AU50
Tied for Seventh Finest Known**



3090 1794 Head of 1794, S-43, B-32, R.2, AU50 PCGS. Breen Die State V, showing advanced obverse and reverse die cracks. Graded XF45 and tied for seventh finest known at 1794largecents.com. Bill Noyes assigns a sharpness grade of AU50 and a net grade of XF40 to this piece that he places tied for the ninth finest of the variety. The lovely mahogany and olive-brown surfaces are smooth and problem free, save for microscopic roughness that is not visible to the naked eye. Our EAC grade XF45.

Ex: Douglas F. Bird (4/1997); Robert C. Clark (ANA Sale, Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 231.

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35594
Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-44, B-33 Head of 1794 Cent, AU50
Advanced Die State



- 3091** 1794 Head of 1794, S-44, B-33, R.1, AU50 PCGS. Breen Die State IV with advanced obverse and reverse die cracks. This pleasing cent has the sharpness of XF45 with scattered handling marks on each side. The surfaces are attractive olive-brown with faint blue overtones. While the S-44 is one of the plentiful 1794 varieties, higher grade examples are elusive. This piece ranks among the 30 finest representatives of the die pair known today. Our EAC grade VF35.
Ex: Eastern Coin Exchange; Jack H. Beymer; Del Bland; Tom Morley (Superior Galleries, 5/1992), lot 197; Thomas D. Reynolds (8/2001).
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35597
Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-46, B-36 Cent, VF25
'Crossed E' Reverse



- 3092** 1794 Head of 1794, S-46, B-36, R.3, VF25 PCGS. The "Crossed E" of CENT, having a prominent die chip crossing that letter, is diagnostic for the variety. This pleasing chestnut-brown specimen has smooth surfaces with trivial handling marks that include a tiny obverse rim nick at 2 o'clock. Our EAC grade Fine 15.
Ex: Long Beach Signature Sale (Heritage, 5/2012), lot 3065.
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35603
Base PCGS# 901374
- 3093** 1794 Head of 1794, S-47, B-39, R.4 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Breen Die State II, the die crack from the rim to the leaf that grazes the left foot of the first A in AMERICA is clearly visible. Other reverse die cracks are obscured by the light porosity on both sides of the mottled steel and walnut-brown cent. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: Fred H. Borchardt (2/2013).
From The Bellevue Collection.

1794 S-48 Starred Reverse Cent, VF Details
From the Phillip Clover Collection



- 3094** 1794 Starred Reverse, S-48, B-38, High R.4 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Enough specimens have been discovered in recent years that the Starred Reverse is now considered a High R.4 variety. However, it remains arguably the most famous variety among all early cents. Sheldon noted that collectors speak of the Starred Reverse with "religious awe." Henry Chapman discovered the Starred Reverse 142 years ago. Examining the Condition Census, the Starred Reverse reached the R.6 level about 1948, and it reached the R.5 level about 1977.
- This example, like all Starred Reverse cents, has strong obverse details and weak reverse details, although at least two thirds of the stars are visible. The reverse border is especially strong below, and to the left, like most known specimens. Cleaned and recolored, the obverse is dark brown with old verdigris, and the slightly porous reverse is a trifle lighter brown. Despite more than 75 identified examples, the present piece ranks among the two dozen finest. Our EAC grade VG7.
- Ex:* Gordon J. Wrubel; Bowers and Ruddy (11/1977), lot 2076; Kenneth Goldman and Denis W. Loring (5/1978); Dr. Thomas S. Chalkley (Superior, 1/1990), lot 208; Tom Reynolds (12/1990); Phillip W. Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3050, which realized \$28,200; Chris Victor-McCawley (1/2013).
From The Bellevue Collection.

1794 S-49, B-41 Head of 1794 Cent, XF45
Late Die State



3095 1794 Head of 1794, S-49, B-41, R.2, XF45 PCGS. Breen Die State III, exhibiting a heavy die crack through the E of LIBERTY, into the hair where it disappears left of the ear. Although this cent is tied for the 18th finest known at 1794largecents.com, three finer pieces are in the ANS collection, and three others have not been seen for 50 or more years. The Census placement is tied for the 12th finest available to collectors. Smooth olive and steel-brown surfaces host trivial, scattered handling marks on each side. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: Dr. C.R. Chambers; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Jack H. Robinson (Superior Galleries, 1/1987), lot 87; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 9/2009), lot 81.

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35609
Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-51, B-42 Head of 1794 Cent, XF40
Tied for the Seventh Finest Known



3096 1794 Head of 1794, S-51, B-42, Low R.5, XF40 PCGS. Breen Die State I, the usual early die state before any obverse cracks appeared. An impressive, semi-glossy olive-brown cent showing hints of steel-brown toning. A few marks and old scratches are evident on both sides, but this cent is essentially problem-free with excellent eye appeal. This piece is tied for the seventh finest known, with one of the finer ones not seen since 1974, per the Condition Census at 1794largecents.com. Bill Noyes grades this example XF40 sharpness, net VF20, and tied for the 11th finest in his Census. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: Robert J. Kissner (Stack's, 6/1975), lot 250; Denis W. Loring (8/1982); Del Bland; Donald H. Petersen; Superior Galleries (2/1992), lot 708; Dr. Allen Bennett (4/4/1992); Eric Streiner; Superior Galleries (10/1992), lot 68; Don Militzer; Chris Victor-McCawley (11/30/1996); W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35615
Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-52, B-44 Head of 1794 Cent, Fine Details
Cracked Obverse Die



3097 1794 Head of 1794, S-52, B-44, Low R.6 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Breen Die State II with a die crack from the rim through the cap. This cent is tied for 13th finest known per the Condition Census at 1794largecents.com. The S-52 is one of the important rarities in the 1794 series, and this piece would be in the condition census had it not been burnished. The sharpness is at least Fine 12, or perhaps finer. The tell-tale glossy surfaces and slightly indistinct detail that result from the burnishing process are clearly evident on this dark brown specimen. Both sides still show remnants of the old corrosion that was present before burnishing. However, the overall appearance is by no means objectionable. Our EAC grade VG7.

Ex: Howard R. Newcomb; Henry C. Colvin; Allan D. Colvin; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; French's (Sale #80, 10/1962), lot 47; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands Coin Co, 11/1973), lot 374; Gordon J. Wrubel; Chuck Furjanic; Tom Morley (7/2008); Thomas P. Wolf; EAC Sale (5/2008), lot 196; Daniel W. Trollan (6/2008); Phillip W. Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3054; Chris Victor-McCawley (1/2013).

From The Bellevue Collection.

1794 S-53, B-45 Head of 1794 Cent
VG Details, Among the 20 Finest



3098 1794 Head of 1794, S-53, B-45, High R.5 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VG Details. A rare variety, S-53 shares its reverse die with several other Sheldon marriages but the obverse die is unique to S-53. The 4 in the date lightly touches the bust and the 794 are widely spaced relative to the 17. The present example is well defined except for OF AMERICA, which is faint but readable. The dark brown surfaces are granular, showing thin scratches on the cap and through the eye. Only 18 examples of the variety are rated finer than the present piece. Our EAC grade Good 4.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3388.

From The Bellevue Collection.

**1794 S-54, B-46 Head of 1794 Cent, AU50
Tied for the Fourth Finest, Ex: Newcomb**



3099 1794 Head of 1794, S-54, B-46, R.3, AU50 PCGS. Breen Die State II with faint reverse clash marks. There is no evidence of the light obverse die crack below the cap. This splendid cent has microscopic handling marks consistent with the grade, but the overall eye appeal is outstanding. Delicate blue overtones appear on the chocolate-brown surfaces of this mark-free cent. Carrying a grade of VF35 by Bland and Noyes, this piece is tied for the fourth finest according to Noyes, and it is tied for the fifth finest known at 1794largecents.com. Our EAC grade VF35.

Ex: W.W.C. Wilson; Anderson Galleries (11/1925), lot 201; Howard R. Newcomb; J.C. Morgenthau & Co. (2/1945), lot 27; Willard C. Blaisdell (2/17/1975); Del Bland; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Del Bland; Frank Simon (1/30/1979); George E. Ewing, Jr.; Donald H. Petersen; George E. Ewing, Jr.; Thomas D. Reynolds; 2002 ANA Sale (Superior Galleries, 8/2002), lot 213.

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35624 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-55, B-47 Head of 1794 Cent
Attractively Toned VF35**



3100 1794 Head of 1794, S-55, B-47, R.2, VF35 PCGS. The 7 in the date is tipped to the right and close to the 1 at the base, the ribbon bow has two knots that are disconnected, and the A in STATES is high. Rather attractive mahogany patina covers both sides, and the design features are well defined. All the obverse dentilation shows, as does half of that on the reverse. A few light marks are seen on the obverse. Our EAC grade VF20.

Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1005.

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35627 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-56, B-48 Head of 1794 Cent, AU Details
From the Wes A. Rasmussen Collection**



3101 1794 Head of 1794, S-56, B-48, R.3 — Cleaned — PCGS **Genuine. AU Details.** Die State II. This is the original "Office Boy" reverse as the name was applied by Dr. Sheldon. Walter Breen later applied this mnemonic to three additional reverse dies produced for the 1794 large cent coinage. A pleasing example with deep reddish brown surfaces, the strike is nicely centered although the upper obverse border is weak. UNI of UNITED is nearly obliterated. This cent is tied with three others for fifth finest known. Our EAC grade XF40.

Ex: Delaware Valley Rare Coin Co. (3/1998); Denis W. Loring (3/1998); John MacDonald (8/1999); Wes A. Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3065.

From The Bellevue Collection.

**1794 Flowing Hair Large Cent, VF30
S-57, Head of 1794**



3102 1794 Head of 1794, S-57, B-55, R.1, VF30 PCGS. CAC. A problem-free midgrade medium brown example. Evenly defined and free from consequential marks. Sheldon-57 is interesting for its depressions on the obverse field near the profile and beneath the lowest shoulder curl. Another depression is between the reverse rim and the CA in AMERICA. All are of mint origin and characteristic of the variety. Our EAC grade VF20.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 1094. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35633 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 S-57, B-55 Head of 1794 Cent, XF40
Pyramidal Head, Button on Cap**



3103 1794 Head of 1794, S-57, B-55, R.1, XF40 PCGS. Breen Die State IV, or possibly later, with a thin crack from the border to the lips. Intermingled steel and olive-brown surfaces appear on both sides of this pleasing cent that has a faint hairline scratch across the next and a tiny rim nick at 2:30 on the obverse. Our EAC grade VF35.

Ex: Robert J. Kissner (Stack's, 6/1975); Denis W. Loring; R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; EAC Sale (4/1989), lot 39; Chris Victor-McCawley (4/2013).

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35633 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-58, B-56 Head of 1794 Cent, XF40
Early Die State



3104 1794 Head of 1794, S-58, B-56, R.3, XF40 PCGS. Breen Die State I, struck from perfect dies with no cracks, clash marks, or die lapping. The S-58 cent is a little underrated, and the present piece ranks tied for 12th finest, with one finer example in the ANS, and three others that haven't been seen since the 1970s or earlier. This distinctive olive-brown cent has light steel overtones with a surface anomaly at the lower obverse. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: Thomas D. Reynolds (1/2008).

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35636 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-59, B-57 Cent, XF45
Near Condition Census Example



3105 1794 Head of 1794, S-59, B-57, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Die State II. This is tied for 10th finest among all surviving examples of the die pair and qualifies as ninth finest in collector's hands. Beautiful chestnut color with splashes of pale olive. Somewhat weak at the upper obverse and lower reverse as usual for this variety. A few minor blemishes and imperfections are noted. Ex: Leon Chassanoff; Lighthouse Galleries (12/1977), lot 8; Leon Chassanoff; Chuck Furjanic, Jim McGuigan; Myles Z. Gerson; Denis W. Loring (5/7/1983); Jack H. Robinson (Superior, 1/1989), lot 104; Wes A. Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3068.

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35639 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-60, B-52 Head of 1794 Cent, VF35
From the Jules Reiver Collection



3106 1794 Head of 1794, S-60, B-52, R.3, VF35 PCGS. An intermediate die state with heavy obverse clash marks, but no evidence of the cracks that appear in the later die states. Recorded by Jules Reiver as ex-Downing, although not part of the 1952 sale of the Downing collection. Deep steel-brown surfaces and moderately abraded. Still and all, a pleasing example of this scarce variety that ranks among the top two dozen known. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: Stack's (1941), lot 2555; Homer K. Downing; Willard C. Blaisdell (1/19/1971); Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19227.

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35642 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-61, B-53 Head of 1794 Cent, VF35
A Top 20 Example



3107 1794 Head of 1794, S-61, B-53, R.4, VF35 PCGS. Breen Die State I. Maris called his variety 23, known today as Sheldon-60, the "Patagonian," and that term applies equally to Sheldon-61 that is from the same obverse die. As a Fine 15, this piece is tied for the 26th finest known. However, five of the finer pieces haven't been seen for decades, and three better examples are found in museums. Therefore, this distinctly olive-brown cent is tied for the 18th finest in collector's hands. Minor reverse pitting prevents a higher grade. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

Ex: David Olmstead (Alpine Numismatics, 4/1998).

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35645 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-62, B-54 Head of 1794 Cent, VF25
The Fourth Finest Early Die State



3108 1794 Head of 1794, S-62, B-54, High R.4, VF25 PCGS. Breen Die State I, struck before the obverse die broke. Although this example is recorded as tied for the 15th finest, it is the fourth finest of the rare early die state before the cud formed along the left obverse rim. This distinctive olive-brown cent has a few scattered marks, but excellent surfaces for the grade. Hints of maroon toning appear on the obverse. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

Ex: Ferris Stamp & Coin Co.; Joel W. Spingarn (10/1/1993); Del Bland (12/10/1994); Dr. Willard J. Carmel, Jr.; Superior Galleries (9/1997), lot 170; March Wells, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 2/2009), lot 541.

From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35648 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-63, B-37 Head of 1794 Cent, XF45
The Fallen 4



- 3109** 1794 Head of 1794, S-63, B-37, R.2, XF45 PCGS. Breen Die State II, showing clash marks at the temple and at the throat. This pleasing example ranks among the top 30 known for the distinctive Fallen 4 variety, so named as the 4 in the date appears to be out of position, although it is actually the 9 in the date that is too high. Chocolate-brown surfaces show hints of mahogany toning with a small area of dull green patina at the upper right obverse. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: *Bowers and Merena* (6/2008), lot 72.
From *The Bellevue Collection*. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35651 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-64 Head of 1794 Cent, XF40
Missing Fraction Bar Variety



- 3110** 1794 No Fraction Bar, S-64, B-50, Low R.5, XF40 PCGS. Breen Die State V. This is an excellent example of the distinctive Missing Fraction Bar variety that has its own listing in the *Guide Book*. Recorded in *Al Boka's Condition Census* as VF30 and tied for the 13th finest of the variety, along with three other similarly graded coins. The field under the cap is covered with tiny planchet chips. Others are evident elsewhere on each side of this light olive-brown cent. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: *Bowers and Ruddy* (RCR #24, *Autumn* 1975); *Dr. Edward R. "Ned" Bush* (8/1978); *John M. Ward, Jr.*; *Superior* (9/2004), lot 205; *Chris Victor-McCawley* (5/2008).
From *The Bellevue Collection*. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35708 Base PCGS# 911374

1794 S-65 Cent, VF35
Head of 1794



- 3111** 1794 Head of 1794, S-65, B-51, R.1, VF35 PCGS. Breen Die State II, clashed, but not yet cracked at the 9 in the date. The surfaces show medium brown patina and scattered light contact marks. Wear is restricted mainly to the devices, although most of Liberty's hair details are visible. A pleasing example of the "Shielded Hair" variety. Our EAC grade Fine 15. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35654 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-65, B-51 Head of 1794 Cent, AU50
Late Die State of the Shielded Hair



- 3112** 1794 Head of 1794, S-65, B-51, R.1, AU50 PCGS. Breen Die State VIII, or later, with all of the die cracks and reverse field marks described in the *Breen Large Cent Encyclopedia*. This is a lovely example of the Shielded Hair variety that has a deep border at the left obverse, protecting the hair from wear. The glossy dark chocolate-brown surfaces are slightly glossy with good eye appeal. A small rim bruise is evident over the L of LIBERTY. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: *Thomas D. Reynolds* (8/2006).
From *The Bellevue Collection*. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35654 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-66, B-58 Head of 1794 Cent, Good 4
The Split Pole



- 3113** 1794 Head of 1794, S-66, B-58, R.5, Good 4 PCGS. Uncertain Die State. The obverse has a heavy crack from the border to the lower edge of the pole, giving this variety its name. The worn condition of this cent precludes an exact die state determination. Olive and reddish-brown surfaces are slightly rough with a few rim bruises and other imperfections. The Split Pole variety is one of the important Sheldon numbers with a total population of about 50 coins. Our EAC grade Good 5.
Ex: *McLaughlin & Robinson auction*; *Walter Reed* (via *Fred H. Borchardt*, 4/2011); *Daniel W. Trollan* (9/2012).
From *The Bellevue Collection*. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35657 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 Head of 1795 Cent, AU50
Near Census Level S-67, B-59



- 3114** 1794 Head of 1795, S-67, B-59, R.3, AU50 PCGS. The circular curl, two die breaks near juncture of cap with hair, and double leaves under D of UNITED and O of OF confirm the variety. This is a highly attractive medium brown piece with well defined design motifs that are nicely centered on the planchet. There are no mentionable post-strike marks, just a couple of inoffensive shallow laminations on the reverse. Only a dozen finer examples are listed at 1794largecents.com. Our EAC grade XF40.
Ex: *Heritage* (3/2010), lot 104.
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35684
Base PCGS# 1365

1794 S-68, B-60 Head of 1795 Cent, Fine 15
Elusive Bisecting Crack Variety



- 3115** 1794 Head of 1795, S-68, B-60, R.5, Fine 15 PCGS. Breen Die State V, the latest state recorded with a bisecting crack along the obverse bulge from 8 o'clock diagonally up to 2 o'clock. The sharpness of this slightly glossy chocolate-brown cent is slightly finer than our net grade, with myriad tiny marks. There is no evidence of corrosion on either side of this attractive and important cent that is tied for the ninth finest in the 1794largecents.com Condition Census. Our EAC grade Fine 15.
Ex: *Hollinbeck Kagit* (5/1956), lot 63; *Edward Schwartz* (*Abe Kosoff*, 10/1961), lot 78; *Fred H. Borchardt* (3/1995); *March Wells, Jr.* (*Goldberg Coins*, 2/2009), lot 548; *Chris Victor-McCawley* (1/2010).
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35687
Base PCGS# 1365

1794 S-69, B-61 Head of 1795 Cent, VF35
Intermediate Die State



- 3116** 1794 Head of 1795, S-69, B-61, R.3, VF35 PCGS. Breen Die State II, showing several sets of faint clash marks above the head. The glossy chocolate-brown surfaces show inconsequential marks, mostly on the reverse. This attractive cent easily ranks among the 20 finest examples of the S-69 die marriage. It is an excellent candidate for a specialized collection, or for a date or type collection. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: *George Dyer*; *Stack's Bowers* (11/2011), lot 247.
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35690
Base PCGS# 1365

1794 S-70, B-62 Head of 1795 Cent, VF35
Prominent Obverse Die Crack



- 3117** 1794 Head of 1795, S-70, B-62, R.2, VF35 PCGS. Breen Die State II with a prominent die crack between the T and Y to the forehead and on to Liberty's temple. Faint clash marks are evident on the obverse. Pleasing surfaces exhibit olive and steel-brown toning. Our EAC grade Fine 15.
Ex: *Chris Victor-McCawley* (8/1997).
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35693
Base PCGS# 1365

1794 S-71, B-63 Head of 1795 Cent, XF45
Late Die State



- 3118** 1794 Head of 1795, S-71, B-63, R.2, XF45 PCGS. Breen Die State V, with advanced obverse die cracks, although this is not the terminal die state. Both sides have smooth light brown surfaces with a small area of dark toning among the hair strands. The sharpness of this piece is perhaps 10 points higher than our net grade, with both sides exhibiting myriad small surface marks. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: *American Numismatic Rarities* (9/2006), lot 138.
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35696
Base PCGS# 1365

1794 S-72, B-65 Head of 1795 Cent, AU53
Exact Head of 1795



- 3119 1794 Head of 1795, S-72, B-65, R.2, AU53 PCGS.** Breen Die State V, the latest die state with advanced cracks. All of the varieties from S-67 to S-72 are classified as the Head of 1795 varieties, although only S-72 has a head that is identical to the 1795 large cents. This lovely cent has intermingled tan, olive, and steel-brown toning. A splendid cent for the advanced type collector. This piece is tied for the sixth finest known in the 1794largecents.com Condition Census. Bill Noyes grades this cent XF40 and the ninth finest S-72. Either Census ranking means that it is an important cent for an advanced collector. Our EAC grade XF40.
Ex: John G. Wood; Denis W. Loring (7/1985); Thomas D. Reynolds; Bowers and Merena (11/1994), lot 2031; Anthony J. Terranova; Stack's (11/1995), lot 1024; Anthony J. Terranova (3/1996); Walter J. Husak and Jack Schultz (10/1996); Walter J. Husak; Chris Victor-McCawley (8/2001).
From The Bellevue Collection. NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35699 Base PCGS# 1365

- 3120 1795 Plain Edge, S-76b, B-4b, R.1, VF25 PCGS.** ONE CENT is entered very high within the wreath, a pick-up point for Sheldon-76b. This example is fairly sharp except for softness on STATES OF. The surfaces display consistent walnut-brown toning and are lightly granular. Wispy marks emerge beneath a lens, though only a straight line near D STA merits mention. Our EAC grade Fine 15. NGC ID# 223T, PCGS# 35723 Base PCGS# 1380

1795 Liberty Cap Cent, AU58
Plain Edge, S-76b, B-4b



- 3121 1795 Plain Edge, S-76b, B-4b, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC.** The flag of the 5 in the widely spaced date touches the bust, and ONE CENT is positioned high within the center of the wreath. Sheldon-76b is the most available Liberty Cap die variety and a perfect marriage to represent the type. This is a high-grade AU58 representative with CAC approval. Reddish-brown surfaces show a dark spot under Liberty's cap. Glossy and strongly defined. Our EAC grade XF45.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 223T, PCGS# 35723 Base PCGS# 1380

**1795 S-78 Cent, MS63 Brown
Plain Edge, Clashed Die State**



- 3122 1795 Plain Edge, S-78, B-8, R.1, MS63 Brown PCGS.** Breen Die State IV. This is a later die state with numerous sets of very faint clash marks on the reverse. There is also a tiny die chip on the lower edge of the chin, near Liberty's neck. The surfaces are exquisite with chocolate-brown and light olive-chestnut color accented by traces of original copper-orange. A couple dark toning spots are visible in the right obverse field, and some splashes of deeper brown toning are present on the reverse. Noyes graded this piece AU55, the 12th finest known Sheldon-78. We concur with Noyes' assessment. Our EAC grade AU55.

Ex: Harlan P. Smith (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 1084; S.H. & H. Chapman; later Charles M. Williams (Numismatic Gallery, 11/1950), lot 91; Harold Bareford (9/1985); Herman Halpern (Stack's, 3/1988), lot 113; David Bloom; Bowers and Merena (3/1991), lot 141; John B. MacDonald; Wes Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3091. NGC ID# 223T, PCGS# 35729 Base PCGS# 1380

**1800 S-197, B-12 Cent, AU53
The 'Q' Variety**



- 3123 1800 S-197, B-12, R.1, AU53 PCGS.** The heavy die break through the first 0 in the date provides the appearance of a Q rather than a 0. This lovely cent exhibits glossy chestnut and steel-brown surfaces. Only a few minuscule marks appear on the glossy surfaces. A lovely example. Our EAC grade XF45.
Ex: Dr. Jack Adams Collection (Superior, 5/1992), lot 463. NGC ID# 2248, PCGS# 36179 Base PCGS# 1449

**1801 S-221, B-5 Cent, VF35
Error Fraction**



- 3124 1801 100/000, S-221, B-5, R.2, VF35 PCGS.** The fraction was mistakenly punched into the die in error as a meaningless 1/000, and then corrected with a 1 punched over the errant 0. This pleasing representative exhibits smooth olive and chocolate-brown surfaces. Trivial handling marks prevent a higher grade assessment. Our EAC grade VF20. NGC ID# 224D, PCGS# 36284 Base PCGS# 1467

- 3125 1802 No Stems, S-241, B-20, R.1, AU53 NGC.** Breen Die State 1. Although the 1801 S-219 is famous as the "Three Errors" variety, S-241 is also a triple blunder. The fraction bar is widely repunched south, as is the second S in STATES. The lack of stems is the third significant engraver error. This multiply clashed chocolate-brown cent has pleasing surfaces along with light wear on the forehead and shoulder curls. Our EAC grade VF35. NGC ID# 224F, PCGS# 36347 Base PCGS# 1476

- 3126 1810 S-285, B-2, R.2 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. AU Details.** Breen Die State III. The Classic Head type is plentiful in well-worn condition, but becomes surprisingly scarce in XF and better grades. This sharply defined representative exhibits uniform walnut-brown toning. No abrasions are apparent, but a granular area is noted near the bust tip. Our EAC grade VF35.

**1811/0 S-286, B-2 Cent, VF30
Choice Surfaces**



- 3127 1811/0 S-286, B-2, R.3, VF30 PCGS.** This example is a lovely exception to the rule of dark and corroded surfaces on the 1811-dated cents and half cents. This piece has smooth olive-brown and tan surfaces with minimal handling marks on each side. An excellent example for an advanced variety specialist or a date collector. Our EAC grade VF20. NGC ID# 224V, PCGS# 36490 Base PCGS# 1558

1811 S-287, B-1 Cent, AU53
Normal Date



- 3128** 1811 S-287, B-1, R.2, AU53 PCGS. Impressive mahogany-brown surfaces exhibit splashes of maroon patina on this important Classic Head cent. The 1809 and 1811-dated cents of this type are the key issues that are rarely found with pristine, glossy surfaces. Despite a few trivial marks, this example is far finer than the typical survivor. Our EAC grade XF40. NGC ID# 224U, PCGS# 36496 Base PCGS# 1555

1811 S-287 Cent, AU58+
Late Die State



- 3129** 1811 S-287, B-1, R.2, AU58+ PCGS. Breen Die State V. Well-struck in the centers but weak around the border stars, with trivial high-point wear on the devices. Luster remains in the fields, despite the deep burgundy-brown patina, which is a common characteristic of Sheldon-287. There is a minor rim bump near star 1, although it is faint, and neither side exhibits further imperfections of note. Our EAC grade AU50. NGC ID# 224U, PCGS# 36496 Base PCGS# 1555

- 3130** 1818 N-10, R.1, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Noyes Die State C/B. Orange-red color is plentiful on the obverse, along with powder-blue and olive-brown shades. The reverse is mostly Brown but displays glimmers of the initial fire-red. Smooth save for a single thin diagonal mark on the cheek. Our EAC grade MS62. For all 1818 cents, Population: 60 in 64 (1 in 64+) Red and Brown, 1 finer. CAC: 19 in 64, 4 finer (11/19).

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2253, PCGS# 36629 Base PCGS# 1601

- 3131** 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. A beautiful mahogany-brown and olive-green Gem. The lustrous surfaces are without any remotely consequential contact or carbon. The major motifs are well struck, though a few stars are soft. Although the N-13 1820 is the most prevalent variety from the Randall Hoard, only a small percentage of survivors are comparable in quality. Our EAC grade MS60+.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 268, which realized \$1,265. NGC ID# 2256, PCGS# 36673 Base PCGS# 1615

1820 Large Date Cent, MS66 Red and Brown
N-13, Lustrous Surfaces



- 3132** 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS66 Red and Brown NGC. Die State b/a. Softly lustrous, original surfaces yield a balance of copper-red luster and auburn toning on the obverse. The reverse is mainly steel-blue, although tinges of reddish-orange emerge in the margins. Central strike sharpness is excellent, while the border stars have expected weakness throughout. Our EAC grade MS63.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2256, PCGS# 36674 Base PCGS# 1616

- 3133** 1823 Restrike, N-3, R.2, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dan Holmes. A late die state of the privately produced 1823 Restrike cent from mis-matched dies. The 1823 Normal Date obverse die of N-2 was combined with the 1813 reverse die of S-293. Delicate blue overtones appear on the lovely chocolate-brown surfaces of this lovely piece. Our EAC grade MS60.
Ex: Jackson C. Storm; Tom Matthews (7/1984); John D. Wright (1/18/2006); Bob Grellman & Chris McCawley; Daniel W. Holmes (Goldberg Coins, 5/2010), lot 182. NGC ID# 225C, PCGS# 81627

1826 N-4 Large Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
From the Naftzger Collection



- 3134** 1826 N-4, R.2, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Naftzger Collection. Considerable mint red remains on both sides of this impressive cent that ranks high in the Condition Census. The obverse has splashes of pale blue toning and the reverse has brighter mint red with a few small carbon spots that prevent a higher grade. Del Bland graded this cent MS63 and tied for the second finest known. Bill Noyes rated this piece as MS65 and tied for second finest known in his 1991 photo book. Our EAC grade MS63. Population for 1826 N-4: 1 in 64 Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Elmer Sears; T. James Clarke; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 2/2009), lot 172. PCGS# 36821 Base PCGS# 1646

**1826 N-6 Cent, MS64 Brown
High-End Matron Type Coin**



- 3135** 1826 N-6, R.2, MS64 Brown NGC. Noyes Die State B/A with a rim cud over star 6. An impressive Choice cent. The mahogany-brown surfaces display only minor imperfections, such as a tiny spot over star 6 and minuscule marks above the date. A nice strike further ensures the eye appeal. Our EAC grade MS60. The (11/19) NGC Census for N-6, which excludes the present piece, is 1 in MS64 Brown, 1 finer. NGC ID# 225G, PCGS# 36826 Base PCGS# 1645

**1826/5 N-8 Large Cent, MS63+ Brown
Exceptional Quality**



- 3136** 1826/5 N-8, R.2, MS63+ Brown PCGS. Star 6 points left of the coronet tip on this obverse die, and that single feature is diagnostic for the overdate variety. This impressive 1826/5 overdate cent ranks among the 10 finest examples of the variety. Both sides have rich dark chocolate-brown surfaces with splashes of steel-blue patina on the design high points. Full cartwheel luster is displayed on both sides with traces of original orange mint color surviving, primarily on the reverse. The overall presentation is most attractive. Our EAC grade MS60. Population: 2 in 63 (1 in 63+) Brown, 3 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 225G, PCGS# 36835 Base PCGS# 1648

1827 N-11 Cent, MS65 Brown



- 3137** 1827, N-11, R.2, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. This Large Narrow Date variety has ER in LIBERTY touching at their bottoms and nearly at their tops, and shows recutting on the base of the T in CENT. A minute center dot is on the front of the ear. The lovely Gem piece has a smooth, medium brown planchet with no mentionable distractions other than a tiny spot of dark toning near star 3. Our EAC grade MS60. PCGS# 36868 Base PCGS# 1651

**1839 N-13 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Always-Popular Booby Head Cent**



- 3138** 1839 Booby Head, N-13, R.2, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. Grellman Die State b, with a die crack reaching to the rim above the O in OF. Both sides show ample reddish-orange, though there is also considerable violet-brown present, particularly on the reverse. Excellent surface quality with a strong central strike, though the stars are slightly soft. Our EAC grade MS63.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 69.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 225Z, PCGS# 37253 Base PCGS# 1752

- 3139** 1846 Small Date, N-18, R.1, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. Grellman Die State e. The small die break atop the M in AMERICA is the pick-up point for Newcomb-18. Although the variety is available in Brown Mint State, examples with substantial remaining orange-gold are rarely encountered. This delightful near-Gem has a crisp strike and shows only trivial indications of contact. The obverse border has small gray freckles near star 5 and the 6 in the date. Our EAC grade MS63. PCGS# 403905 Base PCGS# 1866

**1847 Cent, MS64+ Brown
N-2, Large Over Small 47, Early Die State**



- 3140** 1847 Large Over Small 47, N-2, R.3, MS64+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Die State a. The most plentiful Large Over Small 47 variety, N-2 is nonetheless scarce in Choice Mint State condition. This example is in the early die state, with die lines protruding from the dentils at star 13 and others faintly visible between the IT in UNITED and below the C in CENT. No cracks have yet formed. Most stars show bold definition, and the central devices are sharp. Satiny auburn-brown and olive surfaces yield only trivial signs of contact. Our EAC grade AU58. NGC ID# 226D, PCGS# 37367 Base PCGS# 1880

**1847 Cent, MS66★ Brown
Perhaps Finest Certified N-21**



- 3141** 1847 N-21, N-40, R.3, MS66★ Brown NGC. CAC. Grellman Die State b, Newcomb-40 with a rim-to-rim crack through the tops of the ME in AMERICA. A sharply struck and coruscating specimen with pleasing surfaces. Lavishly toned forest-green, violet-blue, ruby-red, and orange-gold. NGC and PCGS combined have certified 25 1847 cents as N-21/40, but none above the MS65 grade. Our EAC grade MS63. For all 1847 varieties, CAC: 6 in 66, 0 finer (12/19).
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 226D, PCGS# 37316 Base PCGS# 1877

**1852 N-18 Cent, MS65+ Red
Early Die State**



- 3142** 1852 N-18, R.3, MS65+ Red PCGS. Die State a, with a short, horizontal dash at the dentils below the 1 in the date. This piece is vibrantly lustrous with bright copper-red coloration. The strike is sharp in the centers and only a trifle weak on some of the stars. Scattered flecks do not detract. Important as a type coin in this high-end Gem grade. Our EAC grade MS64. Population (all varieties included): 18 in 65 (3 in 65+) Red, 2 finer (11/19). PCGS# 147277 Base PCGS# 1900

- 3143** 1857 Large Date, N-1, R.1, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Grellman Die State b. Newcomb-1 is the sole Large Date die variety from the final year of commercial large cents. Glimpses of fire-red outline design elements, while the open fields and high points are ice-blue and mahogany-brown. The strike shows minor inexactness on the shoulder curl and the top of the wreath, but the surfaces are splendidly smooth and devoid of carbon. Our EAC grade MS63.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 226P, PCGS# 389634 Base PCGS# 1928

PROOF LARGE CENTS

**1837 N-6 Cent, PR63 Brown
Plain Cords, Medium Letters
Ex: Oscar J. Pearl**



- 3144** 1837 Plain Cords, Medium Letters, N-6, PR63 Brown ANACS. Ex: Pearl. Plain Hair Cords. This sharply struck 1837 N-6 cent with reflective fields is a nice representative from dies that were used to coin both proofs and business strikes. In his 1977 *Proof Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen recorded this coin and the Howard Newcomb-Floyd Starr coin as the two known proofs from the N-6 die pair. In addition, about a dozen 1837 proof large cents are known of other varieties, including N-3, N-9, and N-10. Considerable rose and light blue toning appears on the mirrored brown surfaces of this lovely cent. All areas indicate a bold strike on this presentable specimen. Our EAC grade PR60.
Ex: Oscar J. Pearl; Abe Kosoff Fixed Price List, 1944, no. 340; Greensboro Collection, Part II / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5527, which realized \$10,575.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. PCGS# 1808

1842 Small Date N-1 Cent, PR64 Brown
Sharp and Pleasing



- 3145 1842 N-1, R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC.** Small Date. The curl tip hovers directly over the upright of the 4, and a small die lump shows between the rim and the base of the 1, distinguishing this variety from the N-2, the other Small Date obverse. Walnut-brown surfaces with some darker mahogany toning prevail overall, although some reddish and blue iridescence appears as well under a strong light. A small oval patch of lighter brown patina under U(NITED) provides a pedigree marker. PCGS estimates that about 10 examples survive of this rare die pairing. The strike is needle-sharp throughout both sides, the eye appeal top-notch. PCGS reports only three proof examples of the N-1, all Brown. At CAC, this piece is one of two 1842 proofs in PR64 Brown, with a single PR65 Brown finer (11/19). Our EAC grade PR60.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5229.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. PCGS# 397596 Base PCGS# 1955

1848 N-19 Cent, PR65 Brown
Proof-Only Variety
About 30 Known



- 3146 1848 N-19, R.6, PR65 Brown PCGS.** Possibly a High R.5 proof-only variety, there are about 30 confirmed proof examples known from this die marriage, the only pair of dies known to strike 1848-dated proofs. At least four of the known survivors are circulated or impaired proofs. This Gem combines deep blue patina with faded orange on the obverse, additional violet and rose appearing on the reverse. Faint hairlines are evident in the interior fields of the reverse, with both sides showing satin surfaces and hints of mirrored reflectivity. Our EAC grade PR60.
Ex: Hollinbeck Stamp and Coin Company (11/1946), lot 265; Warren Snow Collection (Stack's, 11/2008), lot 3095; Greensboro Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5536.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 226X, PCGS# 397617 Base PCGS# 1973

**1857 N-5 Small Date Large Cent, PR66 Brown
Historic Provenance**



- 3147 1857 Small Date, N-5, R.5, PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC.** Ex: D. Brent Pogue Collection. The final year of large cent production included two varieties, N-3 and N-5, that were struck only as proofs. Both varieties are plentiful when compared to other proof large cent varieties. The 1857 N-5 cent is scarcer than the other variety, N-3. This piece has an historic provenance that dates to the Dr. George French Collection of 90 years ago, the longest continuous pedigree of any N-5 cent recorded in Denis Loring's Condition Census. Attractive steel-blue toning appears on the light brown surfaces of the obverse, with mint red outlining the devices, while the reverse has considerable mint red. The fields are lightly reflective. Our EAC grade PR63.
Ex: Dr. George P. French Collection (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 816; John P. Young; Barney Bluestone (9/1945), lot 989; T. James Clarke; R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Abe Kosoff (4/1956), lot 440; Harold Bareford; Auction '80 (Stack's, 8/1980), lot 1090; Del Bland; Robinson S. Brown, Jr.; Denis W. Loring; Robinson S. Brown, Jr.; Daniel W. Holmes (Goldberg Coins, 1/2011), lot 688; D. Brent Pogue (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 5232.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. PCGS# 400613 Base PCGS# 2000

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

**1857 Flying Eagle Cent, MS65
Sought-After CAC Example**



- 3148 1857 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Vibrant, frosty luster is much more lively on this Gem Flying Eagle cent than is typically seen, yielding natural tan-gold color and bold devices. Neither side has bothersome abrasions. The 1857 is suitable for type purposes in this grade, and the present coin is especially important with the coveted CAC green label, awarded to a minority of coins in this grade. PCGS lists only two dozen higher-grade representatives. CAC: 66 in 65, 8 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 226P, PCGS# 2016

**1857 Flying Eagle Cent, MS65
Snow-2, Obverse of 1856**



- 3149 1857 Obverse of 1856, Snow-2, FS-401b, MS65 PCGS.** This 1857 obverse die was made from an 1856 hub, likely in 1856, but was left undated until 1857. One of the chief pick-up points is the peripheral lettering, especially the O in OF, which is wider and more open than on the 1857 hub. This Gem example displays satiny orange-gold luster that deepens seamlessly to chestnut-tan hues in the fields. The eagle's tailfeathers and the corresponding upper right portion of the wreath show strike weakness, but the remainder of the coin is well-defined. Neither side has notable distractions. NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 410434 Base PCGS# 2016
- 3150 1857 Reverse Die Clash with Seated Quarter, Snow-8, FS-901, MS62 PCGS.** The outline of an eagle's neck and shoulders, above and within ONE, is the pick-up point for the rare FS-901 variety. It is one of the few multi-denomination die clash varieties in U.S. numismatics. This nice Mint State example displays smooth wheat-gold surfaces. The strike shows incompleteness on the beak and the upper leaves of the wreath. Population: 3 in 62, 8 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 37377 Base PCGS# 2016
- 3151 1858 Large Letters MS65 NGC.** Luster is much more vibrant on this Gem Large Letters coin than is typically seen on Flying Eagle cents. Rich golden and copper-orange hues make up each side, with delicate chestnut wisps in the fields. This attractive type coin shows the usual strike weakness on the lower portion of the wreath, but neither side has bothersome abrasions. Census: 20 in 65, 4 finer (10/19).
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 2019

1858 Small Letters Flying Eagle Cent
Well-Struck MS65



- 3152 1858 Small Letters MS65 PCGS.** A superb strike complements satiny tan-gold luster on this Gem Small Letters type coin, showing the AM in AMERICA separated at their bases. Neither side has mentionable blemishes. The Small Letters coin is often challenging to acquire in MS65 with a good strike and clean surfaces. Higher-grade pieces are rare, with only 18 such coins represented at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 2279, PCGS# 2020

1858 Small Letters Flying Eagle Cent, MS65
Problem-Free Surfaces



- 3153 1858 Small Letters MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Collectors of this short set of cents invariably include the Large and Small Letters variants from 1858. The difference is noticeable with the A and M in AMERICA separated at the bottom of each letter on the Small Letters subtype. This piece displays a remarkably sharp strike on each side. The problem-free surfaces have taken on a slight reddish patina, but significant underlying golden-tan is still in evidence. PCGS has only certified 18 numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 2279, PCGS# 2020

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENTS

1856 Flying Eagle Cent, Snow-3
AU Sharpness



- 3154 1856 Snow-3 — Edge Repaired — PCGS Genuine. Proof, AU Details.** The 1856 Flying Eagle cent is key to a date set of small cents. It is also an historic first-year issue, with an unknown (but undoubtedly small) mintage. The majority of examples are actually Snow-9 restrikes, made circa-1858 to take advantage of burgeoning collector demand. The present piece is a Snow-3 original, struck in 1856 and distributed to Washington officials to demonstrate the new small cent. Almost all Snow-3 cents were struck in business format, but PCGS typically certifies any 1856 Flying Eagle cent as a proof. This is a sharply struck and minimally abraded example with wire rims and scant evidence of high point wear. No edge repair is readily apparent, though the deep walnut-brown color is unusual, as is the slightly mattelike texture consistent throughout the piece.

1858 Proof Small Letters Flying Eagle Cent
Snow-PR2, PR64+



- 3155 1858 Small Letters PR64+ PCGS. Snow-PR2.** Low Leaves. Microscopic die lines in the dentils below the 1 in the date, a heavier diagonal die line in the dentils below the right ribbon end, and the broken U obverse hub, lacking a serif on the right upright, identify this proof die pair. The fields are semireflective and yield multicolor toning around the borders, with tan-gold throughout the interiors. The design elements are fully struck, and eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. Population: 45 in 64 (4 in 64+), 12 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 227D, PCGS# 2043

INDIAN CENTS

- 3156 1859 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A spectacular Gem from the first year of the Indian design, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and well-preserved copper-red surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster. PCGS has graded 38 numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 227E, PCGS# 2052

1860 Pointed Bust Cent, MS65
Rare CAC Example



- 3157 1860 Pointed Bust MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The tip of Liberty's bust truncation is pointed on this variety. The present Gem displays impressively sharp detail and smooth, satiny tan-gold and orange mint luster. Surface preservation is exceptional for the grade, hence the CAC endorsement, which only a dozen coins in this grade have earned. Population: 50 in 65 (3 in 65+), 16 finer. CAC: 12 in 65, 9 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 227F, PCGS# 2056

**1867/67 Indian Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
Snow-1a, Boldly Repunched 67**



- 3158 1867/67 Snow-1a, FS-301, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** The earlier die state — clashed, but not yet showing die rust. Snow-1 is among the most sought-after repunched date varieties in the Indian cent series. The 67 are boldly doubled at their tops. This near-Gem example is exceptionally well-preserved for the grade, yielding a bold strike and satiny mint luster. Original copper-orange luster is nearly full Red, although wisps of lilac and chestnut on each side earn the Red and Brown designation. Population: 21 in 64 (1 in 64+) Red and Brown, 13 finer. CAC: 7 in 64, 6 finer (12/19). PCGS# 37460 Base PCGS# 92089

- 3159 1869 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Richly luminous copper-orange surfaces show sufficient mahogany elements to ensure a Red and Brown designation. Great surface quality and sharp definition on the design elements. PCGS has graded nine numerically finer Red and Brown specimens (12/19). NGC ID# 227T, PCGS# 2095

- 3160 1870 MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Snow-10.** One of many doubled die reverse varieties for the date, most of which, like the present variety, were caused when a reverse die was hubbed first by a Shallow N hub, then a Bold N hub. This lustrous and essentially pristine Gem is well struck and displays medium brown and lavender toning. Mint red accompanies protected areas. CAC: 25 in 65, 5 finer (12/19).
Ex: Internet Auction #33 (David Lawrence, 4/2005), lot 41, which realized \$1,323. NGC ID# 227U, PCGS# 2098

- 3161 1870 MS64 Red PCGS. CAC.** Red 1870 Indian cents are occasionally seen, especially in MS64 and lower grades, but remarkably few carry CAC recognition. This MS64 Red coin is one of just two in this grade with a CAC green label. Sharpness is lacking slightly in localized areas such as the base of the bust, the upper shield, and the wreath bow, but the satiny copper-orange luster and pleasing preservation are nonetheless outstanding for this issue and grade. Population: 75 in 64 Red, 65 finer. CAC: 2 in 64, 11 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 227U, PCGS# 2099

**1870 Indian Cent, MS65+ Red
Low-Mintage, Underrated Issue**



- 3162 1870 MS65+ Red PCGS. Bold N.** Although more than 5 million pieces were struck, the 1870 Indian cent had just a moderate mintage — most of which was returned promptly to the Mint for melting. Gem Red coins are scarce and finer examples flirt with extreme rarity, given the large number of collectors vying for the few high-end coins that survive. This Plus-graded example displays vibrant-orange surfaces and sparse blue overtones. A few pinpoint carbons do not distract. The strike lacks sharpness only at the top three feather tips. NGC ID# 227U, PCGS# 2099

- 3163 1871 MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Eagle Eye Photo Seal, card not included. Bold N in ONE. The 1871 is a scarce low mintage date, and Gems are desirable. This lustrous and boldly struck cent displays clash marks but appears devoid of marks or spots. Brick-red illuminates recesses, while open areas are light brown. Population: 79 in 65 (3 in 65+) Red and Brown, 2 finer. CAC: 21 in 65, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 227V, PCGS# 2101

- 3164 1872 MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Snow-2.** Bold N in ONE. The date is minutely repunched, but the mint-made die scratch from eye to ear, through the cheek, is of greater numismatic interest. This unmarked Gem has magenta-red high points and broad green-gold borders. A much better date. Population: 18 in 65 Brown, 1 finer. CAC: 10 in 65, 1 finer (12/19).

Ex: Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 6/2010), lot 1073; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2011), lot 3068; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 3116; Internet Auction #807 (David Lawrence, 6/2014), lot 7011, which realized \$2,305. NGC ID# 227W, PCGS# 2103

- 3165 1872 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Bold N in ONE.** A coruscating Choice cent with ample fire-red color. Hints of forest-green toning visit the obverse. Moderate carbon near the E in AMERICA and the A in STATES determines the grade. A much-better date that has a mintage barely above 4 million pieces. NGC ID# 227W, PCGS# 2104

**1873 Closed 3 Cent, MS66 Red and Brown
Sharp Strike, Rarely Seen This Fine**



- 3166 1873 Closed 3 MS66 Red and Brown PCGS.** The Closed 3 variety of the 1873 Indian cent is slightly scarcer overall than the Open 3 issue, although in Premium Gem condition both varieties are decidedly rare, regardless of color designation. This is among the finest Red and Brown coins certified. Razor-sharp detail and satiny mint luster produce fine eye appeal, which is further strengthened by dominant copper-orange coloration. Only wisps of chestnut toning prevent a Red designation from PCGS. Population: 5 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 227X, PCGS# 2110

**1877 Indian Cent, AU58
Attractive Collector Coin**



- 3167 1877 AU58 NGC.** An outstanding collector-grade example of this key Indian cent, showing virtually no wear and retaining moderate satin luster. The strike is sharp, and the chocolate-brown surfaces have tinges of copper-orange undertones. Only light, unobtrusive contact marks are apparent with a loupe. NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2127

- 3168 1884 MS65 Red PCGS. CAC.** This delightful Gem Indian cent exhibits sharply detailed design elements and some faint die cracks through the bottom of the numerals in the date. The original red surfaces are well-preserved and lustrous. Population: 56 in 65 Red, 21 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 5 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 228B, PCGS# 2150

3169 1886 Type One MS66 Red and Brown NGC. The lowest headdress feather points between the I and C in AMERICA on the Type One 1886 Indian cent. This delightful Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved surfaces that show a mix of original red and walnut-brown patina. Census: 7 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red and Brown, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 228D, PCGS# 2155

3170 1886 Type Two MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The scarcer Type Two 1886 Indian cents show the lowest feather tip between CA, rather than IC, in AMERICA. This impressive Gem displays well-preserved surfaces with a mix of original red, light brown, and crimson patina. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout. Population: 40 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red and Brown, 3 finer. CAC: 11 in 65, 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 228E, PCGS# 92155

1894 Doubled Date Cent, MS65 Brown FS-301, *Guide Book Variety*



3171 1894/1894 Repunched Date, Snow-1, FS-301, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. One of the most dramatic repunched date varieties in the Indian cent series, FS-301 is listed in the *Guide Book* with a considerable premium over its normal date counterpart. The date logotype was initially entered with a steep upward slant, then corrected. This nicely struck Gem offers coruscating luster and unabraded surfaces. Apple-green, orange-red, and gunmetal-blue toning contributes further to the eye appeal. NGC ID# 228N, PCGS# 37582 Base PCGS# 92187

1900 Cent, MS67 Red Highly Lustrous Surfaces



3172 1900 MS67 Red PCGS. This is an impeccably preserved Superb Gem with a bold strike and nearly flawless, original red surfaces. Pink and lilac overtones coruscate amid the vibrant, frosted mint luster. A loupe reveals a few light, indistinct flecks within the wreath and at ONE CENT, and a bit of weakness at the first three feather tips. Eye appeal is exceptional. Population: 24 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 228V, PCGS# 2207

3173 1908 MS66+ Red NGC. Examination with a loupe reveals microscopic spots on both sides of this brilliant Premium Gem that features frosty mint luster throughout. This is an important condition rarity from a mintage of more than 32 million coins. Census: 36 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2295, PCGS# 2231

3174 1908-S MS64 Red PCGS. The lustrous peach-gold surfaces display only minor incompleteness of impression. Moderate carbon includes a spot above the U in UNITED. Among the lowest mintage issues of the series, and significant as the first small cent branch issue. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234

1909 Indian Cent, MS67 Red Tied for Finest, Registry Set Essential



3175 1909 MS67 Red PCGS. A true condition rarity, tied for the finest certified by either leading service. This 1909 Indian cent boasts beautifully preserved, radiant luster with carbon-free surfaces that radiate coppery-gold hues. The top three headdress feathers and the reverse bow are slightly weak, as usual, but the ribbon displays sharp diamonds. Population: 21 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), 4533. NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2237

3176 1909-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. From a final-year mintage of just 309,000 pieces, this impressive Choice example offers well-detailed design elements, with some of the usual softness on the feather tips. The lightly marked surfaces are mostly brown in the centers, with some original red at the peripheries. NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2239

3177 1909-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. An attractive Choice specimen from the final year of the Indian design, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements and lightly marked surfaces that show streaky light brown patina mixed with the original red. NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2239

3178 1909-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. A well-preserved, CAC-endorsed example of this sought-after final-year branch mint issue. Golden mint luster emerges from beneath a light woodgrain pattern of chestnut toning, earning this coin Red and Brown classification. No major abrasions are seen, although the usual strike softness is seen on the top three headdress feathers. NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2239

1909-S Indian Cent, Lustrous MS65 Red and Brown



3179 1909-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Yellow, gold, tan, and orange patina intermingles on each side of this nicely lustrous key-date Indian cent, which still displays considerable mint red. A loupe reveals a few scattered tiny flecks on the obverse, but the reverse shows a couple of larger dark areas on the right and lower wreath areas, while still remaining on the small side. The 1909-S Indian cent is the true cent key date of the year, surviving in much smaller numbers than the 1909-S VDB Lincoln. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1-2/2015), lot 3443. NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2239

3180 1909-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. An impressive Gem example of this low-mintage, final-year key, with mostly red well-preserved surfaces that show some microscopic specks of carbon on the reverse. Much original luster remains intact and the design elements are well-detailed, with some of the usual softness on the feather points. PCGS has graded nine numerically finer Red and Brown examples (12/19). NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2239

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

1866 Cent, Vibrantly Toned PR67 One-Year Type Coin



- 3181 1859 PR65 PCGS.** The first year of the Indian cent design had a plain laurel wreath on the reverse with no shield connecting the branches. The next year, the laurel was replaced with an oak wreath and a shield, creating a one-year design subtype in 1859. This Gem proof is an excellent representative of that type, featuring a bold strike, mirrored fields, and attractive light tan color. Population: 60 in 65 (4 in 65+), 31 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2299, PCGS# 2247

Vibrantly Toned 1866 Cent, PR67 Gorgeous Color



- 3182 1866 PR67 Red and Brown NGC.** Rotation beneath a light reveals intense cherry-red and lilac shades. Fully struck and strongly mirrored with minute mint-made granularity on the cheek and neck. An exceptional specimen from the initial mintage of 725+ proofs. Census: 2 in 67 Red and Brown, 0 finer (12/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 579; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2013), lot 3140.
From *The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection*. NGC ID# 229J, PCGS# 2286

1867 Cent, PR66 Red and Brown Mainly Original Red Color



- 3183 1867 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS.** Decidedly more red than brown, this Premium Gem proof 1867 Indian cent displays vivid copper-red and orange coloration with delicate traces of lavender toning on each side. The strike is needle-sharp, and eye appeal exceeds expectations for the grade. A few small flecks on the obverse appear only with a loupe. NGC ID# 229K, PCGS# 2289

1868 Indian Cent, PR66 Red and Brown Rare Cameo Designation



- 3184 1868 PR66 Red and Brown Cameo NGC.** This marvelous 1868 Indian cent exhibits substantial faded red mint color, especially on the obverse, with accompanying brilliant blue and violet toning. A splendid presentation of toning on both sides. NGC has certified only two examples as PR66 Red and Brown Cameo, and just one finer PR66 Red Cameo (11/19).
From *The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection*. NGC ID# 229L, PCGS# 2292

- 3185 1871 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Snow-PR1.** Shallow N in ONE. The 1871 is a much better date within the popular series. This fully struck specimen is essentially unabraded, and displays ample orange-gold color on both sides. The obverse shows variegated steel-gray toning. The central reverse exhibits minor flecks. NGC ID# 229P, PCGS# 2301

1871 Indian Cent, PR66 Red Coveted CAC Green Label



- 3186 1871 PR66 Red PCGS. CAC.** Lovely copper-orange surfaces yield flashes of brighter yellow-gold when angled under a lamp, producing a generally soft, mellow "red" appearance. This glimmer Premium Gem proof boasts CAC endorsement, being one of only two coins in this grade so recognized. The strike is sharp, and no higher-grade Red proofs are recorded at PCGS. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer; 1 in 66 Red Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 83VK, PCGS# 2302

- 3187 1877 — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details. Snow-PR3.** Bold N in ONE. Rick Snow states that "pieces struck from this die pair ... make up about 20% of surviving [proof] examples." The present intricately struck key date cent has luminous rose-red, lime-green, and butter-gold surfaces. A few unobtrusive marks are on the field near UNITED.

**1877 Cent, PR65 Red and Brown
Flashy Fields Beneath Colorful Toning**



3188 1877 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. No other date in the Indian Head cent series carries as much weight as the 1877. Only 852,500 circulation strikes were minted, and the reported proof production is estimated between 1,250 and 1,500 pieces. This accessible, high-grade proof alternative is painted in marvelous shades of green, blue, orange, and violet. The fields remain flashy beneath the colorful overlay. Tremendous visual quality.

From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 229W, PCGS# 2319

**1878 Cent, Snow-PR6
PR66 Red Cameo**



3189 1878 PR66 Red Cameo NGC. Snow-PR6. Cherry-red and sea-green hues endow this flashy and fully struck specimen. The outstanding eye appeal is certain to command bidder attention. No trace of contact is present, though a faint fingerprint fragment is east of the shield. The 1878 is available in proof format, but Full Red Premium Gems with cameo contrast are rarities. Census: 2 in 66 Red Cameo, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 4YVB, PCGS# 82323

**1881 Indian Cent
PR66 Red Cameo Specimen**



3190 1881 PR66 Red Cameo PCGS. The 1881 Indian cent claims a large proof mintage of 3,575 pieces, making the date reasonably available in high grade and a popular choice for type collectors. This delightful Gem displays reflective red surfaces with few signs of contact. Field-device contrast is bold and eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 4 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 3142. NGC ID# 4YVE, PCGS# 82332

**1883 Cent, PR65 Red Cameo
Tied for Second Finest Certified**



3191 1883 PR65 Red Cameo NGC. This charming, unabraded, and pinpoint-sharp Gem has a red-gold obverse and an orange and lilac-red reverse. Only trivial carbon denies an even finer grade. The wreath and shield provide noticeable contrast with the glassy field. As of (11/19), this is the only PR65 Red Cameo certified by NGC, only one coin is finer.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 166. NGC ID# 22A4, PCGS# 82338

3192 1886 Type Two PR65+ Red and Brown PCGS. The scarcer Type Two design shows the lowest feathertip pointing between CA in AMERICA. This Plus-graded Gem proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements and reflective fields throughout. The well-preserved surfaces show a mix of original red and light brown patina. Population: 22 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red and Brown, 5 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22A8, PCGS# 92346

3193 1896 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Snow-PR2. A splendid pink-red Premium Gem. Nicely struck and flashy with barely a whisper of contact. A loupe reveals a few minute flecks on each side. Although designated as Red and Brown, many collectors would regard the surfaces as full Red. NGC ID# 22AJ, PCGS# 2376

**1898 Cent, PR66 ★ Red and Brown
Flashy Mirrored Fields**



3194 1898 PR66 ★ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Flashy mirrored fields contrast moderately against the pinpoint motifs. This Star-designated and CAC-approved proof cent features golden-orange color with reddish-violet accents around the rims. Census: 26 in 66 (1 in 66 ★) Red and Brown, 5 finer in this category. CAC: 12 in 66, 2 finer (11/19).

From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AL, PCGS# 2382

LINCOLN CENTS

1909 VDB Cent, MS67+ Red and Brown Spectacular Array of Colors



- 3195 1909 VDB MS67+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** The Red and Brown designation does little to describe the fantastic colors that decorate this high-end Superb Gem 1909 VDB. Emerald-green, deep-pink, and bright-gold accents adorn mint red obverse fields, while the reverse is blond-gold with a band of fire-orange at the upper rim. The motifs are razor-sharp, and the designer's initials are sharply impressed. This is arguably one of the half-dozen finest at PCGS in Red and Brown format, by virtue of the PCGS Plus and CAC endorsement. Population: 6 in 67+ Red and Brown, 1 finer. CAC: 8 in 67, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2424

1909 VDB Lincoln Cent, MS67+ Red Vibrant Luster and Color



- 3196 1909 VDB MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC.** The initial Lincoln cent issues of the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints in 1909 exhibited designer Victor D. Brenner's initials on the reverse near the 6 o'clock rim. The 1909-S VDB is regarded as the biggest key date in the series, while the Philadelphia variant is somewhat more available and better suited for type purposes. This Superb Gem is vibrantly frosted, with deep copper-orange luster in the centers and lighter bronze-gold hues around the borders. The strike is razor-sharp and there are no bothersome surface flaws. PCGS lists just two Red coins finer (10/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 3712.

Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2425

1909 VDB Lincoln Cent, MS67+ Red First-Year Key



- 3197 1909 VDB MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC.** This spectacular Plus-graded Superb Gem Lincoln cent, from the first year of the design, exhibits sharply detailed design elements and virtually flawless original red surfaces, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific. PCGS has graded only three numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2425

1909 VDB Cent, FS-1101, MS66+ Red Doubled Die Obverse



- 3198 1909 VDB Doubled Die Obverse, FS-1101, MS66+ Red PCGS.** The date and LIBERTY show slight doubling to the right of the final position, perhaps requiring a glass to view. This amazing Premium Gem has frosty luster, bright orange surfaces, and sharp design definition. The surfaces are pristine. Population: 28 in 66 (9 in 66+) Red, 4 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 4JR9, PCGS# 37633 Base PCGS# 82425

- 3199 1909-S VDB MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC.** The 1909-S VDB cent is the lowest mintage regular issue in the Lincoln series, and has been famous for decades as its key. While Mint State examples are always available for a price, demand ensures that such pieces remain desirable. This Choice cent has an intricate strike and uncommonly smooth wood-grain golden-tan surfaces. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 2426

- 3200 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** An attractive Choice representative of this low-mintage, first-year key, with sharply detailed design elements and bold designer's initials. This coin exhibits lustrous, lightly marked surfaces that show a mix of light brown and original red patina.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

- 3201 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** A crisply struck and lustrous Gem of the popular first year and low mintage branch mint issue. Both sides display glimpses of sun-gold, though the open fields and high points are tan-brown. Essentially unabraded. The reverse displays moderate carbon. Certified in a circa-2000 holder.
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

**1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Much Original Red Remains**



- 3202 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** This lovely satin Gem displays considerable faded orange mint luster with impressive violet, gold, and blue toning over light brown surfaces. A few trivial carbon flecks are noted in the left obverse field. Only a few finer Red and Brown specimens reside in PCGS holders.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4289; Houston Signature (Heritage, 11-12/2012), lot 3219. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

- 3203 1909-S VDB MS64 Red PCGS.** A lustrous green-gold Choice representative of the popular low-mintage, first-year key. The strike is good, and no marks are apparent. Scattered flecks deny a finer third-party assessment. Although the issue was saved, collector demand traditionally overwhelms the supply. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

**1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red
Rich Pumpkin-Orange Color**



- 3204 1909-S VDB MS65 Red NGC.** Just 484,000 pieces were struck before mintage was stopped to remove the designer's initials from the reverse. When production resumed (without VDB), an additional 1,825,000 coins were struck sans VDB. In MS65 Red or finer grades, the Without VDB issue is twice as scarce as the lower-mintage VDB coins — although the VDB commands greater demand and a large premium. This is a lustrous, pumpkin-orange VDB example with light-orange highlights. Only a handful of tiny marks are seen, plus a few scattered carbon flecks. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

**1909 Lincoln Cent, MS67+ Red
Prime Registry Coin**



- 3205 1909 MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC.** The Philadelphia Mint's Lincoln cent production consisted of about 28 million VDB coins, and nearly 73 million "plain" cents. Yet, the latter variety is by far the scarcer issue in high grade. This Red Superb Gem is among the finest certified. Glowing original mint luster consists of blended lilac, orange, and bronze-gold hues, with frosty surfaces that are virtually free of carbon. Razor-sharp and beautifully preserved. Population: 94 in 67 (14 in 67+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 26 in 67, 0 finer (10/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 3717.
Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 22B3, PCGS# 2431

**1909-S Lincoln Cent, MS66+
Flawless Red and Brown Surfaces**



- 3206 1909-S MS66+ Red and Brown PCGS.** The 1909-S Lincoln cent claims a small mintage of 1.8 million pieces, struck in the first year of the design. This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved original red surfaces that have mellowed to light brown in a few areas. Population: 28 in 66 (4 in 66+) Red and Brown, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22B4, PCGS# 2433

**1910-S Lincoln Cent, MS66+ Red
Registry Set Contender**



- 3207 1910-S MS66+ Red PCGS.** Seemingly devoid of carbon, this high-end Red 1910-S Lincoln cent will appeal to quality-conscious Registry collectors. Only nine Superb Gem Red coins are finer at PCGS, and this piece is one of only 19 MS66+ Red examples (11/19). Strike sharpness is outstanding, and the finely textured luster beams with golden and orange coloration. NGC ID# 22B6, PCGS# 2440

3208 1911-D MS66+ Red PCGS. Red examples of the 1911-D cent are plentiful in MS64 and MS65, but Premium Gems are scarce. Only a few coins are known finer than this Plus-designated coin. This crisply struck and lustrous coin is orange-red with hints of sea-green. No marks are apparent, though a lens locates an unobtrusive spot on each side. Population: 67 in 66 (13 in 66+) Red, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22B8, PCGS# 2446

3209 1911-S MS65 Red PCGS. This sharply defined San Francisco Mint cent has rich peach-tinted orange mint luster on both sides, showing only a few scattered spots and surface marks. This is an important condition rarity among Lincoln cents. Population: 68 in 65 (2 in 65+) Red, 18 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22B9, PCGS# 2449

3210 1912-S MS65+ Red PCGS. An unabraded and lustrous pumpkin-gold Gem. Only trivial carbon is present. The strike is generally sharp, save for slight incompleteness near the right-side margins. An early and low mintage branch mint issue. As of (11/19), PCGS has certified just 12 pieces as MS65+ Red, and only 13 pieces finer. NGC ID# 22BC, PCGS# 2458

**1913 Lincoln Cent, MS67 Red
Registry Set Contender**



3211 1913 MS67 Red PCGS. The 1913 Lincoln cent boasts a substantial mintage of more than 76 million pieces, making the issue plentiful in grades up to and including MS65 Red today. However, few survivors can match the quality and eye appeal of the coin offered here. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits pinpoint definition on all design elements, with individual hair strands visible in Lincoln's beard. The impeccably preserved original red surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Overall visual appeal is outstanding. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 10 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22BD, PCGS# 2461

**1913-S Cent, MS66 Red and Brown
Sole Finest at PCGS, CAC**



3212 1913-S MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Plentiful mint red glows sedately beneath closely speckled tan-brown overtones on this smooth and technically outstanding Premium Gem. The issue is scarce in all grades and formats, but especially so at the MS66 level — no examples are finer at either service. A lack of any distracting carbon and CAC endorsement add to the lengthy list of positives supporting this unsurpassed Red and Brown example. Population: 1 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22BF, PCGS# 2466

3213 1914-D MS63 Brown NGC. The 1914-D Lincoln cent is a low-mintage key in the early series. This impressive Select specimen offers lustrous steel-brown surfaces that are lightly marked for the grade and sharply detailed design elements throughout. Census: 51 in 63 Brown, 76 finer (9/19).
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 84BX, PCGS# 2471

**1914-D Cent, MS65 Brown
Glowing Red Around the Devices**



3214 1914-D MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. With a mintage of less than 1.2 million coins, the 1914-D is one of the scarcest Lincoln cent issues to locate in high grades — much more difficult than the famous 1909-S VDB. These coins were not saved to nearly the same extent. Glowing red luster around the devices complements satiny golden-brown surfaces. Sharply struck with minimal ticks and a single carbon spot on the T in CENT. Population: 22 in 65 (1 in 65+) Brown, 5 finer in this category. CAC: 10 in 65, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 84BX, PCGS# 2471

**1914-D Cent, MS65 Brown
Exemplary for the Grade**



- 3215 1914-D MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC.** Although considered a “second place” key date to the 1909-S VDB, the 1914-D Lincoln cent is actually far scarcer in high grade. Gems — with any color designation — are scarce, and few higher-grade pieces are known. This Gem Brown CAC coin is sharp and satiny with finely textured surfaces that are reminiscent of the matte finish seen on Philadelphia proofs. The coloration is rich burgundy-brown with undertones of deep copper-red. NGC ID# 84BX, PCGS# 2471

**1914-D Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
Sought-After Key Issue**



- 3216 1914-D MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Unlike other low-mintage Lincoln cent issues such as the 1909-S VDB and the 1931-S, the 1914-D was not saved consciously, and so the survival of high-grade examples is a matter of chance. This rose, peach, and violet example is more Red than Brown, well-defined with smooth surfaces that show only a few stray flyspecks.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 4229. NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2472

**1914-D Cent, MS65+ Red and Brown
High-End and Conditionally Rare**



- 3217 1914-D MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** After the 1909-S VDB, the 1914-D is the most recognizable key date in the Lincoln cent series. The issue's relatively low production total of 1.1 million coins ranks among the smallest in the set, and examples are among the scarcest in high grades, regardless of color category. Unlike the 1909-S VDB or the later 1931-S, there was less speculation in the 1914-D and fewer original rolls were saved.
This high-end Gem with added recognition from PCGS and CAC is far more Red than Brown, despite what the official designation suggests. Both sides combine light golden-brown and copper orange hues that are readily appealing. There are no mentionable points of softness, and only a couple of tiny ticks appear on the shoulder. Population: 73 in 65 (3 in 65+) Red and Brown, 4 finer. CAC: 34 in 65, 2 finer (10/19).
Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2472

**1914-S Cent, MS65 Red
Registry Set Contender**



- 3218 1914-S MS65 Red PCGS.** The 1914-S Lincoln cent is slightly scarcer in Red condition than the key-date 1914-D. At the Gem level, Red 1914-S cents are rare. This example is well-struck and satiny. Golden and lilac hues adorn each side, presenting an overall blond appearance for this Red cent. Neither side exhibits bothersome abrasions or spotting. Population: 50 in 65 (5 in 65+) Red, 3 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 22BJ, PCGS# 2476

**1917-S Lincoln Cent, MS65+ Red
Among the Finer-Known Red Examples**



3219 1917-S MS65+ Red PCGS. This San Francisco issue is incredibly difficult to find in high-grade Red condition. We have seen a small number of Gem Red 1917-S Lincoln cents in the past, but we have not previously handled a Plus-graded example. Just two coins are so graded at PCGS with one piece reported finer. These coins represent the Condition Census for Red 1917-S cents. The present coin displays satisfyingly sharp definition and rich, textured orange-gold and reddish mint luster. Neither side has bothersome abrasions and there are no stand-out spots. Population: 25 in 65 (2 in 65+) Red, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22BU, PCGS# 2503

3220 1918 MS67 Red PCGS. The obverse of this sharply struck Superb Gem is slightly subdued from its fiery red mint color while the reverse is fully blazing mint red. This piece is one of the finest we have handled. In fact, PCGS has handled just one finer piece. Population: 39 in 67 (8 in 67+) Red, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22BV, PCGS# 2506

**1919 Lincoln Cent, MS68 Red
One Finer Certified**



3221 1919 MS68 Red PCGS. The 1919 Lincoln cent claims a huge mintage of more than 392 million pieces. Fortunately, the issue was well-produced, with the coin presses carefully adjusted to ensure good strikes. Most of the coins were struck on properly annealed planchets, as well. This marvelous MS68 specimen stands out as one of the finest specimens from this exceptional issue. The design elements exhibit razor-sharp definition throughout and the blazing original red surfaces are virtually flawless. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 17 in 68 Red, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22BY, PCGS# 2515

**1920 Cent, MS67 Red
Among the Finest Certified**



3222 1920 MS67 Red PCGS. Smooth, luminous mint-red surfaces yield a combination of copper-orange and gold hues, without distracting abrasions or spotting. This coin is well-struck and highly attractive. No numerically finer Red 1920 cents are certified, and even in this grade the 1920 Philadelphia issue is rare. Population: 19 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22C3, PCGS# 2524

1920-S Cent, MS65 Red
Important Conditional Rarity



3223 1920-S MS65 Red PCGS. Though the mintage for the 1920-S was a comparatively generous 46,220,000 pieces, few remain in full Red, and most such pieces grade MS64 or lower. Only a tiny percentage of Lincoln Registry Set collectors can secure a coveted MS65 Red example. The present Gem has a good strike and displays vibrant cartwheel sheen. The wheat-gold surfaces appear free from contact, although the obverse shows a few pinpoint flecks. A small blush of apple-green color resides above the TAT in STATES. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 18 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22C5, PCGS# 2530

1921 Cent, MS67+ Red
Registry-Grade Condition Rarity



3224 1921 MS67+ Red PCGS. The full Red Mint State population of certified 1921 Lincoln cents is heavily weighted in the MS64 and MS65 grades, with a lesser number of coins known in MS66. Finer pieces at the Superb Gem Red level are rare. This Plus-graded Registry coin displays blazing, virtually flawless satin luster and a full strike. Lovely golden-orange luster have the faint suggest of a greenish hue, but this coin is fully within the Red color classification. Population: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22C6, PCGS# 2533

1921-S Cent, MS65 Red
Important Conditional Rarity



3225 1921-S MS65 Red PCGS. Like several branch mint issues from the 1920s, the 1921-S is rare in full Red, and unknown above Gem Red. Many Lincoln cent collectors would regard the present lot as amazing, due to its seamless fire-red color. In addition, the strike is good, and there is no consequential carbon. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. Population: 20 in 65 Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22C7, PCGS# 2536

1923 Lincoln Cent, MS67+ Red
Beautiful Coloration



3226 1923 MS67+ Red PCGS. A beautifully preserved, Registry-grade Red 1923 Lincoln cent, showing frosty original mint luster and a bold strike. Fire-orange hues dance across the interiors, ceding to ribbons of crimson and green-gold around the outer peripheries. The visual appeal is spectacular. Population: 26 in 67 (5 in 67+) Red, 2 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 22CA, PCGS# 2545

1924 Cent, Bright MS67 Red
Only a Dozen Pieces Certified This Fine



3227 1924 MS67 Red PCGS. Ex: Jerald L. Martin Collection. The branch mint cents of 1924 are established condition rarities, but the Philadelphia issue of this year is underappreciated in high grade. The present Superb Gem Red example is among the finest pieces known, and only a dozen coins are in this grade at PCGS and NGC combined. Radiantly frosted yellow-gold luster displays tinges of deeper peach-orange color. Neither side has describable carbon spotting, and the preservation in the fields and on Lincoln's portrait is remarkable. Population: 11 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 22CC, PCGS# 2551

3228 1925-D MS65 Red PCGS. While the strike is typical of branch mint issues from the 1920s, this Gem has fiery orange luster and exhibits scattered, inconsequential spots. A wonderful opportunity for the Set Registry collector seeking full Red examples from the popular Lincoln cent series. Population: 90 in 65 (8 in 65+) Red, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22CG, PCGS# 2563

**1927-D Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red
Registry Set Essential**



- 3229 1927-D MS66 Red PCGS.** From a substantial mintage of more than 27 million pieces, the 1927-D Lincoln cent becomes elusive at the MS65 Red grade level, and finer Red coins are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Premium Gem is one of only two examples in this grade at PCGS with the Red designation and none are finer. NGC has seen only a single MS66 Red coin, with none finer (12/19). Registry Set enthusiasts need look no further for the ideal example for their collection. This coin exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the original red surfaces are virtually flawless. Vibrant mint luster adds to the outstanding visual appeal. NGC ID# 22CN, PCGS# 2581

**1929 Cent, MS67+ Red
Top-Tier CAC Registry Coin**



- 3230 1929 MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Scarce in MS67 Red, the 1929 Lincoln cent is rare so graded with the added Plus designation. Moreover, fewer than two dozen Superb Gem Red coins carry CAC approval. This lustrous Registry coin is tied for the finest known. Luminous, frosty surfaces yield fire-orange mint luster and bold design elements without a single notable imperfection. Population: 80 in 67 (13 in 67+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 21 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22CU, PCGS# 2596

**1931 Lincoln Cent, MS67+ Red
Tied for the Finest Certified**



- 3231 1931 MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Cent specialist David Lange (1996) notes that 1931 Philadelphia cent survivors in all grades up through Fine are not difficult to locate, but those grading VF through AU are challenging. With respect to Mint State specimens, enough rolls were preserved to make coins in average to choice condition fairly plentiful. Gems are another story, particularly fully Red examples in lofty grades. In MS67 Red, the level of preservation of the specimen offered here, PCGS and NGC combined have currently certified only 52 coins, and none finer.

The surfaces of the present coin jump out at the viewer. They are devoid of any unsightly spotting or flecks, and radiate dazzling orange-gold luster. Bold definition is noted on the design features, though Lincoln's hair and beard reveal just a hint of softness. A few trivial, barely discernible marks on Lincoln's cheek and forehead are mentioned for accuracy. A fantastic coin for the Lincoln cent collector. Population: 41 in 67 (7 in 67+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22D2, PCGS# 2614

- 3232 1934-D MS67 Red PCGS.** A magnificent Superb Gem representative, with razor-sharp design elements and vibrant mint luster throughout. The original red surfaces display no mentionable distractions. Population: 54 in 67 (7 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22DA, PCGS# 2638

**1934-D Cent, MS67+ Red
Among the Finest Pieces Known**



- 3233 1934-D MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC.** This carbon-free Superb Gem showcases rich copper-orange luster across the interiors with cherry-red border hues. The satiny surfaces are free of abrasions and still show faint die striations, indicating an early die state. The coin is sharp and eye-appealing. No numerically finer 1934-D cents are known. Population: 54 in 67 (7 in 67+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22DA, PCGS# 2638

1943 Steel Cent, MS68
Rare Top-Grade CAC Coin



3234 1943 MS68 PCGS. CAC. The Philadelphia steel cent issue is scarce in MS68 and a rarity this fine with CAC endorsement. No higher-graded examples are reported. This piece is satiny, as usual, although it does not have the prooflike fields that are seen on many high-grade examples. Each side shows slight die erosion in the margins, as evidenced by metal flowlines that give the coin a vibrant cartwheel effect. The strike is sharp. Neither side has mentionable abrasions. Population: 64 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 18 in 68, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22E4, PCGS# 2711

3235 1943-D MS68 PCGS. CAC. Struck on a wartime composition zinc-coated steel planchet, this magnificent MS68 Lincoln cent exhibits sharply detailed design elements and virtually pristine snow-white surfaces. PCGS has certified a single MS68+ example finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22E6, PCGS# 2714

1943-S Steel Cent, Satiny MS68
Among the Finest Certified, CAC Endorsed



3236 1943-S MS68 PCGS. CAC. The 1943-S, plentiful through the MS67 grade level, is conditionally scarce in MS68. This is the highest numeric grade achieved by the steel cent from San Francisco, and less than half of the pieces certified in this grade carry CAC endorsement. The present coin is sharp and satiny. Bright silver-white luster complements a lack of abrasions, and the fields have faint die striations when viewed beneath a loupe. NGC ID# 22E8, PCGS# 2717

1943-S Steel Cent, MS68
Premier CAC Rarity, A Registry Essential



3237 1943-S MS68 PCGS. CAC. A moderate number of 1943-S steel cents have been graded MS68 by the certification services, although with only one of those coins at PCGS earning a Plus designation, and with no pieces numerically finer, coins in MS68 are essentially the finest pieces available to Registry collectors. Perhaps the only way to improve on this grade is to find a coin with CAC recognition. Only about a third of the top-grade population has earned a "green bean" CAC sticker, and the number of CAC coins that appear at auction is trivial compared to the population at large. This example is superb in every respect, from strike to preservation to eye appeal. An entirely brilliant, virtually flawless Registry coin. CAC: 57 in 68, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22E8, PCGS# 2717

1951-D Lincoln Cent, MS68 Red
The Single Finest Known
Unmatched in Every Respect



3238 1951-D MS68 Red PCGS. The 1951-D Lincoln cent is almost universally plentiful, with the notable exception of coins graded MS67+ Red, which are rare, and which are widely fought over among Registry collectors. However, for the ambitious specialist who finds MS67 and MS67+ Red coins to be just a bit too "common" for their tastes, there exists a lone MS68 Red coin, graded by PCGS, which is the sole finest example of this date known (12/19). This is it. One glance at this coin and it is immediately apparent why it is graded MS68 Red. Boldly rendered devices seamlessly blend into the luminous, virtually flawless mint luster that leaps from the surfaces on each side. Both sides are also uniquely colorful, transitioning from rich fire-orange to rose-red to peach to gold, from right to left across the faces. Eye appeal and technical quality are equally unmatched by any other 1951-D Lincoln cent. Bidders should come prepared for competition when this "monster" Registry coin crosses the auction block. NGC ID# 22F4, PCGS# 2791

**1951-D/S Cent, MS67+ Red
FS-511 Overmintmark Variety
Important CAC Green Label**



- 3239 1951-D/S Overmintmark, FS-511, MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC.** FS-511 is one of two overmintmark varieties for the 1951-D cent. On this obverse, the underlying S mintmark is about centered behind the primary D, with serifs and the back edge of the upper loop showing around the exterior of the D. The other overmintmark variety, FS-512, shows the underlying S lower, protruding from the bottom of the D. This example of this former variety is nearly flawless in its preservation, showing rich copper-red centers that cede to golden-pink borders. The strike is sharp, and just a few faint flecks are seen with a loupe, not out of line for the grade, as CAC affirms. Population (FS-511): 5 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22F4, PCGS# 37879 Base PCGS# 2791

**1951-D/S Cent, MS67+ Red
Overmintmark, CAC Approval**



- 3240 1951-D/S Overmintmark, FS-511, MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC.** The overmintmark feature is visible with a loupe on this variety, with the upper loop of an underlying S visible along the left edge of the primary D. Close scrutiny of the bottom of the D reveals the protrusion of the S's serif at that location. This Plus-graded CAC coin is among the finest FS-511 coins known, an ideal Registry candidate. Luster is blazing copper-red and orange with bold devices and untouched surfaces. Population (FS-511): 5 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22F4, PCGS# 37879 Base PCGS# 2791

- 3241 1953 MS67 Red PCGS.** A spectacular Superb Gem Lincoln cent, this piece exhibits well-detailed design elements and well-preserved original red surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Population: 31 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22LD, PCGS# 2806

- 3242 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, AU55 PCGS.** One of the best known among all die varieties. The obverse legends are spectacularly doubled. Well struck and unblemished with a substantial amount of the introductory sun-gold color, though the open fields and high points display lilac toning. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. NGC ID# 4LNH, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

- 3243 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, AU58 NGC. CAC.** One of the highly popular Lincoln cent varieties, the 1955 Doubled Die Obverse was discovered soon after they were released in the Boston vicinity. It was not long until they were listed in the *Guide Book* and the hunt was on. This lovely Choice AU example, with its glossy walnut-brown surfaces, shows the faint die scratch from the T in CENT that is present on all genuine specimens. NGC ID# 4LNH, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

- 3244 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS62 Brown NGC.** The 1955 FS-101 DDO is not only significant for the wide spread of its doubling, but the strength of both hubbings is remarkable. It is the most famous of the many doubled die varieties in the long-running series. This pleasing chocolate-brown example has satiny surfaces and minimal indications of contact. NGC ID# 4LNH, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

**1955 FS-101 Cent, MS64 Brown
Famous Doubled Die Obverse**



- 3245 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 Brown PCGS.** There are many doubled die varieties in the long-running Lincoln cent series, but the best known and most dramatic is the 1955 FS-101. This nicely struck example is predominantly olive-green but exhibits rose-red color in design recesses. A lens reveals only unimportant imperfections.

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2006), lot 527, which realized \$3,220.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 4LNH, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

**1955 Doubled Die Obverse Cent
MS63 Red and Brown, FS-101**



- 3246 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS63 Red and Brown PCGS.** The open areas and high points are cobalt-blue, while fire-red illuminates the recesses. The coruscating surfaces are free from detractors. The FS-101 1955 cent is the most famous of all doubled die varieties, and displays a remarkable spread throughout the obverse legends. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37911 Base PCGS# 2826

**1955 Double Die Cent, MS64 Red
Rarely Offered CAC Coin**



3247 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 Red PCGS. CAC. Doubled Die 1955 Lincoln cents are frequently available in grades through MS64, but Red coins at the Choice level are in the minority of the population. Due to the rarity of higher-grade Red coins, high-end near-Gems are actively sought by collectors. With that understanding, the CAC green label on this piece is immensely important. Just three dozen Red coins in this and finer numeric grades carry CAC recognition. It is clear to see why this piece earned that distinction — its fire-orange surfaces are ablaze with vibrant, satiny mint luster, and even carbon flecks are almost nonexistent. The strike is bold, complementing superb eye appeal. CAC: 32 in 64 Red, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 8H87, PCGS# 37912 Base PCGS# 2827

3248 1958-D MS67+ Red PCGS. Although this plentiful Wheat cent issue boasts a few hundred grading events in MS67 Red, none are numerically finer, and only 16 are Plus-graded at PCGS. This representative displays fire-orange and rose-red hues across almost flawless satin luster. An eye-catching Registry coin. Population: 16 in 67+ Red, 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 22FR, PCGS# 2851

**1959 Cent, MS67+ Red
Top-Grade Registry Set Rarity**



3249 1959 MS67+ Red PCGS. The inaugural Memorial cent may be plentiful in most grades, but coins certified in MS67 Red are scarce, and those with a Plus designation are the definition of rare. This piece is one of the finest 1959 cents known. Satiny copper-red surfaces flirt with a pumpkin orange hues, depending on the angle of the lighting, and there is a definitive absence of abrasions. Only a few microscopic flecks are discernible with a loupe and careful study of each side. Population: 35 in 67 (4 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22FS, PCGS# 2854

**1970-S FS-101 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Doubled Die Obverse**



3250 1970-S Large Date, Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. The doubling on this important variety is most obvious on LIBERTY and IN GOD WE TRUST, and less obvious on the date. This Doubled Die variety is rarer than the more famous 1969-S Doubled Die obverse variety, but has not received the same publicity. This Gem has nearly full muted orange mint luster and splashes of blue and violet toning. NGC has certified six of these in MS65 Red and Brown, three in MS65 Red, and one in MS66 Red (11/19). NGC ID# 22GN, PCGS# 37998 Base PCGS# 2938

3251 1971 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS65+ Red PCGS. Although not as obvious as the more famous 1972 Doubled Die Obverse cent, this 1971 version has plainly visible doubling on the date, LIBERTY, and the motto. In the *Cherrypickers' Guide*, the authors state: "This variety can be spotted in a dealer's case from 3 feet away!" A few trivial spots and marks limit the grade of this fiery Gem that exhibits brilliant orange mint luster. Population: 16 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 4 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22GP, PCGS# 38009 Base PCGS# 92941

**1992-D Close AM Cent, MS66 Red
Finest PCGS-Certified FS-901**



- 3252 1992-D Close AM, FS-901, MS66 Red PCGS.** A new design subtype was introduced in 1988. The letters AM in AMERICA were closely spaced. The subtype was intended only on proofs, but occasionally a Close AM die would be diverted for commercial use. In 1992, both the Philadelphia and Denver facilities struck Close AM cents. The 1992-D variety is rare. PCGS (as of 11/19) has certified only 18 examples as Red, and the present lot is the single finest certified among them. It is a lustrous orange-gold Premium Gem with a minimum of carbon, an absence of contact, and slight softness of strike on STATES OF. NGC ID# 22JJ, PCGS# 391429 Base PCGS# 83101

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

- 3253 1909 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** The centennial of the late President Lincoln's birth marked the first U.S. circulating portrait coin depicting a specific person rather than a figure of Liberty. This Premium Gem matte proof features a sharp strike as expected, with slight mellowing of its full red mint color. Population: 55 in 66 (4 in 66+) Red and Brown, 6 finer. CAC: 26 in 66, 4 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22KS, PCGS# 3304

**1911 Cent, PR66 Red
High Grade Matte Proof**



- 3254 1911 PR66 Red PCGS.** Orange-gold overall with hints of ruby-red at the centers. A splendid specimen that boasts sweeping cartwheel sheen and fine-grained matte surfaces. The strike is razor-sharp, and no contact is discernible. A small spot rests on the M in AMERICA. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 14 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22KU, PCGS# 3311

**1912 Cent, PR65 Red
Challenging in Gem Red Condition**



- 3255 1912 PR65 Red PCGS.** A razor-sharp strike and thick matte luster attest to the proof status of this Gem Red 1912 cent. Both sides have uniform burnt-orange coloration with wisps of chestnut that attest to the originality of the color. The 1912 matte proof Lincoln cent is rare in Gem Red condition, and only a handful of finer coins are known. Population: 30 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22KV, PCGS# 3314

**1913 Lincoln Cent, PR67 Red and Brown
Exceptional Eye Appeal, CAC
Among the Finest at PCGS**



- 3256 1913 PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** While the 1913 is the most plentiful Matte Proof Lincoln cent, it is anything but common in Superb Gem condition with CAC endorsement. This splendid example displays rich copper-orange color augmented by blue and iridescent highlights. Mint luster radiates from the finely textured and sharply struck surfaces, where mint red is the predominant coloration. Only a half dozen pinpoint carbons are seen with a lens, and they are inconsequential. Population: 12 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22KW, PCGS# 3316

- 3257 1914 PR65 Red PCGS.** The matte proof issues from early in the series have low mintages and are difficult to find with pleasing eye appeal. This fully struck Gem has a blush of cherry-red color across the upper two-thirds of the obverse. The remainder of the coin is caramel-gold. Minor carbon is noted on the reverse field and above LIBERTY. NGC ID# 22KX, PCGS# 3320

**1914 Cent, PR66+ Red
Elusive CAC Example**



3258 1914 PR66+ Red PCGS. CAC. The 1914 matte proof is scarce in this grade with full Red color, and just a handful of these coins boast CAC approval. The present example is the only Plus-graded coin in PR66 Red at PCGS (12/19). Strike sharpness is full, as expected for this issue, and the surfaces show only the faintest evidence of pepper specks. The obverse is uniformly orange-gold, while the reverse displays transitional gold, rose, and peach-orange hues. Population: 23 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 10 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 6 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22KX, PCGS# 3320

**1915 Cent, PR66 Brown
Seldom Offered With CAC Endorsement**



3259 1915 PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC. The distinctive matte finish and needle-sharp details of this Premium Gem Brown proof complement a subtle luminance on each side. Deep copper-orange hues underlay chestnut- and walnut-brown toning, with no apparent contact marks. A loupe reveals a few microscopic specks, none of which are readily discernible to the naked eye. Population: 32 in 66 (5 in 66+) Brown, 9 finer. CAC: 22 in 66, 3 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 22KY, PCGS# 3321

**1915 Lincoln Cent, PR67 Red and Brown
Red Obverse, Brown Reverse**



3260 1915 PR67 Red and Brown NGC. The obverse exhibits full mint red while the reverse is brown with tinges of red. David Lange writes that there are no specific die characteristics to differentiate between circulation strikes and proofs in 1915. All of the general characteristics are evident on this sharply struck Superb Gem matte proof. Census: 4 in 67 (1 in 67★) Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22KY, PCGS# 3322

**1915 Matte Proof Cent, PR66 Red
Rare So Fine, CAC**



3261 1915 PR66 Red PCGS. CAC. The 1915 is a rare date among Matte Proof Lincolns, and this is a wholly original, memorably patinated example. Overall golden-tan toning features a distinctive swath of barn-red color on the lower-right obverse quadrant, extending through the low point of Lincoln's lapel and upwards through 915 of the date. Rich-orange accents add eye appeal to the well-balanced reverse coloration.

David W. Lange believed the 1915 obverse master die was enhanced by the Mint, resulting in razor-sharp definition at Lincoln's hair and beard — reminiscent of the earliest matte proofs of the series. Those features are indeed sharp on this splendid Red Premium Gem. The coin is housed in an old, generation 4.0 blue label holder with barcode on the back. CAC endorsement adds an important confirmation of high quality. Population: 8 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 2 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22KY, PCGS# 3323

**1916 Lincoln Cent, PR65 Red
Lowest-Mintage Matte Proof**



- 3262 1916 PR65 Red PCGS. CAC.** The matte proof Lincoln cent set is a popular one to try and put together. It contains nine issues from 1909 to 1916, with mintages ranging from 1,050 to 4,083 proofs. The hands-down key to the series is the 1909 VDB, of which only 400 to 600 pieces were distributed, followed by the 1916, which claims the lowest mintage of the nine dates.

Finely textured surfaces are primarily fire-orange with reddish accents along the right obverse border and a slight woodgrain effect at the lower reverse. Remnants of a partial print occur at the left obverse rim. Clearly high-end for the grade, as affirmed by CAC. Population: 15 in 65 Red, 5 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22KZ, PCGS# 3326

**1937 Lincoln Cent, PR67 Red Ultra Cameo
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 3263 1937 PR67 Red Ultra Cameo NGC.** There has been only one other PR67 1937 Lincoln cent designated Ultra Cameo by NGC (11/19). Expanding that a bit, only two other 1937 Ultra Cameos have been certified, one in PR64 and another in PR65. The fields display exceptionally deep mirrors and contrast against the frosted legends and devices. The collector will surely appreciate the quality of this exceptional Superb Gem.

Ex: *Souder Collection* (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 206; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 206. NGC ID# 22L4, PCGS# 93338

**1938 Cent, PR67+ Red
Tied Finest at PCGS, CAC**



- 3264 1938 PR67+ Red PCGS. CAC.** A brilliant and deeply reflective proof, with glassy fields and razor-sharp motifs. This stunning Plus-graded Superb Gem is tied for finest at PCGS, and features the all-important CAC endorsement that lifts high-grade specimens above others with the scarcely seen Plus designation. Pumpkin-gold highlights embellish the vivid-orange surfaces. Population: 7 in 67+ Red, 0 finer. CAC: 25 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22L5, PCGS# 3341

**1950 Cent, PR67+ Red Deep Cameo
One of the Two Finest at PCGS**



- 3265 1950 PR67+ Red Deep Cameo PCGS.** After the failed matte proofs of 1909 to 1916, proof sets were not struck again until 1936. Production continued through 1942, when it again ceased until 1950. Proof set production resumed in 1950, with the issuance of 51,386 sets. The cent from this set is plentiful today in full Red condition, and it is often seen as a Cameo. However, Red Deep Cameo examples are elusive, and such coins are rare in Superb Gem condition. This Plus-graded Superb Gem Red Deep Cameo is tied with one other Plus-graded piece as the finest Red Deep Cameo at PCGS (12/19), a distinction that makes it singularly important for competitive Registry collectors. Bright copper-pick coloration warms the sharp, frosted devices, while the liquidlike fields melt into a jet-black glimmer. A loupe reveals a few trivial strike-throughs, as is often seen on proofs of this era, although the preservation of the surfaces is impeccable. Population: 10 in 67 (2 in 67+) red Deep Cameo, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22LA, PCGS# 93359

**1952 Cent, PR67 Red Ultra Cameo
Top-of-the-Line Registry Coin**



- 3266 1952 PR67 Red Ultra Cameo NGC.** Proof 1952 cents are available in a number of different grades, but collectors seeking Red Ultra or Deep Cameo examples will encounter a challenge. NGC lists only eight Red Ultra Cameos, and PCGS has seen five Red Deep Cameos. This example is tied with one other as the finest at NGC, while PCGS reports a single higher-grade Deep Cameo (11/19). Soft, pumpkin-orange and golden coloration adorns each side, complementing a full strike and impressive contrast. A couple of microscopic specks are only discernible with a loupe. Census: 2 in 67 Red Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22LC, PCGS# 93365

**1970-S Lincoln Cent, PR69 Red Deep Cameo
Scarcer Small Date Variety**



- 3267 1970-S Small Date, FS-1402, PR69 Red Deep Cameo PCGS.** Although the 7 in the date appears to be slightly higher on the Small Date, the shape of the T in LIBERTY is probably the easiest way to distinguish this variety from the Large Date. On the Small Date, the T is faint, while it is bold on the far more available Large Date. This needle-sharp and radiant orange-red specimen has imposing cameo contrast and essentially immaculate surfaces. One subtle toning spot is noted near the center of Lincoln's coat, this only mentioned for future identification purposes. Population: 2 in 69 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (12/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 5528, which realized \$18,400. NGC ID# 22LZ, PCGS# 38180 Base PCGS# 93426

**1978-S Lincoln Cent, PR70 Deep Cameo
Technically Perfect Example**



- 3268** 1978-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. From a proof mintage of 3.1 million pieces, this magnificent Lincoln cent exhibits fully struck design elements with a rich coat of mint frost that creates intense cameo contrast with the deeply reflective fields. The blazing original red surfaces are technically perfect and overall eye appeal is tremendous. Population: 17 in 70 Deep Cameo (12/19). NGC ID# 22MA, PCGS# 93455

TWO CENT PIECES

**1864 Two Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Small Motto, CAC Green Label**



- 3269** 1864 Small Motto MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Original copper-red luster yields tinges of auburn toning on this Gem Small Date coin. The strike is sharp, and only a few scattered flecks are visible beneath a loupe. The left obverse rim shows numerous die cuds, evidence of a late die state, while the reverse has peripheral cracks. Seldom offered in Gem condition with CAC endorsement, regardless of the amount of Red evident. Census: 53 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red and Brown, 16 finer. CAC: 34 in 65, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22N8, PCGS# 38233 Base PCGS# 3580

**1865 Fancy 5 Two Cent, MS66+ Red
CAC Approval, Registry Coin**



- 3270** 1865 Fancy 5 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. The flag of the 5 in the date is curved on the Fancy 5 variety. This issue is a rarity in Premium Gem Red condition and is nearly unknown finer. The present coin displays sharp devices and vibrant, frosty mint luster. The obverse is orange-gold, while the reverse trends more toward a deeper shade of sunset-orange. Population: 8 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22NA, PCGS# 38258 Base PCGS# 3584

**1872 Two Cent, MS64 Brown
Fully Struck, Green CAC Sticker**



- 3271** 1872 MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. A blend of amber and pumpkin-gold color paints this near-Gem two cent. Softly lustrous surfaces are partly glossy, but the stand-out feature is the pinpoint strike. The coin almost resembles a proof, which is not a surprise considering the low mintage of 65,000 pieces. Population: 13 in 64 Brown, 6 finer in this category. CAC: 2 in 64, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22NG, PCGS# 3612

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

- 3272** 1864 Large Motto PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Although the 1864 Large Motto two-cent piece is considered a common date among circulation strikes, it is a rarity in proof format from a mintage estimated at as few as 100 pieces. Myriad spots on both sides prevent a higher grade to this important piece. The obverse is full red and the reverse has subdued red mint color that changes to light brown at varying light angles. NGC ID# 274T, PCGS# 3622

- 3273** 1864 Large Motto PR64 Red and Brown NGC. An impressive Choice proof from the first year of the denomination, this coin offers sharply detailed design elements, with well-preserved, mostly red original surfaces that show streaks of light brown on the reverse and some microscopic specks of carbon on both sides. Census: 29 in 64 Red and Brown, 39 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 274T, PCGS# 3622

**1864 Two Cent, PR66 Red and Brown
Large Motto, Attractive Color**



- 3274** 1864 Large Motto PR66 Red and Brown NGC. First-year two cent proofs with the usual Large Motto claim a reported mintage of 100+ pieces. This Premium Gem representative boasts flashy golden-orange and amber-brown color with cherry-red and forest-green accents on the reverse. Census: 4 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer in this category (12/19).

From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 274T, PCGS# 3622

- 3275** 1865 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Plain 5. Vibrant cherry-red, lemon-gold, and apple-green colors emerge when this sharply struck two cent piece is rotated beneath a light. No contact is present, and carbon is confined to a few flecks near the CE in CENTS. From a small proof mintage of 500+ pieces.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 411, which realized \$1,725.

From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 274U, PCGS# 3628

**1866 Two Cent Piece, PR65 Red Cameo
Rarely Certified Finer**



- 3276 1866 PR65 Red Cameo PCGS.** From a proof mintage of 725 pieces, few Gems have survived. The noticeably frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields present a pleasing cameo contrast. Examination under low magnification reveals only faint flyspecking. One of the very finest graded of this date, with none seen by NGC in the Red Cameo category. Population: 2 in 65 Red Cameo, 6 finer (11/19).

From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 274V, PCGS# 83632

- 3277 1867 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** A sharply struck and undisturbed Premium Gem. Sun-gold and orange shades are accompanied by ruby-red and electric-blue colors. A loupe shows only a few pinpoint reverse flecks. An imposing specimen from a low proof mintage of 625 pieces. CAC: 13 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 274W, PCGS# 3634

- 3278 1868 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS.** A splendid cherry-red and orange-gold Premium Gem. Intricately struck and flashy with imperfections limited to an obverse fleck near 9 o'clock and a hint of field contact below the N in CENTS. A mere 600+ proofs were produced.

From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 274X, PCGS# 3637

- 3279 1869 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** Spectacular cherry-red, lime-green, and ocean-blue toning dominates both sides of this delightful specimen. Sharply struck and impressively preserved with great all-around eye appeal. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 29 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red and Brown, 4 finer (11/19).

Ex: Clay Grant Collection / Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 3255, which realized \$1,955.

From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 274Y, PCGS# 3640

- 3280 1869 PR65 Red NGC.** The proof 1869 two cent has a mintage of just 600 pieces, and most survivors are toned or spotted. Full Red Gems are both rare and desirable. A well struck and nicely mirrored specimen with unabraded orange-gold surfaces. One small spot below the right arrow fletchings. Certified in a former generation holder. Census: 13 in 65 Red, 11 finer (11/19).

From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 274Y, PCGS# 3641

**1869 Two Cent, PR66+ Red
Sole Finest Red Proof at PCGS**



- 3281 1869 PR66+ Red PCGS.** This incredibly high-end Red proof embodies all of the technical qualities that make proofs of this issue so attractive, including razor-sharp detail and mirrored fields, bathed in rich pumpkin-orange coloration. The 1869 proof two cent piece is unseen by PCGS in a finer Red grade than the present. This example is the only PR66 Red coin with a Plus designation. Population: 19 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 274Y, PCGS# 3641

**1870 Two Cent Piece, PR67 Brown
1,000 Pieces Struck**



- 3282 1870 PR67 Brown PCGS.** Only 1,000 proof two cent pieces were struck in 1870 and the present coin is one of the finest survivors. This magnificent Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the impeccably preserved olive-brown surfaces include deeply reflective fields with outstanding eye appeal. Population: 3 in 67 Brown, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 274Z, PCGS# 3642

- 3283 1870 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** A crisply struck Premium Gem that has a mostly orange-gold obverse and a predominantly cherry-red and violet-blue reverse. Contact is absent and carbon is minimal. An excellent candidate for an advanced copper type set. CAC: 20 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 274Z, PCGS# 3643

- 3284 1871 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. FS-102.** TRUST is die doubled, as seen on all 1871 proofs. This fully struck, unmarked, and carbon-free specimen displays rich cherry-red, violet-blue, and forest-green obverse toning. The reverse is lime-green and ocean-blue. An outstanding representative of the proof type.

From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22NH, PCGS# 3646

**1872 Two Cent Piece, PR65 Red
Modest Obverse Contrast**



- 3285 1872 PR65 Red PCGS.** A beautiful Gem Red proof that displays subtle cameo contrast on the obverse. The strike is sharp and the fields are deeply reflective. Tinges of gold, olive, crimson, and plum appear over the coppery-orange surfaces. A couple of small carbon specks do not detract. Population: 39 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 17 finer (11/19).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2015), lot 3894. NGC ID# 2752, PCGS# 3650

**1872 Two Cent Piece, PR66 Red
Tied for the Finest NGC Certified**



- 3286 1872 PR66 Red NGC.** Although NGC has certified a small number of numerically finer PR67 examples, those are all designated Red and Brown. This piece is tied for the finest Red proofs that NGC has examined. The surfaces actually exhibit brilliant golden mint color with fully mirrored fields and delicate blue-green overtones. A wonderful example. Census: 8 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2752, PCGS# 3650

**1873 Open 3 Two Cent, PR65 Red and Brown
Mostly Red Surfaces**



- 3287 1873 Open 3 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** The Open 3 logotype is believed to denote restrike proofs, after coinage was discontinued in 1873. Red and Brown examples are scarce in Gem or better grades. This piece is sharp and satiny with modest field reflectivity. Rich copper-red color adorns each side, although faint tinges of auburn toning prevent full Red classification. A few faint flecks are hidden within the shield stripes.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2754, PCGS# 3655

THREE CENT SILVER

- 3288 1851-O MS64 PCGS. CAC.** This frosty and fully brilliant Choice Mint State piece represents the first year of the denomination, and the only coinage of the denomination away from the Philadelphia Mint. Delicate champagne toning is more obvious on the reverse. The strike is typically indistinct, and the surfaces have the usual quota of minuscule marks. NGC ID# 22YY, PCGS# 3665
- 3289 1851-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The importance of the 1851-O three cent silver is immediately apparent when one glances at the *Guide Book*: It is the only mintmarked issue in the series. While not especially scarce, there are never enough high-grade examples available for collectors who would like one for type purposes. This is a surprisingly well-struck example that displays light, even toning with strong underlying mint luster. Population: 61 in 65 (1 in 65+), 35 finer. CAC: 15 in 65, 19 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22YY, PCGS# 3665
- 3290 1853 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** An impressive Premium Gem, this Type One three cent silver piece has splashes of steel-blue and gold toning on the obverse with light peripheral gold toning on the reverse. The first design of this denomination was coined for a mere three years, and high grade examples are elusive. Population: 87 in 66 (11 in 66+), 15 finer. CAC: 45 in 66, 12 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22Z2, PCGS# 3667
- 3291 1854 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The year 1854 saw the debut of the Type Two three cent silver, with outlines around the star on the obverse. This Gem example is scarce, and it is rare with the CAC green label. Finer examples seldom become available. This outstanding type coin is sharp and satiny with dusky olive-gold toning over each side. Population: 57 in 65 (1 in 65+), 20 finer. CAC: 24 in 65, 10 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22Z3, PCGS# 3670

**1855 Silver Three Cent, MS65
Delicate Gold Toning, CAC**



- 3292 1855 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Flynn RPD-002, Repunched Date.** This is the lowest-mintage Type Two date (only 139,000 pieces struck), and by far the scarcest of the three design types that make up the silver three cent series. A pale-gold sheen glows across the otherwise brilliant, frosted surfaces. Wide repunching of the date is visible within the loops of 855. A sharp strike covers on both sides, with die clashing prominent beneath III. Population: 17 in 65, 10 finer. CAC: 10 in 65, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22Z4, PCGS# 3671
- 3293 1862 MS66+ PCGS.** Strike doubling is evident on the date, and light clash marks are visible on both sides of this Premium Gem. Some central strike weakness is evident. The obverse is brilliant with frosty mint luster while the reverse has a splash of gold toning. PCGS has only awarded the Plus-designation to 19 at this grade level, with just 25 finer pieces (11/19). NGC ID# 22ZB, PCGS# 3680

1863 Three Cent Silver, MS65
Condition Scarcity in Finer Grades



3294 1863 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Just 21,000 pieces were struck during the height of the Civil War, with most examples quickly hoarded despite widespread unpopularity of the three cent denomination. This reflective, Gem Uncirculated survivor was well-preserved. Dappled iridescent colors play across the obverse, while streaks of bluish-gray toning occupy the reverse. Die polish lines and light die clashing exist beneath the attractive, original toning. Population: 17 in 65, 31 finer. CAC: 12 in 65, 22 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22ZD, PCGS# 3682

3295 1865 MS63 PCGS. A Civil War date with a low business mintage of 8,000 pieces. The fields display prominent clash marks, as issued, but no marks are apparent. Toned rose-red and sea-green. The strike shows minor central incompleteness. Population: 13 in 63, 48 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22ZF, PCGS# 3685

1867 Three Cent Silver, MS65
Low Total Mintage of 4,625 Coins



3296 1867 MS65 PCGS. Three cent silver production reached a new low in 1867. Only 4,000 pieces were struck, plus 625 proofs. High-grade circulation strikes are scarce, with most falling between MS62 and MS64. There are also a number of lightly circulated examples certified between AU50 and AU58. This Gem is in a different league. Dusky ivory-gray surfaces with pale golden patina lack mentionable abrasions and show needle-sharp detail on the shield stripes, reverse stars, olive leaves, and arrows. Moderate field-device contrast heightens the appeal. Population: 6 in 65, 6 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22ZH, PCGS# 3687

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

1858 Three Cent Silver, PR65 Cameo
Delicate Violet and Gold Toning



3297 1858 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Delicate violet and golden-orange patina colors this eye-appealing PR65 Cameo three cent silver pieces, deepening toward the rims on the obverse. The underlying surfaces are flashy and reflective, contrasting against the frosted devices. The 1858 represents the first year of public proof offerings. An estimated 210 pieces were struck.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 27C5, PCGS# 83705

1860 Three Cent Silver, PR65
Much-Melted Proof Issue



3298 1860 PR65 PCGS. CAC. 1,000 proof sets were struck by the Philadelphia Mint in 1860, but a majority failed to sell, and were eventually melted. The 1860 three cent silver is a better date in proof format. This is an undisturbed Gem with brilliant centers and broad, lavishly toned borders. Both peripheries display vibrant blue-green and russet-brown patina. The strike shows minor softness on the small stars and the center of the branch. Population: 11 in 65, 4 finer. CAC: 7 in 65, 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27C7, PCGS# 3709

3299 1861 PR65 PCGS. CAC. The *Guide Book* mintage of 1,000 proofs is deceptive, since a majority of that figure was eventually melted by the U.S. Mint. The advent of the Civil War may have reduced contemporary collector demand. A well struck and nicely mirrored Gem bathed in ocean-blue and sun-gold toning. Population: 25 in 65 (1 in 65+), 13 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 9 finer (11/19).
Ex: Continuous Internet Auction (Heritage, 2/2006), lot 23075. NGC ID# 27C8, PCGS# 3710

**1867 Three Cent Silver, PR66
Colorful and Conditionally Rare**



- 3300 1867 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** The strike is nearly full, and the mirrored fields show only infrequent trivial imperfections. The reverse is lightly toned in sea-green, orange-gold, and rose-red hues. The reverse is mostly toned navy-blue, but peach and lilac shades are also apparent. From a proof production of only 625 pieces. Population: 32 in 66 (4 in 66+), 7 finer. CAC: 18 in 66, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27CD, PCGS# 3717

**1867 Three Cent Silver, PR67+
Beautiful Multicolor Toning**



- 3301 1867 PR67+ PCGS.** This is a fully struck, high-end proof type coin, among the finest non-Cameo pieces at PCGS. Only slight die polishing is evident in the recesses of the C on the reverse, and the fields are deeply mirrored. Beautiful multicolor toning blankets each side, beginning with lavender and blue hues in the centers and ceding to mint-green and yellow-gold around the borders. The 1867 three cent silver is a rarity this fine. PCGS lists a handful of Cameo coins in this grade as well, although no numerically finer specimens are reported at that service. Modest cameo contrast would be apparent were it not for the depth of the colorful toning. Population: 7 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer; 5 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer (10/19).
Ex: El Don Diego Luna Collection. NGC ID# 27CD, PCGS# 3717

- 3302 1867 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Splashes of ocean-blue, autumn-brown, and champagne-red patina endow this needle-sharp and exemplary Gem. The eye appeal is outstanding, as is the preservation. Just 625+ proofs were produced. Population: 16 in 65 (2 in 65+) Cameo, 23 finer. CAC: 15 in 65, 31 finer (11/19).
Ex: Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 508, which realized \$2,012.50. NGC ID# 27CD, PCGS# 83717

- 3303 1868 PR66 PCGS.** Vivid blue and rose toning grace the obverse and reverse of this Premium Gem proof. The deeply mirrored fields are only slightly subdued, and the field-to-device contrast is noticeable while insufficient for a Cameo designation. Population: 20 in 66, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2U25, PCGS# 3718

- 3304 1869 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Brilliant blue toning appears on both sides of this lovely Premium Gem that features excellent contrast between the fields and the devices. Hints of delicate mint-green toning add to its eye appeal. Population: 33 in 66 (1 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 13 in 66, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22ZR, PCGS# 3719

- 3305 1871 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** This Choice proof 1871 three cent silver piece is richly toned in steel-blue and gold over pleasing, fully mirrored fields and light contrast. An excellent candidate for a type set or complete three cent silver collection. CAC: 16 in 64, 21 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27CG, PCGS# 3722

- 3306 1871 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** This glittering three cent silver piece is untuned with amazing Cameo contrast, bordering on a Deep Cameo appearance. Population: 18 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 30 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 14 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27CG, PCGS# 83722

- 3307 1872 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** An amazing Gem, this 1872 three cent silver piece has deep blue, violet, rose, and gold toning on both sides with exquisite field-to-device contrast. This piece is reminiscent of those found in old-time collections. Population: 49 in 65 (4 in 65+), 30 finer. CAC: 20 in 65, 27 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27CH, PCGS# 3723

- 3308 1873 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** Blue-green and straw-gold patina graces the obverse, while the reverse has vibrant cobalt-blue toning around a lavender-tinted center. A boldly struck Choice specimen of this scarce series-ending proof-only issue. CAC: 34 in 64, 53 finer (11/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2007), lot 325, which realized \$1,610. NGC ID# 27CJ, PCGS# 3724

**1873 Three Cent Silver, Gem Proof
Originally Toned, Well Struck**



- 3309 1873 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** The final-year three cent silver is a proof-only issue with a meager mintage of 600 pieces. This sharply struck and flashy Gem exhibits lavish peach-gold, plum-red, ocean-blue, and slate-gray reverse patina. The obverse is mostly stone-white but displays golden-brown and aquamarine shades near the rim. Population: 65 in 65 (1 in 65+), 22 finer. CAC: 24 in 65, 29 finer (11/19).
Ex: Chicago ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2013), lot 1615, which realized \$2,820. NGC ID# 27CJ, PCGS# 3724

THREE CENT NICKELS

1865 Three Cent Nickel, MS67 Remarkable Surfaces



- 3310 1865 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Bruce Scher Collection. Delicate chestnut and cream-gray colors grace this shimmering and magnificently preserved Superb Gem. A boldly struck piece, the A in STATES and the pillars of the denomination are not completely brought up, but nonetheless have excellent definition for a commercial strike. The three cent nickel was introduced in 1865, and was important to commerce during its initial years since silver coins were hoarded, driven from circulation by paper money without specie backing. Although more than 11 million pieces were struck, and Uncirculated pieces are not rare, most have indifferent strikes or are abraded from improper storage. Virtually immaculate examples, such as the present piece, are of the highest rarity. Population: 4 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Bruce Scher Collection (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 4001; Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 414. NGC ID# 22NJ, PCGS# 3731

- 3311 1873 Open 3 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1873 Open 3 is the only Guide Book variety of the series unavailable in proof format, since the 1873 proofs exhibit a Closed 3. This crisply struck Gem is essentially brilliant, and is smooth aside from a moderate mark on the first column of the denomination. Population: 40 in 65 (10 in 65+), 15 finer. CAC: 21 in 65, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22NR, PCGS# 3740

1885 Three Cent Nickel, MS64 Rare CAC-Endorsed Example High-End for the Grade



- 3312 1885 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Coming from a paltry mintage of only 1,000 coins, the 1885 three cent nickel is inherently scarce in all grades. CAC-approved examples at any numeric level are rarely seen. This near-Gem displays seemingly untouched surfaces and incredible eye appeal for the grade. The strike is sharp, touched by a just a hint of pastel and champagne toning. Population: 16 in 64, 32 finer. CAC: 2 in 64, 13 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 275G, PCGS# 3753

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

1865 Three Cent Nickel, PR66 Deep Cameo Only Two Certified Finer



- 3313 1865 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Extraordinarily well mirrored for this premier proof issue, with especially pronounced contrast on the obverse. The 1865 is considered to be the most challenging proof issue in the series, although the reported mintage of 500 coins is perhaps a bit low. Specimens with deep cameo contrast are elusive, regardless of grade. Population: 11 in 66 (2 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 1 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 52MV, PCGS# 93761

- 3314 1866 PR66★ Cameo NGC. CAC.** A mintage of 725+ proofs was all that was produced for this second-year issue. Few can rival this coin for sheer visual appeal. Both sides are snow-white and the devices are heavily frosted, yielding blatant contrast with the glassy fields. Census: 19 in 66 Cameo (5 in 66★), 3 finer. CAC: 19 in 66, 1 finer (11/19).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2010), lot 402, which realized \$2,242.50.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 275L, PCGS# 83762

- 3315 1868 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the impeccably preserved surfaces include deeply reflective fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices. Population: 31 in 66 (2 in 66+) Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 21 in 66, 3 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 275N, PCGS# 83764

1868 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Cameo
None Numerically Finer



- 3316 1868 PR67 Cameo NGC.** The surfaces of this spectacular Premium Gem offer profound cameo contrast and tremendous eye appeal. All design elements exhibit pinpoint definition, while the unmarked fields are deeply reflective. From a meager mintage of 600 pieces. Census: 13 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 275N, PCGS# 83764

- 3317 1871 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The three cent nickel series is a perennial sleeper, but brilliant white-on-black cameo proofs command collector attention, due to their imposing eye appeal. This flawless and flashy specimen has a sharp strike and a slightly incomplete wreath, due to reverse die lapping at the Philadelphia Mint. Population: 7 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 3 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 275S, PCGS# 83767

1872 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Ultra Cameo
The Sole Ultra Cameo at NGC



- 3318 1872 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The 1872 three cent nickel is rare with Ultra or Deep Cameo contrast. Only one such coin is so designated at NGC — the present Superb Gem, and just five pieces are listed at PCGS, none of which are as fine as the present (12/19). This piece is boldly struck and brilliant, showing stark white-on-black contrast on each side. There is a short, threadlike strike-through in the obverse field just below the first S in STATES. NGC ID# 275T, PCGS# 93768

1874 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Cameo
No Finer Certified Cameo Proofs



- 3319 1874 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** This Superb Gem exhibits impressive field-to-device contrast with brilliant light gray surfaces. The fields are deeply mirrored and the devices are fully lustrous. Both sides are mint-fresh with no evidence of toning. This example is tied for the finest that PCGS has certified. Population: 3 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 275V, PCGS# 83770

1876 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Cameo
Tied for the Finest Certified Cameo Proof



- 3320 1876 PR67 Cameo NGC.** A lovely light gray Superb Gem Cameo proof, this piece has excellent contrast between the fully mirrored fields and the lustrous devices. Both sides are brilliant and untoned. In addition to the handful of Superb Gem Cameo proofs, NGC has examined three pieces that are designated Ultra Cameo. Census: 5 in 67 Cameo (2 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 275W, PCGS# 83772

1877 Three Cent Nickel, PR66+
Attractive Pastel Toning



- 3321 1877 PR66+ PCGS.** Three cent nickel production in 1877 included only proofs. Circulation strike coinage was suspended this year and the following year, 1878, before being resumed in 1879. The 1877 proof's mintage was only 900 coins. A surviving example is essential for a complete date set of this three cent nickel issue. The present example is sharp and much more reflective than many examples we have seen. Attractive pastel toning on each side pleases the eye. Population: 68 in 66 (6 in 66+), 7 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 275X, PCGS# 3773

1877 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Cameo
Proof Only Key Date



- 3322 1877 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** No business-strike three cent pieces were struck in 1877, but the Philadelphia Mint produced 900 proofs to satisfy collector demand. This delightful Superb Gem proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements and deeply mirrored fields that contrast boldly with the frosted devices. The surfaces are impeccably preserved and eye appeal is terrific. Population: 18 in 67 (3 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 275X, PCGS# 83773

1877 Three Cent Nickel, PR67+ ★ Cameo
Impressive Eye Appeal



- 3323 1877 PR67+★ Cameo NGC.** From a proof-only mintage of just 900 proofs, this high-end Superb Gem Cameo showcases intense contrast and eye appeal, with razor-sharp design elements and just a trace of light golden toning. The surfaces are devoid of discernible flaws. This issue is rarely seen this fine, and is almost unobtainable finer. Census: 26 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+, 5 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 3 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 275X, PCGS# 83773

1877 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Cameo
Perfect for an Advanced Registry Set



- 3324 1877 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The key-date, proof-only 1877 three cent nickel has a mintage of just 900 specimens. This Superb Gem is one of the finest obtainable survivors. Its deeply reflective fields and frosted motifs show faint glints of golden color but are otherwise brilliant. Perfect for an advanced Registry Set. Population: 19 in 67 (3 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 18 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 275X, PCGS# 83773

1877 Three Cent Nickel, PR68★ Cameo
Proof-Only Issue



- 3325 1877 PR68★ Cameo NGC.** This amazing Superb Gem Cameo proof is among the finest pieces ever certified, and it is a thing of beauty. Both sides are brilliant light gray with no evidence of toning. The 1877 is a proof-only key-date issue in the three cent nickel series, and few can equal the quality of this piece. For the entire three cent nickel series, NCG has graded 88 pieces PR68, including 36 that are undesignated, 50 pieces marked Cameo, and just two in PR68 Ultra Cameo. This is an important opportunity for the Registry collector to obtain the finest of this issue. Census: 3 in 68 Cameo (2 in 68★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 275X, PCGS# 83773

- 3326 1878 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** A sharply struck and stone-white Superb Gem with pleasing frost throughout Liberty and the wreath. Outstanding preservation confirms the immense quality. One of three proof-only dates in the series, and intermediate in rarity between the 1877 and 1886. Population: 43 in 67 (7 in 67+) Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 42 in 67, 0 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 275Y, PCGS# 83774

**1882 Three Cent Nickel, PR68+
CAC Endorsement, None Finer**



3327 1882 PR68+ PCGS. CAC. The grade on this coin pretty well speaks for itself — the sole finest 1882 proof three cent nickel certified at PCGS. Of the 10 non-Cameo coins in this numeric grade, this is the only one with a Plus designation. Moreover, although seven Cameos are also known in PR68, none are Plus graded. This piece ranks among just three non-Cameos so fine with CAC endorsement, which sets it apart as perhaps one of the most important Registry coins in the proof series. Full design elements yield frosty, untouched mint luster and incredible eye appeal, laid against mirrorlike fields that boast shades of lilac and golden toning. Eye appeal is superb. Population: 10 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer; 7 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 68, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2764, PCGS# 3778

3328 1882 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Brilliant aside from a hint of magenta toning near the date. Flashy fields and intricately impressed motifs ensure a Cameo designation for this high-grade specimen. As of (11/19), PCGS has certified only four pieces as PR67+ Cameo, with just seven finer. CAC: 43 in 67, 1 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2765, PCGS# 83778

**1882 Three Cent Nickel, PR68 Cameo
Registry Grade Example**



3329 1882 PR68 Cameo PCGS. A proof mintage of 3,100 three cent nickels was struck in 1882, to accompany a small business-strike emission of 22,200 pieces. This delightful PR68 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and deeply reflective fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices. Subtle hints of greenish-gold toning are seen over the impeccably preserved surfaces. Population: 7 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2765, PCGS# 83778

1887/6 Three Cent Nickel, PR67+Cameo

**1887/6 Three Cent Nickel,
PR67+Cameo**



3330 1887/6 FS-302 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. The underdigit 6 is obvious, and the second 8 is clearly recut. Frosty devices contrast with glassy fields. Untoned and nearly pristine, with prominent clash marks on the right reverse field. Minor strike-throughs appear near the rims at 5 o'clock on the obverse and 1 o'clock on the reverse. Population: 15 in 67 (4 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 276A, PCGS# 416357 Base PCGS# 83784

**1887/6 Three Cent Nickel, PR67+ Cameo
Strong Overdate**



3331 1887/6 FS-302 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. The *Cherry-pickers' Guide* lists two overdate varieties, FS-301 with a weak overdate and FS-302 with a strong overdate. Nearly all of the 6 is visible beneath the 7 on the strong overdate variety that is the more popular variety with collectors. This Superb Gem Cameo proof has brilliant nickel-gray surfaces with mirrored fields and lustrous devices. Population: 15 in 67 (4 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 276A, PCGS# 416357 Base PCGS# 83784

**1889 Three Cent Nickel, PR68
Tied for the Finest Certified**



3332 1889 PR68 PCGS. CAC. This impressive Superb Gem proof is tied for the finest that PCGS or NGC have certified. The essentially flawless light gray surfaces host delicate gold and pale blue toning. The strike is sharp as expected on this amazing piece that is destined for a high-end Registry set. Population: 3 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 68, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22NW, PCGS# 3786

SHIELD NICKELS

3333 1873 Open 3 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Light to medium chestnut-brown toning is present throughout, but most apparent across the obverse periphery. This lustrous Gem is nicely struck and refreshingly free from marks. Since no Open 3 proofs were produced, the variety becomes challenging to secure in exceptional quality. Population: 43 in 65 (8 in 65+), 15 finer. CAC: 19 in 65, 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22P8, PCGS# 3800

3334 1876 The Bleeder, FS-401, MS63 PCGS. CAC. This *Cherrypickers'* variety is unique in the Shield nickel series, seen only on the 1876 issue. Inexplicably, the engraver extended multiple vertical shield lines into the horizontal lines of the azure, the furthest-right one extending to the top shield edge. This is a lustrous and frosted Select Uncirculated example, with numerous obverse die breaks winding through the sharply struck devices. A speckling of light-gray toning visits both sides. Population (for the variety): 3 in 63, 5 finer (11/19). PCGS# 569428 Base PCGS# 3805

1879 Shield Nickel, MS64 Better Date in All Grades



3335 1879 MS64 PCGS. Coinage of circulation-strike Shield nickels continued in 1879 after a two-year hiatus. However, production amounted to only 25,900 coins. In circulated grades this issue is a semikey date, and Mint State pieces earn a degree of respect for their overall scarcity. The near-Gem offered here displays vibrant satin luster beneath traditional champagne-gray toning. The strike is sharp, and neither side exhibits bothersome abrasions.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 5KWK, PCGS# 3808

3336 1881 MS64 PCGS. The 1879, 1880, and 1881 Shield nickels are rarities in circulation strike format, while each date is common in proof. The 1881 is the least rare of that trio but still in great demand. This pleasing near-Gem is sharply struck with dusky gold toning over its satin luster. Population: 30 in 64, 67 finer (9/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 3250.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 276F, PCGS# 3811

3337 1883/2 FS-302 MS62 PCGS. CAC. *Cherrypickers'* recognizes five different 1883/2 die varieties, but FS-302 is readily attributed by the bold, jagged die crack above the date. Portions of a 2 underdigit are obvious to the left of the 3. A lustrous wheat-gold representative that boasts a bold strike and pleasing surfaces. Population: 3 in 62 (1 in 62+), 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22PD, PCGS# 38413 Base PCGS# 3814

1883/2 Shield Nickel, MS64 Final-Year Overdate



3338 1883/2 FS-303 MS64 PCGS. CAC. A near-Gem example of this popular overdate variety, with light golden toning over appealing luster. While a few light striations are noted, the surfaces are generally well-preserved. Lovely eye appeal for the final year of the Shield nickel design. A die break through the first 8 in the date identifies the FS-303. Population for all overdate 1883 nickels: 16 in 64, 12 finer. CAC: 7 in 64, 8 finer (9/19).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 5556; Boston Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 4243.
From The Green Isle Collection. PCGS# 38414 Base PCGS# 3813

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

1866 Rays Shield Nickel, PR67 Cameo Remarkable First-Year Type Coin



3339 1866 Rays PR67 Cameo NGC. The stars and wreath leaves are impressively sharp on this Superb Gem Cameo proof. The inner points of the rays are a trifle soft, as are the central-most shield stripes, but this well-contrasted Rays type coin is highly appealing. The surfaces are essentially brilliant, save for a glint of light champagne color. No contact marks are seen. Cameos are rare this fine and none are graded higher. NGC and PCGS combined list six Ultra or Deep Cameo coins in this grade grade. Census: 13 in 67 Cameo (2 in 67★), 0 finer; 5 in 67 (3 in 67+) Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 276G, PCGS# 83817

**1866 Rays Shield Nickel, PR67 Cameo
Important Rays Proof Type Coin**



- 3340 1866 Rays PR67 Cameo PCGS.** Rays Shield nickels were only struck in 1866 and part of 1867. Proofs from 1867 are rare and almost never seen above PR65. The 1866 Rays proofs are the ideal choice for type collectors, as one can be selective about quality. This Superb Gem Cameo is among the highest-numerically graded Rays proofs at PCGS. There are just three other Cameos in this grade, and a lone Deep Cameo is also reported this fine (12/19). The present coin displays sharp definition and deep field mirroring. Neither side is toned, allowing for full appreciation of the impressively strong cameo contrast. Population: 4 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 276G, PCGS# 83817

**1867 No Rays Nickel, PR64
Rare Pattern Reverse, FS-1902**



- 3341 1867 No Rays, Pattern Reverse, FS-1902, PR64 PCGS. CAC.** The Pattern Reverse die was initially used to strike Judd-507 and Judd-573. This variety was included in issued proof sets, such as the original Garrett set offered in lot 706 of Stack's 1976 ANA auction. The Pattern Reverse can be distinguished at a glance from the "common" 1867 No Rays proof nickel. For example, a star points to the center of the first A in AMERICA, but the star points between the AM on the "common" proof variety. The 7 in the date is widely repunched. Douglas L. Kurz discovered the variety in 2002, and it has been listed in the *Guide Book* for the past several years. Fully struck and flashy with pastel ice-blue and straw-gold toning. A fleck west of the C in CENTS provides an identifier. Population: 1 in 64, 3 finer (11/19). PCGS# 519406 Base PCGS# 3821

- 3342 1870 PR66+ Cameo NGC. CAC.** The early years of the Shield nickel series are rarely found with the contrast seen on this Premium Gem Cameo proof. Both sides are brilliant and untuned with deeply mirrored fields and lustrous devices. Census: 17 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 19 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 276L, PCGS# 83824

**1872 Nickel, PR67+ Cameo
Phenomenal White-on-Black Contrast**



- 3343 1872 PR67+ Cameo NGC.** Each side exhibits phenomenal white-on-black contrast. The devices feature a blanket of pronounced mint frost, set against deeply reflective, jet-black fields. The 1872 Shield nickel was well-represented by a production of more than 6 million circulation strikes. However, the reported proof mintage is estimated to be 950+ pieces. Census: 4 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+), 0 finer in this category (12/19). NGC ID# AMU4, PCGS# 83826

**1877 Shield Nickel, PR64
Elusive CAC Approval**



- 3344 1877 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** The 1877 Shield nickel was only struck in proof format, and coinage was a paltry 900 coins. Later years of proof production totaled 2,350 to 5,419 coins. This near-Gem 1877 proof earns CAC recognition, which separates it from its peers — only 13 proofs in this grade are CAC endorsed (9/19). This piece is sharp and modestly reflective with warm golden toning. Eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. CAC: 13 in 64, 41 finer (9/19). *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 276U, PCGS# 3831

**1877 Shield Nickel, PR67 Cameo
Proof-Only Key Issue**



- 3345 1877 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The Shield nickel was only struck in proof format in 1877, making the issue an important key to the series. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed, frosty design elements that contrast boldly with the reflective fields. The well-preserved surfaces show subtle hints of golden-tan toning. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 276U, PCGS# 83831

- 3346 1878 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** From a proof-only mintage of 2,350 pieces, this spectacular Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and hazily reflective fields. The lightly toned surfaces are impeccably preserved. Population: 35 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 276V, PCGS# 3832

3347 1878 PR67 Cameo NGC. The 1878 proof-only Shield nickel often comes with satiny fields rather than deep mirrors, although this piece is more reflective than most. It is sharp and brilliant, with modest contrast mainly evident on the obverse. Ultra Cameo pieces are almost uncollectible. Census: 6 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer; 0 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 276V, PCGS# 83832

3348 1883 PR67+ Cameo NGC. A Plus-graded Superb Gem proof from the final year of the Shield design, this coin displays sharply detailed frosty design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields. The brilliant surfaces are virtually flawless. Census: 15 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 276Z, PCGS# 83838

1883 Shield Nickel, PR66 Ultra Cameo One of Three Ultra Cameos Known



3349 1883 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. The year 1883 was transitional for the five cent denomination, with the final production of the original shield and stars design and the introduction of a new Liberty head and wreath motif by the hand of Charles Barber, who had assumed the post of Chief Engraver only a few years prior. Proofs were minted of both the Shield nickel and the new Liberty nickel. This Ultra Cameo Premium Gem example of the former displays needle-sharp definition and stark white-on-black cameo contrast. The preservation is outstanding. Census: 3 in 66 Ultra Cameo (1 in 66+), 0 finer (12/19). PCGS# 93838

LIBERTY NICKELS

1884 Liberty Nickel, MS66+ Rarely Seen Finer



3350 1884 MS66+ PCGS. The collectible 1884 Liberty nickel (11.2 million coins) begins to pose a challenge in MS65 and becomes conditionally rare at the Premium Gem level. This impressive Plus-graded example has champagne-gold patina that is illuminated by cartwheel mint luster. Fully struck, including the left ear of corn. Population: 69 in 66 (34 in 66+), 6 finer (11/19). Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 3685. NGC ID# 22PJ, PCGS# 3845

3351 1885 MS62 PCGS. While proof examples of this date are considered common, Mint State pieces are elusive. This one has rich gold toning over its satiny, lustrous pale gray surfaces. NGC ID# 2773, PCGS# 3846

1885 Liberty Nickel, MS64 Low-Mintage Key Issue



3352 1885 MS64 PCGS. This highly lustrous near-Gem is lightly marked for the grade, and presents attractive almond-gold and powder-blue patina. Stars 7 to 10 are softly impressed, and a few carbon flecks are distributed over both sides. The 1885 has the lowest mintage of the series, unless the unofficial 1913 is included. Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 1462. From *The Green Isle Collection*. NGC ID# 2773, PCGS# 3846

1885 Nickel, Choice Mint State Reverse Planchet Flaw



3353 1885 — Reverse Planchet Flaw — MS64 PCGS. An interesting and relatively shallow field depression, as produced, is located on the upper-left reverse. This feature was caused by either a strike-through or lamination, though the PCGS diagnosis is the latter. The 1885 is, of course, a low-mintage key to the series, and is very scarce in Mint State. This lustrous and sharply struck near-Gem has lovely chestnut color and no relevant marks.

3354 1886 MS64 NGC. The 1886 Liberty nickel is an elusive key to the series, from a modest production of 3.3 million pieces. This attractive Choice example exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the lightly toned surfaces are well-preserved and lustrous. Census: 69 in 64 (3 in 64+, 1 in 64★), 28 finer (9/19). From *The Green Isle Collection*. NGC ID# 277U, PCGS# 3847

3355 1886 MS64 PCGS. The 1886 Liberty nickel is one of the three keys to a complete Mint State collection of these coins along side the 1885 and the 1912-S. This Choice Mint State piece has an average strike and brilliant nickel-gray luster beneath pale gold toning. NGC ID# 277U, PCGS# 3847

1886 Liberty Nickel, MS65
One of the Key Dates in the Series



3356 1886 MS65 PCGS. High-grade 1885 and 1886 representatives are the hallmarks of exceptional Liberty nickel collections. In Gem condition, the 1886 is notably scarce, and it is rare finer. The collector who obtains an example in this condition will have acquired something special. This piece is satiny and lustrous with a faint champagne hue. Abrasions are not worthy of distinction, although we note considerable strike softness on the border stars and on the lower-left portion of the wreath. Population: 58 in 65 (3 in 65+), 19 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 277U, PCGS# 3847

3357 1897 MS66+ PCGS. It would surprise most collectors to learn that although more than 20.4 million Liberty nickels were struck in 1897, only two coins are graded higher than this MS66+ representative at both services combined. This lustrous Premium Gem features essentially unmarked fields with blushes of golden color. Definition is slightly stronger on the reverse. A few dark spots near the date and a single tick on the jaw identify this important offering. Population: 33 in 66 (10 in 66+), 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22PN, PCGS# 3858

1899 Liberty Nickel, MS67
Registry Grade Example



3358 1899 MS67 PCGS. From a turn-of-the-century mintage of 29 million pieces, this spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, aside from the slightest touch of the usual softness on the lower-left section of the wreath. The virtually flawless surfaces are lustrous and appealing. Population: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22PR, PCGS# 3860

1904 Liberty Nickel, MS67+
The Sole Finest Certified



3359 1904 MS67+ NGC. NGC and PCGS combined report only nine 1904 Liberty nickels in MS67, with none graded higher. This NGC coin is the only piece awarded a Plus designation, making it arguably the finest 1904 nickel known. The surfaces are virtually flawless, yielding luminous, frosty mint luster and pastel shades of rainbow toning. Several border stars as well as the corn ear to the left of the wreath bow show the usual strike weakness. Census: 5 in 67 (1 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 277F, PCGS# 3865

3360 1912-S MS64 NGC. The 1912-S is the final Liberty nickel issue from the San Francisco Mint, boasting a tiny mintage of just 238,000 pieces. This attractive Choice specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements on the obverse, but the reverse shows a touch of the usual softness on the lower wreath. The lightly marked surfaces are blanketed in vivid shades of sea-green toning.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 277R, PCGS# 3875

1912-S Nickel, Satiny MS66
None Numerically Finer Certified



3361 1912-S MS66 PCGS. This Premium Gem displays the usual satin luster of the 1912-S Liberty nickel, with a familiar tinge of light golden color. However, strike sharpness is above average for the issue, including nearly full definition of the corn ear to the left of the wreath bow. A pleasing Registry-grade example of the branch mint semikey, among the finest certified by either service. Population: 55 in 66 (7 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 277R, PCGS# 3875

1912-S Liberty Nickel, Pastel-Toned MS66



- 3362 1912-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** A beautifully toned Premium Gem example of this late-series key-date S-mint, showing pale pastel hues of lilac, rose, and pale blue. The strike is typical of the issue but the preservation and eye appeal are remarkable on this coin, separating it from most of the (few) survivors at this level. A Registry Set essential, impossible to upgrade at either service. Population: 50 in 66 (6 in 66+), 0 finer (10/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2016), lot 3127.
Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 277R, PCGS# 3875
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PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

- 3363 1883 No Cents PR67 Cameo PCGS.** Brilliant and pristine with ice-white motifs and darkly mirrored fields. The strike is full. Although Uncirculated 1883 No Cents nickels were set aside in quantity, proof No Cent nickels remain scarce. The single-year introductory subtype was promptly abandoned, since the five dollar gold piece had a similar diameter and gilt nickels could theoretically pass for half eagles in commerce. Population: 35 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22PU, PCGS# 83878
- 3364 1883 No Cents PR67 Cameo PCGS.** A magnificent Superb Gem proof from the first year of the Liberty design, this coin exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the frosted devices. No mentionable distractions are evident. Population: 36 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22PU, PCGS# 83878
- 3365 1883 No Cents PR67 Cameo NGC.** Business strike No Cents nickels are one of the most common type coins from the 19th century. However, the availability of proof strikings of this issue is extremely limited, especially in Superb condition and with the Cameo designation. This is an exceptionally attractive proof striking that is deeply mirrored with sharp contrast against the frosted devices. Most of each side is pale aqua-blue while the margins are outlined with medium golden-brown coloration. A spot-free, gleaming example of this important one-year type coin. Census: 23 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22PU, PCGS# 83878
- 3366 1885 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** While proof examples of this issue are plentiful, the date still commands attention due to the importance of circulation strike 1885 nickels. This boldly defined Gem proof has delicate gold toning over mirrored light gray surfaces. NGC ID# 277T, PCGS# 3883

1885 Liberty Nickel, PR67★ Cameo Strong Date Pressure on Proofs



- 3367 1885 PR67★ Cameo NGC.** The rarity of the business-strike 1885 puts added pressure on high-end proof examples such as this Superb Gem Cameo with the Star designation. Just a hint of light tan color is barely discernible on the reverse of this fully struck example. Impeccably preserved. Census: 18 in 67 Cameo (3 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 1 finer (11/19).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2010), lot 1114.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 277T, PCGS# 83883
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1887 Nickel, PR66 Cameo Only One Finer Cameo Proof



- 3368 1887 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** Cartwheel luster is among the attributes this Premium Gem example possesses. The contrast is readily apparent between the frosted devices and mirrored fields on this lovely, sharply struck and virtually untuned piece. A small as-made lint mark is present below the M in AMERICA. Population: 12 in 66 (5 in 66+) Cameo, 1 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 277V, PCGS# 83885
- 3369 1888 PR66 Cameo NGC.** Light tan-gold toning graces this fully struck and unabraded high-grade specimen. The portrait and wreath display consistent frost. The field near CENTS has a few minuscule flan imperfections, as coined. Census: 2 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (11/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 1229, which realized \$1,725.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 277W, PCGS# 83886

1889 Nickel, PR64+ Cameo
Rare With Such Contrast



- 3370 1889 PR64+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** A veil of golden toning drapes the contrasted Cameo surfaces of this high-end near-Gem proof nickel. The 1889 is scarce in this grade despite a substantial proof mintage of 3,336 pieces. The vast majority of 1889 representatives lack significant field device contrast. Only four of the 843 submissions at PCGS qualify for the Cameo designation. Population: 2 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 1 finer (12/19).
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 277X, PCGS# 83887

1893 Nickel, PR67★ Cameo
Fully Brilliant Surfaces



- 3371 1893 PR67★ Cameo NGC. CAC.** This Superb Gem displays obvious contrast between the frosty motifs and the glittering mirrored fields. Intricately struck and beautifully preserved. Fully brilliant and completely void of carbon, two attributes that garnered the Star designation from NGC. Census: 12 in 67 Cameo (4 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 397.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2783, PCGS# 83891

- 3372 1895 PR66 Cameo NGC.** A high-end Cameo proof, rare in this condition. Strike definition is razor-sharp throughout, including on the corn ear to the left of the wreath bow. The devices have luminous, softly frosted luster that contrasts with the mirrored fields beneath a delicate champagne tint. When tilted beneath a light, faint iridescence becomes visible in the fields. Census: 6 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer; 2 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2785, PCGS# 83893

1895 Liberty Nickel, PR66 Cameo
Fully Brilliant, Deeply Reflective



- 3373 1895 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** A wonderful Premium Gem Cameo proof, this 1895 Liberty nickel is fully brilliant with bright surfaces overall. Excellent contrast is evident with mirrored fields around satin devices. Population: 12 in 66 Cameo, 4 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 5 finer (11/19).
Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 3404.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2785, PCGS# 83893

1896 Nickel, PR66+ Cameo
Brightly Lustrous and Fully Struck



- 3374 1896 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** This brightly lustrous Premium Gem proof 1896 is near the top end of the certified survivors of the issue. Nearly untuned silver-white surfaces show thick mint frost and a full proof strike. A tiny indent between stars 3 and 4 is as made at the Philadelphia Mint. Population: 25 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 4 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 3283.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2786, PCGS# 83894

1896 Liberty Nickel, PR67 Cameo
Delicately Toned Registry Contender



- 3375 1896 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** The frosted luster of the devices is undeniably original, complementing mirrorlike reflectivity in the fields. Both sides have delicate pastel toning in multicolor hues. Every element of Liberty's portrait and the wreath is sharp, as are the border stars. Preservation is nearly flawless. Cameo contrast is modest but appreciable on both sides. A long Deep Cameo proof is also listed in this grade at PCGS. Population: 4 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer; 1 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 2786, PCGS# 83894

- 3376 1897 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** A hint of butter-gold toning visits the peripheries of this otherwise snow-white specimen. Fully struck and immaculate with glassy deep-mirror fields and imposing cameo contrast evident on both sides. Relatively few examples of this late 19th century date display noteworthy field-to-device contrast, making this coin a pleasing exception to the rule. Population: 35 in 66 (7 in 66+) Cameo, 26 finer. CAC: 20 in 66, 23 finer (11/19).
Ex: Atlanta ANA Signature (Heritage, 2-3/2014), lot 4424, which realized \$1,880.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2787, PCGS# 83895

1898 Nickel, PR66+★ Cameo



- 3377 1898 PR66+★ Cameo NGC. CAC.** This Premium Gem Cameo proof has everything. It is assigned a Cameo designation along with the Plus and Star designations. Both sides are boldly detailed with brilliant, contrasting surfaces and no evidence of toning. It is the only 1898 proof nickel to have both of those special designations. Census: 26 in 66 Cameo (3 in 66+, 3 in 66★, 1 in 66+★), 4 finer. CAC: 20 in 66, 7 finer (11/19).
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2788, PCGS# 83896

**1898 Nickel, PR68 Cameo
The Finest Certified**



- 3378 1898 PR68 Cameo NGC.** An absolutely stunning 1898 Liberty nickel, this Superb Gem Cameo proof is the finest example that NGC has graded. They have certified one other as PR68, but without the Cameo designation. This piece has incredible contrast and borders on the Ultra Cameo designation. It is brilliant and untoned with light gray surfaces and bold design motifs. Census: 1 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2788, PCGS# 83896

- 3379 1900 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** An impressive Superb Gem Cameo proof, this 1900 nickel is virtually flawless, save for a couple tiny nicks inside the wreath. The deeply mirrored fields provide a nice background for the lustrous, sharply defined devices. Population: 17 in 67 (3 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 278A, PCGS# 83898

- 3380 1901 PR67 Cameo NGC.** An extraordinary Superb Gem Cameo proof, this lovely nickel has brilliant surfaces with deeply mirrored fields and consistently icy devices. The surfaces are exceptional and the overall aesthetic appeal is imposing. One small fleck is above the hairbun. Census: 7 in 67 Cameo (2 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 264, which realized \$1,610.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278B, PCGS# 83899

**1901 Nickel, PR67 Deep Cameo
Top of the Census at PCGS**



- 3381 1901 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Proof Liberty nickels are scarce with stark, dramatic cameo contrast. Even the well-made 1901 issue is a rarity with the Deep Cameo designation, and Superb Gem Deep Cameos are especially sought-after. This piece is brilliant, displays stark white-on-black contrast, and it is among the finest Deep Cameos certified. Every design element is razor-sharp. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 278B, PCGS# 93899

- 3382 1902 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Type Two Reverse with the AM in AMERICA separated. A brilliant Premium Gem that exhibits cartwheel luster in addition to field flash. The motifs are frosty and intricately impressed. Most 1902 proofs lack cameo contrast, a fact confirmed by the PCGS Population. Population: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 10 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 8 finer (11/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 5938, which realized \$1,351.25.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278C, PCGS# 83900

- 3383 1903 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Frosty devices rise in intricate detail above darkly mirrored fields. This brilliant specimen is practically pristine and exhibits exceptional eye appeal. A portion of Liberty's lower curl is lapped, as issued. Census: 13 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 3 finer (11/19).
Ex: Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 635, which realized \$2,760.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278D, PCGS# 83901

**1904 Liberty Nickel, PR67 Cameo
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 3384 1904 PR67 Cameo NGC.** This piece is deeply reflective with a slight bluish tint and a ring of golden peripheral toning around each side. The devices are satiny, rather than frosted, and deliver the slightly muted contrast that is characteristic of Cameos from this period. A tiny spot adjacent to star 4 is mentioned as an easy pedigree marker. Cameo examples of this issue are seldom seen, as this coin is tied for the finest of just three so-designated pieces at NGC (11/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 1794.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278E, PCGS# 83902

- 3385 1909 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Iridescent pink-red, straw-gold, and ice-blue patina adorns this well struck and beautiful Superb Gem. A trace of struck-in grease on Liberty's neck, and a narrow retained lamination on the central reverse, are both as made. Population: 45 in 67 (9 in 67+) Cameo, 6 finer. CAC: 40 in 67, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 278K, PCGS# 83907

**1912 Nickel, PR67 Cameo
Registry-Grade Example**



- 3386 1912 PR67 Cameo NGC.** This is one of the more visually impressive proofs from the final year of Liberty nickel production that we have seen. The glittering surfaces offer dramatic contrast and are essentially as struck, sporting only a warm golden glaze. Census: 5 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 5590; New York Signature (Heritage, 7/2004), lot 5494; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3663; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 3503.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278N, PCGS# 83910

BUFFALO NICKELS

**1913-D Type One Nickel, MS67+
Only Three Coins Finer at PCGS**



- 3387 1913-D Type One MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Vivid mint luster illuminates rich, peach-gold toning that deepens to reddish-gold in selected areas on this spectacular, high-end Superb Gem Type One nickel. Eye appeal is tremendous, supported by CAC endorsement. The strike shows a few isolated points of minor weakness (including a filled D mintmark and incomplete letters at FIVE), but the fields and devices are pristine and there are no meaningful distractions. PCGS has seen just three finer examples. Population: 13 in 67+, 3 finer. CAC: 38 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22PX, PCGS# 3916

**1913-S Type Two Buffalo Nickel, MS66
Regular Issue Key**



- 3388 1913-S Type Two MS66 PCGS.** The 1913-S Type Two Buffalo nickel is one of the key dates in the series, outside of the major *Guide Book* varieties such as the 1918/7-D overdate and the 1916 double die. The Type Two 1913-S comes from a mintage of barely more than 1.2 million coins, compared to nearly 30 million pieces struck for its Philadelphia counterpart. It commands a strong premium in low circulated graded, and it is scarce in Premium Gem condition. This piece displays warm golden toning and a sharp strike. The satiny luster is unblemished. Population: 57 in 66 (6 in 66+), 8 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22R3, PCGS# 3923

**1914/3 FS-101 Buffalo Nickel, MS63+
Popular *Guide Book* Variety**



- 3389 1914/3 FS-101 MS63+ PCGS. CAC.** The crossbar at the top of the 4 that resembled the upper portion of a three is plain on this coin, as are a number of tiny, faint, swirling die lines around the 4 in the date. The status of this variety as a true overdate has been debated and rejected by some researchers, although both PCGS and the *Guide Book* recognize it as an overdate. The present coin is the only Plus-graded example in this grade at PCGS, and it is one of fewer than a dozen coins in this and finer grades with CAC endorsement. Satiny luster yields olive-gold toning but is devoid of mentionable abrasions. Some central strike softness is noted. Population: 12 in 63 (1 in 63+), 25 finer. CAC: 4 in 63, 7 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22R4, PCGS# 147844 Base PCGS# 93924

**1914/3 Nickel, MS64
Scarce Second-Year Overdate**



- 3390 1914/3 FS-101 MS64 PCGS.** Scant evidence of the overdate exists on this near-Gem 1914/3 nickel, with only a ghost of the horizontal ridge at the top of 4 to indicate and underdigit 3. Pale-gold toning glistens on the finely textured obverse, while the reverse is brightly toned in similar ivory-gold hues. The obverse strike is typical for the issue, with the reverse sharper than expected. Plentiful eye appeal exists on each side. Population: 20 in 64 (1 in 64+), 5 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22R4, PCGS# 147844 Base PCGS# 93924

**1914 Nickel, MS67
Outstanding Quality**



- 3391 1914 MS67 PCGS.** *Ex: McCarroll.* With 20.6 million pieces struck, the 1914 nickel was well-saved and survives to a great extent in grades as high as MS66. Superb Gems are scarce, and there are no coins graded MS68 at either service. Golden toning and soft, frosty mint luster cover finely textured fields and sharp devices. A top-notch example of the date. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 38 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22R4, PCGS# 3924

1914-S Nickel, MS66+
Frosty Pastel-Toned Surfaces
Only Two Finer Examples at PCGS



- 3392 1914-S MS66+ PCGS.** Pastel toning dominates this fully struck S-mint nickel. Shades include sky-blue, sea-green, pink, violet, and gold. Mint luster is vibrant and frosty, and preservation is excellent. There are no singular marks to mention. The 1914-S Buffalo nickel was struck to the extent of 3.4 million coins. The average certified assessment for the issue is fractionally higher than AU55, more than 10 points lower than this outstanding Registry-quality offering. The limited supply of high-grade representatives and the perennial popularity of this series put tremendous pressure on top-quality Premium Gems like the present coin. Population: 49 in 66 (10 in 66+), 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22R6, PCGS# 3926

1914-S Buffalo Nickel, MS66+
Two Finer Coins at PCGS



- 3393 1914-S MS66+ PCGS.** The 1914-S Buffalo nickel claims a smallish mintage of 3.4 million pieces, making the issue quite elusive at the MS66 grade level. Finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just a touch of the usual softness on the bison's shoulder. The well-preserved surfaces display a few subtle hints of ice-blue and greenish-gold toning, with vibrant mint luster radiating from both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin will be a welcome addition to the finest collection or Registry Set. Population: 49 in 66 (10 in 66+), 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22R6, PCGS# 3926

1915 Nickel, Golden-Toned MS66
Two Feathers *Cherrypickers'* Variety



- 3394 1915 Two Feathers, FS-401, MS66 PCGS.** The shallow feather close to the Indian's neck on this 1915 variety has been effaced by die lapping, creating the so-called Two Feathers variant. Die polishing is evident throughout the fields on the obverse, blending with die wear and metal flowlines. The reverse is lightly worn as well but is unlapped. Each side displays light golden toning, and the only mentionable strike weakness is present at the centermost high points of the bison's shoulder and the Indian's hair, as is typical of James Earle Fraser's design. This piece and one other MS66 coin are the two finest FS-401 representatives attributed at PCGS (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. PCGS# 38433 Base PCGS# 3927

1916 Doubled Die Obverse Nickel
FS-101, Key to the Series



- 3395** 1916 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Strong die doubling is evident on the left obverse border, apparent on the feather tips and the 9 and 6 in the date. The FS-101 1916 is the key *Guide Book* variety of the series, rarer than the equally famous 1918/7-D. A majority of PCGS-certified FS-101 nickels are in Fine or lower grades. This is a sharp silver-gray example with streaky and slightly granular surfaces. The central reverse exhibits minor hairlines, and freckles of russet patina are noted over the V in FIVE and below the O in OF.

1917 Buffalo Nickel, MS67+
Few Are Finer at Either Service



- 3396** 1917 MS67+ PCGS. This satiny, high-end Superb Gem is a Condition Census quality example, with vibrant mint luster and exquisite toning throughout both sides. Concentric rainbow hues display iridescent obverse colors, while the reverse is brightly lustrous in shades of peach-gold, violet, and lavender-blue. Full definition exists on the central motifs, while nearly mark-free surfaces confirm the high technical grade. A large mintage of more than 51 million pieces yields numerous pieces through the Premium Gem level, but precious few Superb Gems. This one ranks among the finest at PCGS. Population: 5 in 67+, 3 finer (12/19). *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 22RD, PCGS# 3934

1918/7-D Nickel, Fine 15
FS-101, *Guide Book* Variety



- 3397** 1918/7-D FS-101 Fine 15 PCGS. CAC. This slightly iridescent, high-end-for-the-grade nickel was plucked from circulation years after its production and shows considerable evidence of usage. Nevertheless, the overdate, caused by the use of 1918 and 1917-dated hubs in the manufacture of the die, remains clear. Pale blue-green and violet accents complement each side. Smooth with a single tick on the portrait. NGC ID# 22RJ, PCGS# 38446 Base PCGS# 3939

1918/7-D Nickel, VF20
Well-Defined, Clear Overdate



- 3398 1918/7-D FS-101 VF20 PCGS.** Overdates from the 20th century, after the Mint stopped punching dates into working dies by hand, rarely occurred. One of the most famous is the 1918/7-D Buffalo nickel, and this variety is also one of the keys to the series. Offered here is a strongly detailed VF example, held back from an XF grade by the worn tip of the bison's horn. The date is sharp and clear, and both sides have medium pewter-gray patina. NGC ID# 22RJ, PCGS# 38446 Base PCGS# 3939

1918/7-D Nickel, VF25
Problem-Free, Lightly Toned



- 3399 1918/7-D FS-101 VF25 NGC.** The 8 in the date exhibits a thick flat top and a broad downstroke that turns the openings into semicircles. These are characteristic of the 1918/7-D nickel, key to the series along with the 1916 Doubled Die. This unblemished example is generally stone-gray but shows autumn-brown patina across the upper margins. NGC ID# 22RJ, PCGS# 38446 Base PCGS# 3939

1918/7-D FS-101 Nickel, AU Detail
Seldom Seen With Strong Definition



- 3400 1918/7-D FS-101 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details.** AU. There is a small lamination on the Indian's cheek, and each side features a pebbled, textured surface that explains the Environmental Damage assessment. However, the coin retains AU sharpness, and the overdate is bold. A pleasing stone-gray representative despite the noted issue, seldom seen with this level of detail.

1919-D Nickel, MS66
Important Strike Rarity



- 3401 1919-D MS66 PCGS.** The 1919-D is one of the two most difficult strike rarities in the entire Buffalo nickel series. It is scarce in the absolute sense as well, with coins elusive in Fine or better condition. This is a sharply defined example that has good detailing throughout. Luster peaks through light gray-gold patina, with yellow, green, and pink iridescent undertones. The surfaces are near-pristine, with one small mark on the Indian's brow, and a couple of minuscule nicks on the bison. This is an important offering, which should be of intense interest to the Buffalo nickel specialist. Population: 21 in 66 (3 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19). Ex: *Baltimore Signature* (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 6201. NGC ID# 22RM, PCGS# 3942

1921 Buffalo Nickel, Satiny MS67
Perfect Die State, Sharp Motifs



- 3402 1921 MS67 PCGS.** A scarce Superb Gem example of this Philadelphia issue, among the finest 1921 nickels certified. Delicate ice-blue color tints the otherwise silvery surfaces, which are devoid of abrasions and yield sharp devices from margin to margin. An added attribute of this piece is the perfect die state — both sides show no evidence of erosion, and the obverse fields even have faint die striations still visible beneath a loupe. Clearly, this coin was one of the first strikes from this fresh die pair. Population: 43 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22RT, PCGS# 3947

**1921 Nickel, Splendid MS67
Vibrant Mint Luster, Sharp Strike**



3403 1921 MS67 PCGS. Reworked dies help the 1921 issue rank among the sharpest nickels of the decade. Bold hair definition and full details on the bison are visible more often than not on high-grade 1921 coins, although slight die erosion is a common characteristic as well. More than 10 million pieces were struck. This is a brilliant, pinpoint sharp example with a faint gold cast in the high-luster fields. A trace of die clashing is seen on the finely grained surfaces. Population: 43 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22RT, PCGS# 3947

3404 1921 Two Feathers, FS-401, MS65 PCGS. Similar to the famous 1937-D Three Legged nickel, the Two Feathers variety was caused by excessive die polishing at the U.S. Mint to eliminate clash marks. Evidence of a die clash remains on the coin, as an elongated lump near the ER in LIBERTY, and a mound within the UR in PLURIBUS. The area where the third feather should be instead displays parallel die polish lines. This is a well struck and lustrous Gem with light straw-gold and olive-green toning. Population: 5 in 65, 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22RT, PCGS# 38451 Base PCGS# 3947

**1921 FS-401 Nickel, MS67
Two Feathers Variety**



3405 1921 Two Feathers, FS-401, MS67 PCGS. Lapping of the obverse die to remove clash marks inadvertently effaced the lowest feather directly behind the Indian's neck, creating this popular Two Feathers, FS-401 *Cherry-pickers'* variety. This spectacular Superb Gem is magnificently preserved with satiny mint luster and pale golden accents. Every element of the design is strongly brought-up. Population: 1 in 67, 0 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 22RT, PCGS# 38451 Base PCGS# 3947

3406 1921-S MS62 PCGS. From a small mintage of 1.5 million pieces, the 1921-S Buffalo nickel is a better date in the series. This impressive MS62 example is lightly marked for the grade, with a long die crack that runs from the reverse rim through E Pluribus Unum. Well-detailed and lustrous, with hints of pale green and ice-blue toning. NGC ID# 22RU, PCGS# 3948

3407 1921-S MS62 PCGS. The U.S. Mint concentrated on silver dollar production in 1921. San Francisco struck only 1,557,000 nickels that year, one of the lowest mintages of the series. This unblemished example displays the wood-grain texture associated with long-in-use dies, as made. Wheat-gold and cream-gray shades blend across nicely struck surfaces. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 22RU, PCGS# 3948

**1921-S Buffalo Nickel, MS64
Rarely Offered CAC Example**



3408 1921-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 1921-S is a slightly better date in Uncirculated condition, although CAC-approved examples are decidedly rare. This near-Gem displays golden-toned satin-gray luster and has few obvious signs of contact. Moderate die erosion is evident in the fields, and the centers show the usual minor strike softness. Higher-grade coins are elusive. NGC ID# 22RU, PCGS# 3948

**1925 Nickel, Luminous MS67
Top-Grade Registry Set Contender**



3409 1925 MS67 PCGS. The gleaming, Superb Gem surfaces of this immaculate 1925 nickel radiate intermingled gold, lavender, and lilac hues throughout both sides. The strike is bold but not full, with minor rounding of some high point hair strands and finely grained fields. Vibrant mint luster coruscates, and only a few tiny ticks and obscure flecks are revealed under magnification. PCGS has certified no numerically finer examples, plus two MS67 coins with the Plus designation. Population: 27 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22S2, PCGS# 3954

3410 1925-S MS64 PCGS. Light almond-gold and pearl-gray toning accompanies unabraded and satiny surfaces. This better-date 1925-S nickel likely merits a higher technical grade, but the reverse die is late in life, with incomplete detail on the bison's head and an orange-peel texture throughout the field. Obverse definition is better, though the tops of LIBERTY show softness. NGC ID# 22S4, PCGS# 3956

3411 1925-S MS64 PCGS. Attractive gold toning appears on the light gray surfaces of this Choice Mint State 1925-S nickel. The strike is a trifle soft as expected for coinage from this decade. Scattered spots, mostly on the reverse, limit the grade of this example. PCGS has certified only 34 finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 22S4, PCGS# 3956

3412 1926-S AU55 PCGS. This issue is one of the important keys to the series. The light gray surfaces show considerable luster and only a trace of wear, while the strike is typical, showing some peripheral weakness. Overall this is an attractive example that will make a nice addition to a full set of high grade circulated Buffalo nickels. NGC ID# 22S7, PCGS# 3959

3413 1926-S AU55 NGC. A key issue in the Buffalo nickel series, the 1926-S is typically found well worn. Example that approach Mint State are elusive. This Choice AU nickel retains considerable luster with gold toning that accents its light gray surfaces. NGC ID# 22S7, PCGS# 3959

1926-S Nickel, MS64
Absolute and Condition Rarity



3414 1926-S MS64 PCGS. As it is for most branch mint nickels of this era, strike tends to be problematic for the 1926-S. The usual areas, including 19 in the date, braid, and the bison's head and shoulder, are slightly incomplete on this otherwise outstanding near-Gem survivor. Wisps of golden-brown toning grace satiny surfaces. For an issue that claims an average certified grade between below VF30, this piece is remarkably preserved. Extremely difficult to upgrade. Ex: William H. LaBelle, Sr. Collection (*American Numismatic Rareities*, 7/2005), lot 845; *Internet-Only Auction #50* (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 8/2005), lot 117. NGC ID# 22S7, PCGS# 3959

1927 Nickel, MS67
Unsurpassed Quality



3415 1927 MS67 PCGS. Examples of this Philadelphia Buffalo nickel are plentiful through MS66, but their availability is dramatically curbed in this high grade. The obverse shows evidence of die erosion and a lack on detail on the braid, but the bison's head and horn are fairly strong on the reverse. Frosty nickel-gray surfaces exhibit pale hints of golden color. Population: 31 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22S8, PCGS# 3960

1927 Buffalo Nickel, MS67+
None Certified Finer



3416 1927 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. From a substantial mintage of nearly 38 million pieces, the 1927 Buffalo nickel is surprisingly elusive at the MS67 grade level. This delightful Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just a trace of softness on the hair above the braid. The impeccably preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster throughout, under highlights of ice-blue, violet, and champagne-gold toning. With its combination of highest available technical quality and terrific eye appeal, this coin is a Registry Set essential. Population: 32 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22S8, PCGS# 3960

1929-D Nickel, Delicately Toned MS66
Rarely Offered With CAC Approval



3417 1929-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Plentiful in lower grades, the 1929-D Buffalo nickel is a challenge to acquire in Premium Gem condition. Finer specimens are rare and out of reach for most collectors. This Premium Gem is among the finest 1929-D nickels with CAC endorsement. Luster is beautifully preserved and satiny, yielding colorful iridescent toning throughout. The only discernible strike softness affects the bison's shoulder and the hair just above the Indian's braid, but it is minor. Population: 83 in 66 (9 in 66+), 6 finer. CAC: 20 in 66, 0 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 3EDW, PCGS# 3967

**1935 Nickel, Lustrous MS62
FS-801, Doubled Die Reverse**



- 3418 1935 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, MS62 PCGS.** Reverse die doubling is unmistakable on this *Cherrypickers'* and *Guide Book* variety, being most prominent on FIVE CENTS, UNITED, and the bison's horn, but also discernible on E PLURIBUS UNUM. This Mint State coin has a dusting of slate-gray toning over soft, luminous mint luster. Slight strike softness in the centermost areas is not bothersome. Population (FS-801): 8 in 62, 15 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22SN, PCGS# 38465 Base PCGS# 93974

**1936-D Buffalo Nickel, MS67+
Nicely Toned and Lustrous**



- 3419 1936-D MS67+ PCGS.** This Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the virtually flawless surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Vivid shades of ice-blue and sea-green toning enhance the outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has certified only three numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 22ST, PCGS# 3978

**1936-D Buffalo Nickel, MS67+
Vivid Multicolor Toning**



- 3420 1936-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Vivid shades of ice-blue, lavender, and golden-tan toning enhance the impeccably preserved, lustrous surfaces of this Plus-graded Superb Gem. This coin exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and overall visual appeal is tremendous. PCGS has certified only three numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 22ST, PCGS# 3978

- 3421 1936-D 3 1/2 Legs, FS-901, VF30 PCGS. CAC.** The FS-901 is a first cousin to the more popular and much more available 1937-D Three-Legged Buffalo. As additional collectors are drawn to the Buffalo nickel set and the Registry Set phenomena, demand is likely to surge even further. This is an appealing silver-gray example with the circulation wear expected of the grade, but no singular distractions appear on either side. All of the bison's horn is visible, save for the tip.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 3529, which realized \$1,955. NGC ID# 22ST, PCGS# 38471 Base PCGS# 93978

**1936-S Buffalo Nickel, MS67+
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 3422 1936-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1936-S Buffalo nickel, plentiful in most grades, is scarce in MS67. MS67 coins with a Plus designation are rare, and no finer specimens are reported. This top-grade coin is ideal for Registry Sets. Despite the usual die erosion in the fields, the devices are boldly struck, and luster is intensely vibrant. Delicate rose-gold toning graces each side. Population: 19 in 67+, 0 finer. CAC: 31 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22SU, PCGS# 3979

**1937 Buffalo Nickel, MS68
Beautiful Multicolored Toning**



- 3423 1937 MS68 PCGS.** Lemon-gold and cherry-red bands encompass the powder-blue centers. The mint luster is comprehensive, and the strike is intricate save for the unavoidable slight blending on the hair above the braid. The 1937 is plentiful in Mint State, but emerges as an important conditional rarity at the MS68 level. Population: 19 in 68 (2 in 68+), 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 1648, which realized \$10,350; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 858. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 3980

- 3424 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS62 PCGS.** Diagnostics for this celebrated variety are well known, and include granularity on the right end of the bison, and a series of tiny die lumps in the field between the legs. More significantly, the bison's leftmost foreleg is absent. This example displays olive-green borders and dove-gray centers. Imperfections are minimal throughout the satiny surfaces. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

**1937-D Buffalo Nickel, MS62
Three-Legged Reverse**



- 3425 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS62 PCGS. CAC.** Pastel gold, rose, and pale blue toning appear on the lustrous light gray surfaces of this pleasing Three-Legged Buffalo nickel, one of the popular varieties that is listed in the *Guide Book*, as it has been for several decades. The usual die characteristics of genuine examples are all clearly visible on this piece. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

**1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS63
FS-901, Famous 20th Century Variety**



- 3426** 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS63 PCGS. Struck from typically worn dies, this 1937-D Three-Legged nickel enjoys glistening satin mint luster amid delicate golden patina. The braid, date, and LIBERTY show strong detail, while the bison's head exhibits expected softness. A few small ticks do not distract. Always popular with collectors. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

**1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS63
A Late Die State Variety**



- 3427** 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS63 NGC. The Three-Legged Buffalo nickel represents perhaps the most overused die pair at the Denver Mint in 1937. Nickel coinage was especially hard on the steel dies, producing flowlines in the fields of the design and gradually increasing in failure in the recessed design elements. For the Three-Legged nickel dies, this die erosion was extreme, causing mint personnel to heavily lap the dies to prolong their life. As a result, the bison's forward right leg was effaced from the reverse. This variety is a *Guide Book* key today. The present example displays a strong strike and satiny luster, with soft golden toning overall. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

**1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS64
FS-901, *Guide Book* Variety**



- 3428** 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS64 NGC. CAC. The fields are smooth and satiny on this near-Gem, showing only slight wear after the lapping that effaced the bison's forward right leg. The recesses of the devices show the usual die deterioration that is characteristic of this issue. Each side is softly lustrous and toned light golden-tan in color. Eye appeal is pleasing. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

**1938-D/S Nickel, MS67+
Iridescently Toned, CAC-Endorsed**



- 3429** 1938-D/S FS-512 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement are important awards for this high-end Superb Gem 1938 with the D/S overmintmark. Colorful rainbow hues surround a bullseye of ice-blue obverse patina, while sunset-orange embellishes the nickel-gray and pale-blue reverse. A sharp strike adds crisp definition to the Indian's hair strands and the bison's musculature. The overmintmark is clear. Population: 45 in 67+, 1 finer. CAC: 46 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). PCGS# 569456 Base PCGS# 3984

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

**1913 Buffalo Nickel, PR66
Gold-Toned Type One Example**



- 3430** 1913 Type One PR66 PCGS. This gold-toned first-year proof represents the popular Type One design with FIVE CENTS exposed on a raised surface below the bison. Finely textured mattelike surfaces are beautifully preserved without any mentionable points of contact. Strike definition is predictably sharp. From a mintage of 1,520 proofs.
From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988

- 3431** 1913 Type Two PR66 PCGS. Traces of gold, rose, and blue toning appear on both sides of this lovely Premium Gem matte proof that features a bold strike, fully lustrous light gray surfaces, and trivial carbon specks on each side. PCGS has certified 93 finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 278S, PCGS# 3990

- 3432** 1913 Type Two PR66 PCGS. This lovely Premium Gem matte proof Buffalo nickel has a high degree of brilliance with hints of gold toning on both sides. A glass reveals scattered white toning spots on the obverse. The strike is bold and the eye appeal is excellent. NGC ID# 278S, PCGS# 3990

- 3433** 1914 PR66+ PCGS. The 1914 proof Buffalo nickel is well-known for its often excellent quality of strike, and high-grade coins are in constant demand. This Premium Gem displays full detail and luminous matte surfaces. Light golden and other pastel hues cover each side. NGC ID# 278T, PCGS# 3991

- 3434** 1914 PR66 PCGS. CAC. A delightful Premium Gem from a small matte proof mintage of 1,275 pieces, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements and reflective fields, under attractive shades of ice-blue and sea-green toning. Eye appeal is terrific. NGC ID# 278T, PCGS# 3991

**1914 Buffalo Nickel, PR67
A Well-Made Matte Proof**



- 3435 1914 PR67 PCGS.** Ranked third scarcest out of the seven-coin matte proof series, the 1914 had 1,275 pieces struck. It has the reputation as being very well made and examples are frequently used when a single piece is needed for type purposes. This is an exceptionally well-preserved proof whose pebbly surfaces are essentially as-struck, except for the pale accent of pinkish-rose and lilac toning seen over each side. NGC ID# 278T, PCGS# 3991

**1914 Buffalo Nickel, Splendid PR67
Second-Year Matte Proof Issue**



- 3436 1914 PR67 PCGS.** Diagonal bands of toning dissolve into their component colors when viewed under strong light, revealing near-flawless, fully struck surfaces embellished by blue, violet, and sun-gold shades. The textured fields are finely pebbled in comparison to later-date Matte proofs, but are equally attractive and exquisite in their color and quality. This is a Superb Gem proof in every sense, perhaps deserving of an even finer grade.
Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 278T, PCGS# 3991

**1914 Nickel, PR67
Lightly Toned, Bold Bison**



- 3437 1914 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** The proof issues from 1913 to 1916 are about as bold and exact a representation of James Earle Fraser's rugged Indian head and buffalo design as is obtainable in the entire series. This Superb Gem 1914 specimen does not disappoint in that regard, showing crisp detail and satiny, glowing surfaces. A touch of light golden color accents both sides, attesting to the originality of the seemingly flawless surfaces.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 3676. NGC ID# 278T, PCGS# 3991

**1914 Buffalo Nickel, PR67+
Beautifully Toned**



- 3438 1914 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** The well-made 1914 matte proof is popular with type collectors, and in a complete date set of proof Buffalo nickels it is often one of the most attractive pieces. This high-end Superb Gem example showcases beautiful, concentric rainbow toning and needle-sharp details. The surfaces are virtually flawless. Plus-designated coins in this grade are rare, as are finer pieces. Population: 23 in 67+, 16 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 278T, PCGS# 3991

**1916 Buffalo Nickel, PR67+
High-End Registry Set Rarity**



- 3439 1916 PR67+ PCGS.** The square rims are high and wide, while mirrored edges help confirm the proof status of this Plus-graded Superb Gem matte proof nickel. Just 600 pieces were struck, making 1916 the scarcest of all Buffalo nickel proof dates. The coin is fully struck from rim-to-rim on both sides, with full definition at the feather tips and the bison's forehead. All of the legends are crisp and bold.

Satiny mint luster glows throughout the sharply struck motifs. Iridescent colors play at the borders, yielding to reddish-gold hues that mingle with ice-blue and pale-lilac shades. Smooth, abrasion-free surfaces show no distractions whatsoever, even under scrutiny with a strong lens. The eye appeal is terrific. Population: 3 in 67+, 10 finer (10/19).

Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 278V, PCGS# 3993

**1936 Type One Nickel, PR68
Superb Satin Finish Example**



- 3440 1936 Type One — Satin Finish PR68 PCGS. CAC.** Matte (Satin) finish proofs were similar enough to high-end circulation strike nickels that the Mint experimented with alternatives, including a brilliant finish that was the antithesis to matte surfaces. This PR68 Satin Finish nickel displays the Mint's ultimate goal for the non-brilliant proofs, with a razor-sharp full strike and smooth, softly lustrous surfaces to showcase the nickel's design. A blush of violet obverse toning counterbalances lemon-gold fields, while the reverse tempers the colors without sacrificing eye appeal. Just five finer examples exist at PCGS — three in 68+, and two in PR69 (10/19).

Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 278X, PCGS# 3994

**1936 Buffalo Nickel, PR67 Brilliant Finish
Exceptional Eye Appeal**



- 3441 1936 Type Two — Brilliant Finish PR67 PCGS.** The Mint struck proof nickels in 1936 for the first time in two decades. The initial pieces exhibit satiny surfaces and were unpopular with collectors. The Mint then produced coins with a fully brilliant finish that were more warmly received and have a greater survival rate than the satin proofs. An exceptional example, this Superb Gem exhibits outstanding eye appeal. An as-made lint mark appears on the reverse at the bison's front right hoof.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 3486. NGC ID# 278Y, PCGS# 3995

- 3442 1937 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** This Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the virtually pristine brilliant surfaces include deeply mirrored fields on both sides. Eye appeal is terrific. PCGS has graded 50 numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

JEFFERSON NICKELS

**1941-D Jefferson Nickel, MS68 Six Full Steps
Registry Set Essential**



- 3443 1941-D MS68 Six Full Steps NGC.** This spectacular MS68 1941-D Jefferson nickel is the single-finest certified example with the Full Steps designation (9/19). The design elements exhibit razor-sharp definition throughout, with all six steps on Monticello fully delineated. The virtually pristine surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, under highlights of greenish-gold and lavender toning. NGC ID# 22TH, PCGS# 74011

**1949 Nickel, MS66 Full Steps
Tied for Finest at PCGS**



- 3444 1949 MS66 Full Steps PCGS.** Registry collectors will want to pay attention when this coin crosses the auction block. PCGS has only certified 34 Full Steps 1949 Jefferson nickels, and this is one of the top four, graded MS66. Luster is satiny with light champagne warmth. Exceptional strike sharpness is the hallmark. Population: 4 in 66 Full Steps, 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 22UB, PCGS# 84037

**1952-D Nickel, MS67 Full Steps
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 3445 1952-D MS67 Full Steps PCGS.** Only about 12% of all Mint State PCGS submissions for the 1952-D Jefferson nickel have been designated as Full Steps. This Superb Gem is tied with three other coins in that category for finest certified (12/19). It is also the plate coin for PCGS CoinFacts. Rings of blue, green, yellow, and rose-violet toning surround untuned centers. There are predictably few marks, and the impression is razor-sharp. We note two specks of aqua residue on the obverse, one in front of the forehead and another below the star between LIBERTY and the date. Population: 4 in 67 Full Steps, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22UL, PCGS# 84047

- 3446** 1979 MS66 Full Steps PCGS. Registry collectors will recognize the rarity of this coin, being one of only 22 Full Steps examples for the grade at PCGS with none finer (10/19). In addition to the sharp strike, satiny luster emits warm golden and light rose hues on each side, with no underlying abrasions that intrude upon the eye appeal. Population: 22 in 66 Full Steps, 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 22WC, PCGS# 84102

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKEL

- 3447** 1939 Reverse of 1938 PR68 NGC. The NGC label is hand signed by *Guide Book* editor Ken Bressett. The usually seen "Wavy Steps" variety for the proof date. This fully struck and pristine specimen is delightfully patinated in almond-gold, plum-mauve, and powder-blue shades. NGC ID# 279X, PCGS# 4176

EARLY HALF DIMES

1795 Half Dime, Near-Mint Rarity-5 V-2, LM-3 Variety



- 3448** 1795 V-2, LM-3, R.5, AU58 PCGS. CAC. A late die state with a partially bisecting obverse crack through the upright of the R in LIBERTY, down through the hair. Other cracks are evident on both sides of this scarce die marriage. A gorgeous Borderline Uncirculated example, this piece displays rose-red, powder-blue, and butter-gold obverse patina. The reverse is predominantly cream-gray but displays gunmetal shades near the rim. The evenly struck and unblemished surfaces exude eye appeal.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3093, which realized \$11,750. NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38587 Base PCGS# 4251

1797 15 Stars Half Dime, VF30 V-2, LM-1, Pleasing Mid-Grade Example



- 3449** 1797 15 Stars, V-2, LM-1, R.3, VF30 PCGS. CAC. This is the most accessible variety for the year, and the obverse star count heightens its popularity among collectors. Here is a pleasing mid-grade representative with CAC approval, boasting violet-gray centers and golden accents around the rims. The centers are moderately soft, but the legends and about 80% of the dentils are strong.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38597 Base PCGS# 4258

- 3450** 1797 15 Stars, V-2, LM-1, R.3 — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Patient evaluation beneath a glass finally locates a thin scratch concealed within the eagle's right (facing) wing. No other marks are of any notice, and the stone-white surfaces exhibit substantial hair detail. The centers are lightly brought up, as always for the 15 Stars variety.

- 3451** 1797 16 Stars, V-4, LM-2, R.4 — Reverse Scratched — NGC Details. XF. LM-2 is one of two 16 Stars varieties of the 1797 half dime. The 7s in the date are from different sized punches, and both dies are heavily clashed. Heavy die cracks also appear on the reverse. The usual strike weakness affects the central devices, but the borders are strong. Original gunmetal-gray, lilac, and olive-russet toning blankets the granular surfaces. A pair of old, short pinscratches on the reverse are of minor concern.

- 3452** 1797 16 Stars, V-4, LM-2, R.4 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Stone-gray overall, though portions of the borders display dusky russet and forest-green patina. The centers are lightly brought up, as always for LM-2. A horizontal line crosses the middle of the portrait, and a faint curved mark is above the hair ribbon. A late die state with clashed fields and a radial crack through the E in UNITED.
From The RFK Collection.

1797 13 Stars Half Dime, Fine 12 V-1, LM-4, Large 7s in Date



- 3453** 1797 13 Stars, V-1, LM-4, R.5, Fine 12 PCGS. LM-4 is the only 13 Stars variety of the 1797 half dime. It is also one of the two scarcest varieties of this year. The obverse employs the large size punch for both 7s in the date, which is another unique diagnostic of the LM-4 variety. This coin is moderately worn, but the major details of Liberty's hair and face remain defined, and the eagle's wing feathers are partially visible. The interiors show slate-gray patina, with deeper olive-gray and lilac patina in the peripheral recesses.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38600 Base PCGS# 4260

BUST HALF DIMES

1829 V-6, LM-5 Half Dime, XF40
Flip-Over Double Strike
Second Strike 95% Off-Center



- 3454** 1829 V-6, LM-5, R.1 — Flip-Over Double Strike, Second Strike 95% Off-Center — XF40 PCGS. The second strike is 95% off-center at 6 o'clock relative to the obverse, 12 o'clock relative to the reverse. The fragment of a peripheral star on the double struck portion of the reverse indicates a flip-over error. This LM-5 half dime displays minimal wear, although considerable strike weakness is noted on the inner portion of the eagle's left (facing) wing and the left edge of the shield. Both sides have deep olive-gray patina.

1834 V-4, LM-4 Half Dime, MS65 Prooflike
Modest Cameo Effect on Each Side



- 3455** 1834 V-4, LM-4, R.1, MS65 Prooflike NGC. Struck from polished dies, which produce mirrored reflection in much of the fields on both sides, save for the central areas where flowlined metal persists from the pre-polishing die erosion. On the obverse, and bisecting die crack runs from 7:30 to 1 o'clock. This Gem is the sole finest Prooflike 1834 half dime graded at NGC. It is brilliant, well-struck, and devoid of bothersome abrasions. Census (all varieties included): 1 in 65 Prooflike, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 232G, PCGS# 38703 Base PCGS# 4281

- 3456** 1836 3 Over Inverted 3, V-4, LM-3, FS-301, R.1, MS64 PCGS. CAC. A well struck near-Gem of the popular *Guide Book* variety. In addition to the blundered 3 in the date, the U in UNITED is widely repunched. The lustrous and smooth surfaces exhibit colorful forest-green, navy-blue, and ruby-red patina. Population: 2 in 64, 4 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 3 finer (11/19). *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 232J, PCGS# 38729 Base PCGS# 4287

SEATED HALF DIMES

- 3457** 1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) MS65+ NGC. CAC. The scarcer of the two varieties, the Small Date 1837 Seated half dime is easily recognized by the flat upper flag of the 1 in the date. As a date, the 1837 is scarce in Gem condition and is seldom seen finer. The current piece displays frosty cartwheel luster and boldly struck design elements. The obverse shows a hint of amber-gold color, though the reverse exhibits more vivid hues of the same, deepening toward the borders. A high-end, undeniably original No Stars type representative. NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4312

1837 Seated Half Dime, MS67
Small Date, Flat Top 1



- 3458** 1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) MS67 PCGS. The flat-top 1 and block 8 in the date make the attribution easy, but the Small Date coins also appear to have all the date digits more or less aligned at the top, while the date on the Large Date pieces forms a gentle arc. This was a transitional year for the Mint, moving from the old Capped Bust half dime design to the new Seated Liberty motif. Both the Large Date and Small Date are rare in high Mint State grades, but the Small Date is a bit trickier overall. This Superb Gem Small Date shows interesting die cracks, one from the rim to below Liberty's sandal, others scattered in the right field below her pole arm. Lustrous silver-gold surfaces have a trace of pinkish tint and are essentially mark-free. Some planchet flowlines in the fields are as made. Population: 6 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer (11/19). *Ex: Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5070.* NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4312

**1840 No Drapery Half Dime, MS67+
Conditionally Rare Type Coin**



- 3459 1840 No Drapery MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The obverse shows deep aquamarine toning with tinges of plum, while the central reverse shows a hazel/sea-green combination and hints of amber at the borders. The fields are softly satiny on this phenomenally appealing coin. The reverse shows clash marks through HALF DIME, and peripheral die cracks run from the left (facing) wreath through ED; from the rim through A1, to the left of T, and to the right middle leaf tip in the triplet; and from star 2 to the upper leaf in the triplet. None of these trivia, noted with a loupe, detract remotely from this Superb Gem's incredible desirability. Rarely offered at this grade level. Population: 16 in 67 (10 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 7 in 67, 1 finer (11/19). Ex: *Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2007)*, lot 490. NGC ID# 232U, PCGS# 4321

**1847 Seated Half Dime, MS66+
Sharply Detailed and Lustrous**



- 3460 1847 MS66+ NGC.** The 1847 Seated Liberty half dime claims a mintage of 1.2 million pieces, but examples in MS66 condition are rare, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the impeccably preserved brilliant surfaces are lustrous and appealing. Census: 17 in 66 (1 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 3 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2339, PCGS# 4337
- 3461 1855-O Arrows MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The New Orleans Mint issued half dimes for all three years of the transitional With Arrows subtype from 1853 to 1855, with production smaller each year. Just 600,000 were struck there in 1855. This Choice Mint State example has light gold toning over frosty silver luster. Light clash marks are evident on each side. Population: 15 in 64, 13 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2345, PCGS# 4361
- 3462 1857-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Exquisite peach-gold, ocean-blue, lime-green, cherry-red, and slate-gray toning endows this thoroughly lustrous and practically pristine New Orleans type coin. The eye appeal alone would make the coin a highlight of any advanced holding. The strike is sharp except on the right-side reverse legend. Population: 14 in 66 (2 in 66+), 6 finer. CAC: 11 in 66, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 233T, PCGS# 4366

- 3463 1862 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A semiprooflike Superb Gem that boasts a sharp strike and noticeable white-on-black contrast. Both fields display prominent clash marks, as made, but abrasions are essentially absent. Russet-red and electric-blue toning is confined to the border on the obverse, but the reverse shows those colors throughout except above HALF. Population: 59 in 67 (17 in 67+), 8 finer. CAC: 45 in 67, 3 finer (11/19). Ex: *Premier Session (Legend, 4/2017)*, lot 41, which realized \$1,450. NGC ID# 234B, PCGS# 4381

- 3464 1863 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Aquamarine, russet-brown, and sun-gold compete for territory across this shimmering and intricately struck Premium Gem. The 18 in the date is lightly repunched south. Magnificently preserved, and from a Civil War mintage of just 18,000 pieces. Population: 15 in 66 (1 in 66+), 21 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 14 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 234C, PCGS# 4382

- 3465 1866 MS65 NGC.** At first glance this Gem half dime resembles a proof, although close inspection reveals the characteristics of a circulation strike surviving from a mintage of just 10,000 coins. These pieces are extremely rare in this format. This piece has reflective fields and frosty silver devices beneath lovely blue, violet, and gold toning. Light clash marks are noted on the obverse. Census: 7 in 65, 14 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 234J, PCGS# 4388

**1866 Half Dime, Sharp MS67
Among the Finest Known**



- 3466 1866 MS67 PCGS.** Freckles of golden-brown and ocean-blue adorn the margins of this sharply impressed postwar Superb Gem. The fields display clashmarks but are otherwise pristine. A meager 10,000 pieces were struck, since silver coin was driven from circulation by unbacked fractional currency. Population: 5 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010)*, lot 655; *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2016)*, lot 4373. NGC ID# 234J, PCGS# 4388

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

1837 Seated Liberty Half Dime, PR63 Deeply Reflective Fields



3467 1837 No Stars PR63 NGC. CAC. The date is curved, as opposed to the straight-date Small Date variety. This coin appears to be from an early state of the proof dies, and perhaps the only die state known for the 20 proof pieces struck. The triple-punching on the 8 is clear, with two of the punches far off-target, and the repunching on the other date digits is equally bold. A tinge of lilac is noted on the starless and legendless obverse, as well as the more-familiar reverse. Although a light hairline scrape can be seen in the right field under a loupe, this piece is nonetheless quite appealing. Census: 1 in 63, 7 finer (12/13). Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 852.; New York Signature (2/2014), lot 5075.

From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2355, PCGS# 4407

EARLY DIMES

1796 JR-1 Dime, XF Details



3468 1796 JR-1, R.3 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. The die state is the typical late one, with a large rim cud below star 1 on the obverse and a horizontal die crack below the eagle's right (facing) wing on the reverse. This Small Eagle type coin is well-defined, although both sides show extensive tooling in the fields and on the devices, likely from an attempt to smooth out surface abrasions. The pewter-gray patina yields some olive and light golden hues when tilted beneath a light.

1796 Draped Bust Dime, AU55 JR-2, Sharp and Attractive



3469 1796 JR-2, R.4, AU55 PCGS. A scarcer variety from the initial small eagle issue — a sharp, attractive example of this two-year type. Just 22,135 pieces were struck, with an estimated 1,750 pieces of the Mint's output from the JR-2 die pair. The entire mintage was remarkably well-struck considering the rudimentary conditions of the Mint in 1796, and this Choice example displays strong details despite minimal circulation. Rich rose-gold and blue-gray patina covers both sides of the coin, where hints of mint luster remain among the devices. There are no notable abrasions or marks, although the coin displays the usual evidence of die clashing on both the obverse and the reverse. An outline of Liberty's chin, mouth, and nose can be seen with clarity beneath the eagle's right (facing) wing from die clashing. Population: 23 in 55, 84 finer (11/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5552. NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38743 Base PCGS# 4461

1796 JR-5 Dime, Choice XF Strong Central Definition



3470 1796 JR-5, R.5, XF45 NGC. Star 1 touches the center of the second lowest curl, and there are two berries below the upright of the E in UNITED. A crack runs from the rim through (LIBE) R(TY) down the cheek, across the bust, to the rim at 4 o'clock. JR-5 is a rare die marriage, one of seven varieties for this first-year issue. Gunmetal-blue and golden toning blankets this Choice XF representative. The curls and breast feathers retain strong definition. There are a few thin pinscratches on each side, and a scrape at star 3. NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38746 Base PCGS# 4461

1803 JR-3 Dime, XF40
Well-Detailed Draped Bust Type Coin



- 3471** 1803 JR-3, R.4, XF40 PCGS. The early die state without heavy cracks on each side. Localized strike softness is noted on the eagle's right (facing) inner wing as well as along the upper obverse border, where the dentils are weak. Wear is light, though, with most major details remaining visible. Deep olive-gray patina blankets each side. An ideal variety and grade for type collectors. NGC ID# 236L, PCGS# 38764 Base PCGS# 4473

1803 JR-3 Dime, AU50
Light Wear, Pleasing Surfaces



- 3472** 1803 JR-3, R.4, AU50 NGC. An early die state of JR-3, without the heavy obverse die cracks seen on a majority of examples. This lightly circulated Heraldic Eagle dime has silver-gray fields and motifs. The borders display moderately deeper tobacco-brown and gunmetal shades. Liberty's cheek shows light wear, and the eagle's neck lacks a full strike, as usual for the scarce early type. NGC ID# 236L, PCGS# 38764 Base PCGS# 4473

1807 JR-1 Dime, AU53
Barely Circulated Type Coin



- 3473** 1807 JR-1, R.2, AU53 PCGS. A favorite date among type collectors due to its availability in most grades, the 1807 Draped Bust dime is heavily sought-after with good eye appeal. Only one die pair was used for coinage, which is remarkable considering the mintage for this issue reached 165,000 coins. The reverse die was also employed for quarter eagle production. Offered here is an attractive, well-defined AU example with sharp centers and localized weakness around the margins, mainly on the stars and in the clouds. Gold, lavender, and amber toning covers each side. NGC ID# 236T, PCGS# 38770 Base PCGS# 4480

BUST DIMES

1814 Capped Bust Dime, MS66
Large Date, JR-3 Variety



- 3474** 1814 Large Date, JR-3, R.2, MS66 NGC. The 1814 Capped Bust dime claims a mintage of 421,500 pieces, with five die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the JR-3 variety, with a Large Date that leaves the right edge of the second 1 in the date aligned with the left edge of the lowest curl and has no period after the C in the denomination. The JR-1 is a relatively available variety, in the context of the series, but examples in MS66 condition are rare and finer coins are virtually unobtainable.

This delightful Premium Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with die cracks on the reverse and dramatic clash marks on both sides. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces show highlights of lavender, ice-blue, and lime-green toning. Eye appeal is terrific. Census: 1 in 66, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 236W, PCGS# 38775 Base PCGS# 4488

**1820 JR-6 Dime, MS64
Notched Star Variety**



3475 1820 Medium 0, JR-6, R.3, MS64 PCGS. The Notched Star variety. Apparently the star punches were left over from earlier times when John Reich was at the mint, for this was his trademark on most of the dies that he created. There is a small scalloped portion missing on one of the star points. Since dimes had not been minted since 1814 this would be a logical use of the earlier punches before the mint ordered new punches later this same year. This deeply toned example exhibits shades of gray-green in a rather even fashion over each side. Well defined at the border areas, some slight softness shows at the centers. There are no mentionable marks or abrasions and the dies have rotated about 45 degrees counterclockwise. Population for all 1820 varieties: 32 in 64 (2 in 64+), 25 finer (12/19). PCGS# 38786 Base PCGS# 4493

3476 1820 Medium 0, JR-7, R.2, MS62 PCGS. In our nomenclature, the JR-7 variety displays a Medium 0 in the date, while PCGS calls it a Small 0. The difference in size is hard to determine, and of little importance as long as the correct die marriage is specified. The present silver-gray example has smooth surfaces and a narrow streak of struck-in grease from Liberty's nose to star 5. NGC ID# 236X, PCGS# 38787 Base PCGS# 4493

3477 1820 Medium 0, JR-12, R.6, VF20 PCGS. By far, JR-12 is the rarest 1820 dime variety. Only about a dozen pieces are known, and we have handled very few of this variety in the past 26 years, including the Jules Reiver discovery coin. This is a problem-free VF20 example, evenly toned in rich, slate-gray shades, with lighter silver-gray areas at points of wear. Sharp definition remains on the wing feathers and Liberty's hair strands for the assigned grade. The surfaces are smooth and attractive throughout both sides. Population (for the variety): 1 in 20, 4 finer (11/19). PCGS# 38790 Base PCGS# 4493

**1827 JR-5 Dime, MS63
Pointed Top 1, Semiprooflike**



3478 1827 Pointed Top 1, JR-5, R.3, MS63 PCGS. A double denticle near the U in UNITED, and a level 82 in the date, are diagnostics for this conditionally rare Capped Bust dime marriage. This is a semiprooflike Select piece bathed in medium to deep autumn-brown and blue-green toning. No marks can be detected. The strike shows blending on the stars, shoulder curl, and eagle's neck. A search of our online archives shows only a single finer example has appeared in our auctions, an MS66 NGC dime that sold in 2005, 2006, and 2008. In addition, PCGS has certified one MS64 1827 dime as JR-5.

Ex: Regency Auction XII (Legend, 6/2015, lot 288), which realized \$3,407.50. PCGS# 38815 Base PCGS# 4504

3479 1827 Pointed Top 1, JR-13, R.3, MS62 PCGS. A repunched E in STATES is the pick-up point for JR-13. This satiny representative displays deep aquamarine, plum-red, and russet-brown toning, with a window of brilliance at the obverse center. The stars are softly brought up, but marks are confined to the field before the first A in AMERICA. NGC ID# 2375, PCGS# 38823 Base PCGS# 4504

3480 1829 Small 10C, JR-3, R.4, MS64 PCGS. A semiprooflike near-Gem that has brilliant centers and golden-brown borders. A bold strike further contributes to the eye appeal. A loupe reveals only minor field contact. The pick-up point for the scarce JR-3 is a brief vertical die line east of the top of the shield.

Ex: Dallas ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2016), lot 3749, which realized \$2,291.25. NGC ID# 2378, PCGS# 38828 Base PCGS# 4511

**1829 JR-4 Dime, MS64
Small 10C, Sharp Strike**



3481 1829 Small 10C, JR-4, R.2, MS64 PCGS. CAC. A splendid near-Gem that offers semiprooflike fields, a crisp strike, and attractive butter-gold and lavender-red peripheral toning. Marks are absent save for a solitary vertical line on the upper left obverse field. On JR-4, the F in OF is repunched, evident below the base and east of the crossbar. For all Small 10C varieties, CAC: 7 in 64, 3 finer (12/19). PCGS# 38829 Base PCGS# 4511

1829 Curl Base 2 Dime, Fine 12
JR-10, FS-301, *Guide Book Variety*



- 3482** 1829 Curl Base 2, JR-10, FS-301, R.6, Fine 12 PCGS. A single 1829 obverse die was prepared with a Curl Base 2 in the date. Surviving coins from this die are rare — it is rated R.6, and PCGS estimates that no more than 40 pieces are extant. The vast majority of the survivorship is well-worn or impaired. Graded examples at PCGS almost all grade VG or lower. That service lists just two coins in Fine 12, one in Fine 15, two in VF30, and two in VF35 are the finest. This representative is among those higher-end examples. Detail is in keeping with the grade, and the surfaces display uniform steel-gray patina. In this die state, a curving die crack connects Liberty's bust to her chin and then runs up through the portrait and the I in LIBERTY to the rim above the cap. This crack may have led to the Curl Base 2 obverse die's quick retirement, explaining the rarity of the issue today. Population: 2 in 12, 4 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 9BHH, PCGS# 38836 Base PCGS# 4512

1830 JR-3 Dime, MS64
Medium 10C, Original Toning



- 3483** 1830 Medium 10C, JR-3, R.3, MS64 PCGS. A middle die state with a crack through the cap but no crack near the IC in AMERICA. A lovely and lustrous near-Gem. The well struck surfaces exhibit dappled blue-green and cream-gray toning. The fields are unabraded, and contact of any kind is limited to small ticks on Liberty's chest. Likely in the condition census for the marriage, since our auction archives show no prior appearances finer than MS64. NGC ID# 2379, PCGS# 38842 Base PCGS# 4516

1832 JR-2 Dime, MS64
Final Year of the First Mint



- 3484** 1832 JR-2, R.2, MS64 PCGS. The obverse die appears on JR-2 and JR-5, and the reverse die appears on JR-2 and JR-3. Rich sea-green patina dominates both sides, although the left obverse field has blushes of ruby-red and navy-blue colors. A needle-sharp near-Gem with moderate luster and exceptional surfaces for the grade. Population for all 1832 varieties: 42 in 64, 29 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 4FAE, PCGS# 38856 Base PCGS# 4521

1832 Dime, JR-2, MS65
Exceptional Visual Appeal



- 3485** 1832 JR-2, R.2, MS65 PCGS. Rich autumn shades of blue and reddish-brown dominate both sides of this lustrous Gem JR-2 dime. Sharply struck with flashy, semiprooflike fields beneath the toning, the surfaces are remarkably free of marks or abrasions. Eye appeal far exceeds expectations. Population (all varieties combined): 22 in 65 (2 in 65+), 5 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 4FAE, PCGS# 38856 Base PCGS# 4521

1832 JR-2 Dime, MS65



- 3486** 1832 JR-2, R.2, MS65 PCGS. Golden-brown and sea-green toning congregates along the borders of this lustrous and beautiful Gem. The fields are virtually pristine, and sole imperfections are high point bluntness from the hair above the ear to a cap fold over the TY in LIBERTY. The strike is exacting, and the eye appeal is outstanding. Population for all seven 1832 varieties: 24 in 65 (2 in 65+), 5 finer (11/19).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 12/2011), lot 3369. NGC ID# 4FAE, PCGS# 38856 Base PCGS# 4521

- 3487** 1832 JR-7, R.3, MS63 PCGS. CAC. A radial die crack through the upright of the E in STATES attributes this attractively toned and minimally abraded dime. Ocean-blue and walnut-brown margins frame steel-gray centers. The strike is bold at the borders but shy of complete at the centers. CAC: 7 in 63, 18 finer (12/19). PCGS# 38861 Base PCGS# 4521

3488 1833 JR-1, R.3, MS64 NGC. An intricately struck and untoned Choice Capped Bust type coin. The semiprooflike fields appear devoid of marks, aside from trivial ticks on the eagle's shield. The ICA in AMERICA is very closely spaced, and the other identifier for JR-1 is a low 8 in the date. NGC ID# 237D, PCGS# 38862 Base PCGS# 4522

**1834 Large 4 Dime, JR-1, MS65
Exceptional Gem Surfaces**



3489 1834 Large 4, JR-1, R.1, MS65 PCGS. The JR-1 variety has a complete crossbar on its Large 4, with the 10C denomination high in the field near the arrow fletchings and branch stem. Although a readily available variety in lesser grades, this Gem example is rare regardless of the variety. Attractive blue toning at the margins yields to a pale-bronze hue at the centers. Reflective fields show no mentionable marks, while a sharp strike covers the motifs on both sides. Population (All Large 4 Varieties): 8 in 65, 8 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 237E, PCGS# 38873 Base PCGS# 4526

**1836 JR-1 Dime, MS64
Exceptionally Unabraded**



3490 1836 JR-1, R.3, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Only three die marriages are known for this penultimate but underappreciated Capped Bust date. This fully struck and satiny Choice dime is refreshingly free from abrasions. Medium steel-gray toning is prevalent, but the borders show plum-red, ocean-blue, and golden-brown patina. For all 1836 die varieties, Population: 2 in 64, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 4DEF, PCGS# 38888 Base PCGS# 4528

**1837 JR-4 Capped Bust Dime, MS65
Attractive and Conditionally Rare**



3491 1837 JR-4, R.1, MS65 PCGS. The Fancy 8 in the date and a bisecting obverse die crack to the right of 7 confirm the JR-4 variety. This Gem example represents the final issue of the Capped Bust dime series prior to introduction of the Seated Liberty design. Seemingly all JR-4 1837 Capped Bust dimes have the bisecting die crack, although it is in a relatively early stage on the present example. Blue and reddish-orange toning drapes this sharply struck coin, with bright silver luster shining through. Only one or two tiny marks are revealed with a loupe. The reverse is rotated 45° clockwise. Population: 8 in 65, 4 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 237H, PCGS# 38894 Base PCGS# 4529

SEATED DIMES

**1850 Fortin-101 Dime, MS65
Condition Census Quality**



3492 1850 F-101, R.2, MS65 NGC. A faint die crack passes through the date, but otherwise the present Gem does not qualify as the Fortin-101a late die state. Ocean-blue, olive-gold, and plum-red patina encompasses this smooth and semiprooflike Gem. The strike is good despite blending near the wreath knot. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 9 in 65, 1 finer (11/19). PCGS# 537879 Base PCGS# 4593

**1852 Dime, MS65+
Originally Toned**



3493 1852 F-108, R.3, MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1852 is an available date through MS64, but Gems are scarce. This piece displays a sharp strike and satiny mint luster. Olive-gold toning embraces each side, warming to peach-gold as it nears the centers. Population: 22 in 65 (9 in 65+), 12 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 7 finer (11/19). PCGS# 537923 Base PCGS# 4597

- 3494 1860-O F-101, R.3, VF30 PCGS.** New Orleans struck the Cereal Wreath subtype only in the first and last years of the design, 1860 and 1891. The 1891-O is common, but the 1860-O has a mintage of just 40,000 pieces, and is rare in all grades. This gunmetal-gray example has a bold LIBERTY and evenly granular surfaces. Marks are limited to a pair of ticks on the shield. PCGS# 538160 Base PCGS# 4632

**1871-CC Fortin-101 Dime
XF Sharpness**



- 3495 1871-CC F-101, R.4 — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. XF Details.** The introductory Carson City dime issue was a mere 20,100 pieces. Despite their numismatic significance, they received little numismatic attention, and the median grade at PCGS is VG10. This is a fairly sharp silver-gray example. The reverse is problem-free, but the obverse shows two thin marks that account for the third-party designation. The first passes through Liberty's lower wrist, and other affects the second 1 in the date.

**1872-CC Seated Dime, VF35
Carson City Key**



- 3496 1872-CC F-101, Low R.4, VF35 PCGS.** The 1872-CC is a major key date in the Seated Liberty dime series, scarce in all grades and decidedly rare in high grades. Other than the MS63 PCGS Battle Born Collection coin, all known examples are circulated, and most are heavily circulated or damaged. The bulk of the (somewhat small) problem-free survivorship grades About Good to low-end VF. This Choice VF example is among the finest pieces that most collectors will see anywhere. The devices are lightly worn with deep olive-gold and russet-gray patina, which attests to the originality of this coin. There are no singular blemishes worthy of note. Population: 16 in 35, 20 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23A8, PCGS# 538286 Base PCGS# 4657

**1876 Seated Dime, MS68★
The Finest Certified**



- 3497 1876 MS68★ NGC.** This is the only 1876 dime that has achieved the lofty MS68 grade, and NGC has assigned a Star-designation to this piece. Both sides of this piece exhibit a splendid display of intermingled gold, violet, teal, and blue toning, featuring a bold strike and outstanding eye appeal. Census: 1 in 68 (1 in 68★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23CZ, PCGS# 4679
- 3498 1876-CC MS66 PCGS.** Die doubled on the Es in ONE DIME. This high-mintage date gives collectors a rare opportunity to acquire a Carson City dime in Gem and sometimes even finer condition, as seen here. Each side is immaculate and the mint luster is noticeably frosted through the gray-rose toning that also displays a faint undertone of green. Fully struck. Population: 22 in 66, 4 finer (11/19). Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 3790. NGC ID# 23AJ, PCGS# 4680
- 3499 1877-CC Type Two Reverse, F-103, R.3, MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Dusky apple-green, walnut-brown, and dove-gray toning embraces this satiny and sharply struck Carson City type coin. Although Fortin lists his variety 103 as only R.3, he uses the Ahwash plate coin (A-5) to depict the marriage. The present near-Gem appears to be an earlier die state than Ahwash's example, since the obverse peripheral cracks are delicate and incomplete. CAC: 23 in 64, 45 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 6T8H, PCGS# 538583 Base PCGS# 4683
- 3500 1877-CC Type Two Reverse, F-109, R.4, MS66 NGC.** A lustrous and lightly toned Carson City type coin. Contact is confined to a solitary small tick on the O in ONE. An interesting die marriage with clear repunching on the 77 in the date. The surfaces exhibit light die rust. The obverse border is cracked and the reverse displays clash marks, all as made. For all 1877-CC varieties, Census: 44 in 66 (2 in 66+), 16 finer (11/19). PCGS# 538595 Base PCGS# 4683

**1877-S F-101 Dime, MS66
Repunched Date, Top 100**



- 3501 1877-S Repunched Date, F-101, R.3, MS66 PCGS.** Fortin lists F-101 as a Top 100 Variety, presumably due to its repunched 18 in the date. This lustrous and nicely struck Premium Gem displays dappled forest-green and mauve-red toning. Outstanding preservation ensures strong collector interest. For all 1877-S die varieties, Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+), 3 finer (12/19). PCGS# 538610 Base PCGS# 4684

**1878-CC Dime, Richly Toned MS66
Two Type Reverse, Unlisted Variety**



- 3502 1878-CC Type Two Reverse MS66 NGC. Fortin-Unlisted.** The date position does not match any of the listed Fortin varieties for the 1878-CC dime (200,000 coins struck). The Type Two Reverse has a single pointed end off the left ribbon. Both sides of this Premium Gem are richly toned in variegated rainbow hues. Almost fully struck and exquisitely preserved. Census (all varieties): 8 in 66 (1 in 66 ★), 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23AR, PCGS# 4686

**1879 Seated Dime, MS67
Only Three Numerically Finer at PCGS**



- 3503 1879 F-102a, R.4, MS67 PCGS.** The commercial dime mintage in 1879 was only 14,000 pieces, and Gerry Fortin has identified four different die varieties from distinct obverse and reverse dies at seateddimevarieties.com, a most useful website. Fortin-102a is the business variety successor to proof variety Fortin-102. This Superb Gem has pale lavender toning with splashes of blue. Population: 33 in 67 (5 in 67+), 3 finer (12/19). PCGS# 539044 Base PCGS# 4687

- 3504 1887 F-115, R.4, MS67 PCGS.** Golden-brown toning dominates this lustrous and practically pristine Superb Gem, although the margins offer sea-green and lilac-red hues. The strike is shy of complete on Liberty's head and the upper left portion of the wreath, but the technical quality is outstanding. Population: 8 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). PCGS# 538735 Base PCGS# 4698

PROOF SEATED DIMES

- 3505 1858 PR64 Cameo PCGS. F-101, R.5.** Proof examples of the Stars Obverse type are much scarcer than are those of the Legend Obverse design. The year 1858 is important as the first year of general sales to collectors, rather than distribution to favored insiders. This Choice Cameo proof has excellent field-to-device contrast with deeply mirrored fields beneath hints of blue and gold toning. Population: 5 in 64 (2 in 64+) Cameo, 4 finer (12/19). *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23CC, PCGS# 84747

**1859 Seated Dime, PR65 Deep Cameo
The Only PCGS Deep Cameo**



- 3506 1859 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.4.** There were 800 proof dimes struck in 1859, according to Mint records, and they were produced from two die pairs. The Fortin-101 die marriage is the usual proof variety of the year. While PCGS has certified 234 Seated dimes of 1859, this is the only example that has earned the Deep Cameo designation (11/19). Both sides are fully brilliant with the slightest gold toning on the reverse. The fields are deeply mirrored and the devices are highly lustrous. An extraordinary example for the specialist. *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23CD, PCGS# 94748

**1860 Seated Dime, PR66 Cameo
Reverse Die Doubling**



- 3507 1860 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.3.** Slightly doubled on the reverse at ME of DIME. Bright, silver-white surfaces display sharp cameo contrast, and the design elements are well struck throughout. This specimen exudes great eye appeal. Population: 6 in 66 (2 in 66+) Cameo, 9 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 5 finer (12/19). *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 6245, which realized \$2,185.* *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23CJ, PCGS# 84753

- 3508 1861 Type Two, F-101, R.4, PR66 PCGS. CAC.** A lovely Premium Gem, this Seated Liberty dime has fully mirrored fields and lustrous devices that are visible through gold and light blue toning that is attractively blended over both sides. Population: 7 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23CK, PCGS# 539008 Base PCGS# 4754

**1862 Dime, PR66 Cameo
Original Multicolor Toning**



- 3509 1862 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.3.** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. The 1862 dime claims a proof mintage of 550 pieces. This is a beautifully and originally toned Premium Gem representative that maintains Cameo contrast between the fields and devices. Rings of blue and violet patina progress to orange-gold centers. Population: 3 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer in this category. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (12/19).
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23CL, PCGS# 84755

- 3510 1863 F-101, R.4, PR66 PCGS.** A challenging Civil War date with a proof mintage of only 460 pieces. Plum-red, electric-blue, sun-gold, and sea-green shades invigorate this colorful specimen. Crisply struck and well preserved. Population: 15 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 4002; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2014), lot 3945, which realized \$1,645. NGC ID# 23BS, PCGS# 539011 Base PCGS# 4756

**1863 Dime, Patinated PR66+ Cameo
Rare in This Numerical Grade and Finish**



- 3511 1863 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.4.** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. This date had a proof mintage limited to only 460 pieces. Ironically, examples are more available than the business strikes from a mintage of 14,000 pieces, survivors of which are rare in all grades. One might surmise then that added pressure is put on the proofs by date collectors. This high-end Premium Gem displays remarkable field-device contrast, especially on the obverse. Reddish-gold and powder-blue toning is concentrated around the margins and is slightly more extensive on the reverse. The beauty of this coin is aptly affirmed by CAC. Population: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 1 finer (11/19).
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 4142.
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23BS, PCGS# 84756

**1864 Seated Dime, PR66 Cameo
Important Civil War Issue**



- 3512 1864 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.4.** The Civil War issue saw a proof production of only 470 coins as collectors were more concerned about the outcome of the War than with updating their coin collections. Two different proof varieties are identified for the small mintage. A tiny die defect on the M in DIME confirms this variety. An amazing Premium Gem Cameo proof, this example has beautiful blue and gold toning near the borders, with light gold at the centers. Cameo contrast is outstanding. Population: 6 in 66 Cameo, 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 2 finer (12/19).
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23CM, PCGS# 84757

- 3513 1865 F-102, R.4, PR66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1865 Seated dime had a low proof mintage of 500 coins and a low circulation-strike mintage of only 10,000 coins. This wonderful Premium Gem exhibits fully mirrored fields, light contrast, and stunning magenta and blue toning. Population: 6 in 66, 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 1 finer (12/19).
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. PCGS# 539014 Base PCGS# 4758

**1866 Dime, PR66+ Cameo
Fortin-102**



- 3514 1866 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-102, R.3.** A die defect at the bottom of the shield confirms the variety. This piece has outstanding contrast with stunning peripheral gold and blue toning around brilliant silver centers. Population: 8 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 4 finer (12/19).
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23CP, PCGS# 84759

**1867 Seated Dime, PR67
None Numerically Finer**



- 3515 1867 Repunched Date, F-103, R.5, PR67 PCGS.** This impressive Superb Gem proof has lovely violet, gold, and blue toning on the obverse with a kaleidoscope of toning on the reverse. This is one of just two 1867 dimes that have reached the PR67 grade level at PCGS, the other one with Cameo contrast. Population: 1 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23CR, PCGS# 539019 Base PCGS# 4760

1867 Seated Dime, PR67 Cameo
The Finest PCGS Certified



- 3516 1867 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-103, R.5.** The 1867 dime had a proof mintage of 625 coins and a circulation-strike mintage of 6,000 coins. This is an important issue in either format. A Superb Gem Cameo proof, this piece exhibits nicely blended rose, blue, and iridescent toning on both sides. Strong contrast is evident through the toning. An impressive example for an advanced collection. Population: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23CR, PCGS# 84760

1868 Dime, PR66 Cameo
Fortin-105, Dramatic MPD



- 3517 1868 PR66 Cameo PCGS. F-105, High R.4.** Fortin-105 is easily the scarcer of the two proof 1868 dime varieties. F-105 is also significant for its dramatic misplaced date. The bottom of a 1 is obvious within Liberty's rock above the 18 in the date. In addition, the central obverse displays advanced die rust. The variety is worthy of a future *Cherry-pickers'* listing. A flashy and unmarked specimen with a blush of powder-blue and autumn-brown toning across the borders and the right reverse. NGC ID# 23CS, PCGS# 84761

1868 Dime, PR65 Deep Cameo
Black-and-White



- 3518 1868 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. F-105, High R.4.** The Blundered Date variety with the base of a 1 visible (twice) above the 18 in the base of Liberty. An amazing Gem Deep Cameo proof, this 1868 dime is brilliant and untuned with black-and-white contrast between its deeply mirrored fields and its highly lustrous devices. Population: 3 in 65 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (12/19). *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23CS, PCGS# 94761

1869 Dime, PR66+ Cameo
Dramatic Multicolor Toning



- 3519 1869 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-105, R.3.** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Long flag 1. The peach-gold obverse center is framed by narrow bands of navy-blue and cherry-red. The reverse displays peach-gold, blue-green, and rose-red with the deepest shades near the rim. Portions of the wreath lack an absolute impression. Ex: *Teich Family Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2011), lot 5059; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 3977.* *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23CT, PCGS# 84762

1870 Dime, PR66 Cameo
None Finer at PCGS



- 3520 1870 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.3.** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Copper-pink patina is somewhat more prevalent on the obverse, due to the presence of a silver window on the reverse. This Premium Gem proof shows few marks on either side, placing it among the finest survivors of the issue, from a mintage of 1,000 pieces. The strike is full throughout. Population: 6 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). Ex: *Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 3522.* *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 59UM, PCGS# 84763

1871 Dime, PR66 Cameo
Only One Finer at PCGS



- 3521 1871 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-102, R.4.** This 1871 Premium Gem Cameo is one of 960 proof dimes struck that year. PCGS and NGC have certified nearly 350 proof examples, though fewer than 80 have been assigned the Cameo designation. Well impressed, frosted motifs are highlighted by deeply mirrored fields, that display wisps of light cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-tan peripheral toning. The surfaces are impeccably preserved. Population: 4 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 1 finer (12/19). Ex: *Milwaukee ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 556, which realized \$5,462.50.* *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23CV, PCGS# 84764

- 3522 1872 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-103, R.3.** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Despite a mintage of 950 pieces, the proof 1872 proves challenging in Gem and finer grades. The present nicely struck and beautifully toned Premium Gem offers medium golden-tan centers and rich navy-blue, ruby-red, and peach patina at the peripheries. Population: 5 in 66 Cameo, 4 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 4 finer (12/19). Ex: *Houston Signature* (Heritage, 11/2007), lot 60397; *Pittsburgh Signature* (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 3513; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 3513, which realized \$5,175. **From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.** NGC ID# 23CW, PCGS# 84765

**1873 Dime, PR66 Cameo
No Arrows**



- 3523 1873 No Arrows, Closed 3 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.3.** Appealingly contrasted with gleaming fields. While the obverse shows primarily cloud-white patina overall with a hint of gold framing the centers, the reverse has more dramatic orange peripheral toning with a claret crescent at lower left. Population: 8 in 66 (2 in 66+) Cameo, 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 2 finer (12/19). Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 443, which realized \$3,737.50. **From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.** NGC ID# 23DH, PCGS# 84766

1873 Arrows Dime, Toned PR66



- 3524 1873 Arrows, F-102, R.4, PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. A beautiful Premium Gem example of this proof date; both proofs and business strikes were struck from this obverse die, which shows some tiny defects on Liberty's leg. This fully struck proof exhibits lovely obverse toning with a pinkish center and cobalt-blue rim toning. The reverse is a much lighter olive to copper color. Population: 7 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 1 finer (12/19). Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 5521. **From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.** NGC ID# 23DH, PCGS# 539033 Base PCGS# 4769

**1874 Arrows Dime, PR65
Strong Field-to-Device Contrast**



- 3525 1874 Arrows, F-101, R.3, PR65 PCGS. CAC.** The second year of the two year With Arrows type from the 1870s. This Gem proof dime, while not designated, as strong Cameo contrast beneath beautiful blue and iridescent toning. Population: 22 in 65 (1 in 65+), 15 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 5 finer (12/19). **From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.** NGC ID# 23DJ, PCGS# 539034 Base PCGS# 4770
- 3526 1875 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.3.** A stunning Premium Gem Cameo proof, this 1875 dime has hints of gold limited to the rims and border details, with both sides otherwise brilliant and untoned. The fields are deeply mirrored around the snow-white devices. Population: 12 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). **From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.** NGC ID# 23CY, PCGS# 84772
- 3527 1877 PR65 Cameo PCGS. F-101, R.4. Type Two Reverse.** The centers of this Gem Cameo proof are brilliant with excellent field-to-device contrast, and both sides display lovely peripheral blue, gold, and lavender toning. Population: 6 in 65 Cameo, 6 finer (12/19). **From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.** NGC ID# 23D2, PCGS# 84774

**1878 Dime, PR66 Cameo
Richly Toned**



- 3528 1878 PR66 Cameo PCGS. F-101, R.3** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Type Two Reverse. The E in ONE is distant from the leaves of the wreath. Vivid sea-green colors dominate the upper and lower portions of each side, but leave a thick band of purple-lilac in the centers. A fully struck and nicely preserved Gem. Only 800 proofs were issued. Population: 4 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 12/2004), lot 5756. **From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.** NGC ID# 23D3, PCGS# 84775

1879 Seated Dime, PR65 Deep Cameo
Only Three Coins Certified Finer



- 3529** 1879 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. F-102, R.3. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Ruby-red and peach-gold patina illuminates the margins of this magnificent proof, which combines icy designs and flashy fields. The strike is good, with trivial incompleteness noted on Liberty's hair and the upper-left portion of the wreath. A low-mintage date due to large-scale silver dollar production. Population: 1 in 65 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 723; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 3600; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 3522; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 5529.
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 3U4Z, PCGS# 94776

1880 Seated Dime, PR67
Attractively Toned Cameo Example



- 3530** 1880 PR67 Cameo PCGS. F-101, R.3. Ex: The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. A die defect on the right upright of M in DIME and a broken lower loop at the second 8 confirm the Fortin-101 die pair. Sea-green and turquoise-blue borders cede to a pale straw-gold obverse interior, while the reverse displays overall blue toning. Mirrored fields surround lightly frosted central elements. As expected at the Superb Gem level, the fields and devices show no significant flaws, and a sharp strike adds to the pleasing eye appeal. PCGS reports a single Plus-graded example, but no numerically finer Cameo proofs. Population: 9 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer (12/19).
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23D5, PCGS# 84777

1881 Seated Dime, PR67 Cameo
Attractive Brilliant Proof, CAC



- 3531** 1881 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-102, R.3. Ex: The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. This is a glittering-white Superb Gem Cameo proof, with the merest tickle of pale-gold patina along the right margin on both sides. Three proof die pairs were employed to strike 975 proofs. The S in STATES is only partially broken broken, identifying the F-102 variety. Well-struck and richly frosted devices contrast boldly with the high-grade mirrored fields. CAC endorsement confirms the high quality. Population: 9 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 3 finer. CAC: 8 in 67, 0 finer (12/19).
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23D6, PCGS# 84778

- 3532** 1882 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.3. The proof die marriage shows repunching beneath the base of the 2 in the date and also within the upper loop. This Premium Gem Cameo example displays deep field reflectivity and sharp design definition. Blue and lavender border toning surrounds delicate champagne interiors. Population: 25 in 66 (4 in 66+) Cameo, 12 finer; 4 in 66 Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 14 in 66, 12 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23D7, PCGS# 84779

1882 Dime, PR67 Cameo
Brilliant With Reddish Toning Accents



- 3533** 1882 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.3. Ex: The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. The 2 shows curious repunching, with an unknown anomaly to the right of the ball, while the date is high and slopes downward. An umbrella of translucent, pale-russet toning accents the obverse, with pristine mirrored fields sharply struck frosted devices. The same toning pattern is inverted on the reverse, where reddish-tan hues decorate the wreath bow and lower elements, before traveling upward along the margins. Few cameo proofs are finer at either service. Population: 10 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 9 in 67, 1 finer (12/19).
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23D7, PCGS# 84779

**1883 Seated Dime, PR67 Deep Cameo
Pristine and Tied for Finest Known**



- 3534 1883 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. F-103, R.3.** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. An immaculately preserved Superb Gem. The cameo contrast is exceptional and the strike shows pinpoint detailing on each side. One small area of golden color is noted over the UNI of UNITED on the obverse; otherwise the surfaces are brilliant. Only 1,039 proofs were struck, and this is the single finest Deep Cameo certified by PCGS (11/19) and it is tied with one Ultra Cameo at NGC.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 5651; Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 498.

From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23D8, PCGS# 94780

**1884 Dime, PR67 Cameo
Profound Eye Appeal**



- 3535 1884 PR67 Cameo PCGS. F-101, R.3.** Ex: The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Amber-gold toning at the central obverse yields to cobalt-blue and violet shades at the borders for tremendous eye appeal. The reverse shares the same color palette, and adds central light-gold toning to the mix. Nearly flawless mirrored fields support sharply struck, frosted motifs. Glittering luster radiates from jewel-like surfaces. Population: 28 in 67 (4 in 67+) Cameo, 1 finer (12/19). **From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.** NGC ID# 23D9, PCGS# 84781

**1885 Seated Dime, PR66 Deep Cameo
Finest Certified at PCGS**



- 3536 1885 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.3.** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. From a mintage of 960 proof Seated Liberty dimes, few survivors can match the quality of this magnificent specimen. The deeply mirrored fields contrast profoundly with the sharply defined, frosty devices, culminating in the Deep Cameo effect. Population: 1 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2010), lot 3460.

From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 3U56, PCGS# 94782

- 3537 1886 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Only 886 proof Seated Liberty dimes were minted in 1886, and examples in Premium Gem condition with Cameo contrast are quite rare. Indeed, PCGS and NGC have seen a combined total of 23 such coins and 15 finer. Both sides display strong field-device contrast despite medium-intensity toning, and all design features are sharply struck. This well-preserved piece deserves the CAC sticker. Population: 9 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 4 finer (12/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 3581, which realized \$4,406.25.

From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23DB, PCGS# 84783

**1887 Seated Dime, PR67 Cameo
Just One Finer at PCGS**



- 3538 1887 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.3.** Ex: The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. The high date shows a slight downward slope, and a horizontal die line in Liberty's gown near the shield border confirms the proof variety. This is a colorful and technically superior Cameo proof, with nicely frosted central motifs and glassy fields. Vibrant, colorful toning displays electric-blue and fuchsia-pink shades at the borders around pale-gold centers. Sharply struck Superb Gem surfaces show no meaningful distractions. Population: 4 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (12/19).

From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23DC, PCGS# 84784

- 3539 1888 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.4.** The radiant ice-white devices provide noticeable contrast with the smooth and flashy mirror fields. Nicely struck, and scarce due to a proof mintage of 832 pieces. Population: 14 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 7 finer (12/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 1332, which realized \$1,955.

From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23DD, PCGS# 84785

**1889 Seated Dime, PR67
Rich Peripheral Toning**



- 3540 1889 PR67 PCGS. F-102, R.4.** Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. The flag of the 1 is repunched, a feature unmentioned on the website seateddimevarieties.com. Perhaps only initial strikes show the repunching. Prominently mirrored with a crisp strike and lovely peripheral toning. The honey-gold centers are encompassed by rich bands of rose-red and aquamarine. A scant 711 proofs were produced. Population: 11 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 3615.

From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 23DE, PCGS# 4786

3541 1890 PR66 Cameo PCGS. F-101a, R.4. The obverse of this Premium Gem Cameo proof is mostly brilliant with peripheral gold and a crescent of sky-blue. The reverse is fully toned in deep gold. This piece has excellent contrast that borders on Deep Cameo on the obverse. Population: 11 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (12/19). *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23DF, PCGS# 84787

3542 1891 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-130, R.3. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. This deeply mirrored final-year issue from the Seated series has a pink-red center to the obverse with sea-green around the perimeter. The reverse displays a cobalt-blue center with pale golden peripheral patination. The left obverse field has an imperfection near Liberty's wrist. Population: 12 in 66 Cameo, 14 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 8 finer (12/19). Ex: *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 6273, which realized \$1,955.* *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23DG, PCGS# 84788

BARBER DIMES

**1892-O Dime, MS66
One Finer Coin at PCGS
Old Green Holder With CAC Approval**



3543 1892-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. The obverse is noticeably lighter than the reverse, but both sides show similar violet, blue, green, and golden-orange patina. Vibrant satin mint luster shines through the toning, furthering the eye appeal of this bold New Orleans dime from the first year of Barber coinage production. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 13 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23DL, PCGS# 4797

**1898-O Barber Dime, MS65
Conditionally Scarce**



3544 1898-O MS65 PCGS. CAC. Some strike weakness is noted on the lower wreath and the corresponding uppermost portion of Liberty's head, but such is normal for New Orleans issues of the 1890s. This 1898-O Barber dime displays satiny luster and well-preserved surfaces. Light golden toning accents the border regions. A scarce issue in Gem condition with few pieces known finer. Population: 12 in 65 (2 in 65+), 6 finer. CAC: 7 in 65, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23E7, PCGS# 4816

3545 1899-S MS65+ PCGS. While the 1899-S is frequently available in lower Mint State grades, this issue is a stopper in MS65 or finer grades. This Gem has light gold toning that intensifies near the borders, with frosty silver luster and bold design motifs. Population: 13 in 65 (1 in 65+), 27 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23EB, PCGS# 4820

3546 1903-S MS64 NGC. A low-mintage condition rarity in the Barber dime series, this Choice Mint State 1903-S exhibits brilliant and frosty silver luster with the lightest possible gold toning on the reverse. A sharp strike enhances the eye appeal of this near-Gem. Census: 9 in 64, 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23EP, PCGS# 4832

**1903-S Barber Dime, MS67
Tied for the Finest Certified**



3547 1903-S MS67 NGC. Only three examples of the 1903-S dime have received the MS67 grade (one at PCGS, two at NGC), with none finer at either service (9/19). This Superb Gem exhibits wide crescents of gold and iridescent toning over its bright silver surfaces. The strike is strong throughout and microscopic marks on each side keep this from an even higher grade. Census: 2 in 67, 0 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23EP, PCGS# 4832

**1906-O Barber Dime, MS67+★
Only One Finer Coin at NGC**



3548 1906-O MS67+★ NGC. Despite a mintage of 2.6 million pieces, the 1906-O Barber dime is an elusive issue at the MS67 grade level. This spectacular Plus-graded Superb Gem offers sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved surfaces that show a mix of satiny luster and prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Shades of pale green, lavender, and electric-blue toning add to the outstanding eye appeal attested by the Star designation. Census: 10 in 67 (2 in 67★, 3 in 67+★), 1 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23EZ, PCGS# 4840

3549 1912 MS67 PCGS. The finest 1912 Barber dimes grade MS67 and MS67+. Only 14 coins qualify for this lofty numeric grade at PCGS, making the present coin important for Registry collectors. Luster is beautifully preserved and frosty, yielding virtual full brilliance. A sharp strike completes the eye appeal. Population: 14 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23FM, PCGS# 4860

**1912 Barber Dime, Lustrous MS67+
The Single Finest at NGC**



- 3550 1912 MS67+ NGC.** A superb Registry-grade example of this Philadelphia issue, glistening with frosty luster and no trace of toning. The strike is sharp, and under a loupe not a single mentionable surface flaw is visible. The 1912 Barber dime is rare in this grade, and the present coin is the only one with a Plus designation at NGC. Census: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23FM, PCGS# 4860

**1914-S Dime, Satiny MS67
Among the Highest-Graded Examples**



- 3551 1914-S MS67 PCGS.** The 1914-S Barber dime is more challenging in Mint State than many of the Philadelphia issues in the series, and it is somewhat scarce in Gem condition. Superb Gems are rare, with only a half dozen rated so fine at PCGS and NGC combined (12/19). This piece displays satiny, brilliant luster and sharp design elements. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23FV, PCGS# 4867

PROOF BARBER DIMES

**1900 Dime, PR67 Cameo
Vibrant Amber-Gold Color**



- 3552 1900 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** The Barber dime specialist will appreciate the originality and eye appeal of this Registry Set candidate. Mirrored fields and well-frosted devices join warm, amber-gold toning to provide this fully struck Superb Gem Cameo proof with exceptional quality. There are no discernible surface imperfections. Population: 17 in 67 Cameo, 3 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23GD, PCGS# 84884

**1902 Barber Dime, PR67
Toned Top-Grade Proof**



- 3553 1902 PR67 PCGS.** The 1902 proof dime is almost never seen with cameo contrast. PCGS lists only two Cameos, the finest of which graded PR65. Collectors seeking the finest possible proof of this date will opt for a Superb Gem non-Cameo, such as the attractively toned piece offered here. This is one of the finest 1902 proof Barber dimes at PCGS. Fully struck devices and deeply reflective fields adorn each side, with tan-gold interiors and multicolor borders. Population: 10 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23GF, PCGS# 4886

MERCURY DIMES

**1917-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Bold Obverse Toning**



- 3554 1917-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1917-D Mercury dime is usually seen fairly well-struck, but the availability of Gem Full Bands representatives is stunted by the scarcity of high-grade examples of the date overall. This piece shows vibrant mint luster and bold design elements. The reverse displays a light golden tint, though the obverse boasts vivid green, amber-gold, pale olive, ocean-blue, and lavender-gray toning. Population: 47 in 65 (2 in 65+) Full Bands, 18 finer (11/19).
Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3662. NGC ID# 23H3, PCGS# 4913

- 3555 1918 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** A fully struck and thoroughly lustrous high-grade example of this World War issue. A few blushes of ebony patina visit both sides, but the coin is generally brilliant, and essentially devoid of contact. Population: 65 in 66 (4 in 66+) Full Bands, 9 finer (11/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 8699, which realized \$2,232.50. NGC ID# 23H5, PCGS# 4917

**1918-S Dime, MS64 Full Bands
Elusive Well Struck in This Condition**



3556 1918-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS. The pastel-golden toned surfaces are richly frosted with no singularly mentionable bagmarks. Every feature is fully defined. The 1918-S Mercury dime is a better date in the Full Bands spectrum, and such coins are scarce finer than the present MS64 coin. This piece is appealing and luminous. Population: 68 in 64 (1 in 64+) Full Bands, 49 finer (11/19). Ex: *Palm Beach Signature* (Heritage, 3/2005), lot 5508. NGC ID# 23H7, PCGS# 4921

3557 1919-D MS63 Full Bands PCGS. A surprisingly well struck Select Mint State example of this issue that exhibits brilliant and untuned silver surfaces. This impressive piece is well suited for a Set Registry collection of Mercury dimes. NGC ID# 23H9, PCGS# 4925

**1919-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Rare This Well-Preserved and Sharp
Shattered Obverse Die State**



3558 1919-D MS65 Full Bands NGC. This semikey date is one of the most challenging Mercury dimes to acquire in Gem condition with Full Bands. The present coin is one of a half dozen MS65 Full Bands coins at NGC, with none finer. PCGS lists a slighter higher number of pieces in this grade, although the date is inherently rare so fine. Each side of this coin is sharply struck and satiny with light golden toning. There are no mentionable abrasions. Die erosion on the obverse has led to heavy cracks — one bisects the obverse from 12 to 6 o'clock, another extends from the rim near the L in LIBERTY toward Liberty's mouth, and a third runs through the T in LIBERTY into the back of the cap. Census: 6 in 65 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23H9, PCGS# 4925

**1920-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Ex: Shapiro, Finest Known Set**



3559 1920-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Ex: Larry Shapiro. Speckled silver-gray toning coats both sides of this well-struck example, beneath which flashy luster radiates. A wispy die crack proceeds from the rear of Liberty's head to join the T in LIBERTY. Die cracks plague Denver Mint issues from the teens and twenties. Unlike many examples of this issue, the 0 in the date is bold and does not fade into the rim. Scrutiny with a loupe reveals a light scrape through the motto, while the reverse shows a couple of ticks on the fasces diagonals and a couple more on the upper rim. Population: 61 in 65 Full Bands, 34 finer. CAC: 15 in 65, 15 finer (11/19). Ex: *Larry Shapiro #1 All-Time Finest Mercury Dimes Full Bands Basic PCGS Registry Set / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 1879. NGC ID# 23HC, PCGS# 4931

**1921 Dime, MS64 Full Bands
CAC Green Label, Lightly Toned**



3560 1921 MS64 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. The 1921 Philadelphia issue is often well-struck. In fact, Full Bands examples are more plentiful than non-Full Bands coins. Nonetheless, this issue boasts a low mintage for the series of only 1.23 million pieces, making it a better date overall. This near-Gem example carries a CAC green label, one of just 15 pieces to do so in this grade. Luster is pleasing. Delicate lilac and olive-green hues grace the frosty surfaces, and under a loupe only insignificant signs of contact are visible. NGC ID# 23HE, PCGS# 4935

**1921 Mercury Dime, MS66 Full Bands
Key Issue, Problem-Free Example**



3561 1921 MS66 Full Bands PCGS. The low mintage of 1.2 million pieces guarantees the key status of the 1921. However, as Lange points out "true gems are rare, a consequence of die striking deficiencies." The example is the obvious exception. The surfaces exude soft mint luster and there are no striking deficiencies. Pale rose and lilac toning is seen over each side, but it is light and does not obscure the underlying details of the coin. Population: 54 in 66 (4 in 66+) Full Bands, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23HE, PCGS# 4935

3562 1924 MS67 Full Bands NGC. Frosty, vibrant mint luster engulfs this Superb Gem 1924 dime, complementing the full separation of the horizontal fascies bands. Eye appeal is outstanding. This Philadelphia issue is elusive in the present grade, and barely a handful of finer pieces are known with Full Bands. Census: 14 in 67 (1 in 67★) Full Bands, 3 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23HJ, PCGS# 4943

3563 1924-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS. Wispy gold toning graces the obverse and the reverse of this sharply defined Choice Mint State 1924-S dime, an issue that is infrequently found with a sharp strike. This piece has brilliant satin luster beneath the toning. PCGS has certified only 24 numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 23HL, PCGS# 4947

1927-D Dime, MS64 Full Bands Scarcer Mintmarked Issue



3564 1927-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS. This shimmering near-Gem has a fully brilliant appearance and a razor-sharp strike. Immaculate aside from a tiny toning spot near Liberty's lower lip. Fewer than 5 million pieces were struck and less than 80 near-Gems have been certified by both services (11/19). Population: 58 in 64 (1 in 64+) Full Bands, 54 finer (11/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 6373. NGC ID# 23HV, PCGS# 4963

3565 1927-S MS64 Full Bands NGC. A lower mintage branch mint issue, the 1927-S is plentiful in circulated grades but near-Gems with fully split central bands are rare. This lustrous and beautiful Choice dime is essentially brilliant and appears devoid of contact. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 18 in 64 Full Bands, 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23HW, PCGS# 4965

3566 1929-D MS67+ Full Bands PCGS. CAC. A scarce Superb Gem Full Bands example of this Denver issue which is plentiful in lower grades. With the Plus designation and CAC endorsement it is a rarity, and finer coins are prohibitively difficult to acquire. Impressively frosted luster illuminates sharp design elements, and daubs of olive-green, crimson, russet, and gold appear on each side. Population: 58 in 67 (5 in 67+) Full Bands, 3 finer. CAC: 19 in 67, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 5LXC, PCGS# 4975

1930 Mercury Dime, MS67+ Full Bands Definition



3567 1930 MS67+ Full Bands PCGS. From a mintage of 6.7 million pieces, the 1930 Mercury dime is rare at the MS67 grade level and no coins have been certified in higher numeric grades by either of the leading grading services (12/19). This Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with Full Bands definition on the torch. The impeccably preserved surfaces are lustrous and appealing. Population: 29 in 67 (6 in 67+) Full Bands, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23J5, PCGS# 4979

3568 1930-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. The 1930-S is elusive this fine with Full Bands. CAC coins are rare. The present coin displays satiny luster and a sharp strike. Myriad pastel hues cover each side. PCGS lists just two dozen higher-grade Full Bands examples. CAC: 43 in 66, 11 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 84NT, PCGS# 4981

1935 Dime, MS68 Full Bands None Graded Higher



3569 1935 MS68 Full Bands PCGS. A crescent of golden-brown patina occurs at the lower obverse, while the rest of this exquisite Superb Gem dime maintains almost complete mint brilliance. Thick frost radiates from unabraded surfaces that show full strike definition. Population: 19 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23JC, PCGS# 4993

3570 1936 MS68 Full Bands NGC. Pleasing highlights of greenish-gold and ice-blue toning visit the impeccably preserved surfaces of this magnificent MS68 example, with vibrant mint luster underneath. The design elements are sharply detailed, with fully split and rounded bands on the fascies. Eye appeal is terrific. Census: 13 in 68 (1 in 68★) Full Bands, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23JE, PCGS# 4999

1942/1 Mercury Dime, MS62 Important Overdate Variety



3571 1942/1 FS-101 MS62 PCGS. This piece has partially split bands on the fascies, but a Full Bands designation is not quite earned. This *Guide Book* overdate is challenging to acquire in Uncirculated condition, and such coins rarely come well struck. This piece is satiny and near-brilliant, showing just a light champagne hue overall. Grade-limiting marks are not bothersome. NGC ID# 23K4, PCGS# 145473 Base PCGS# 5036

**1942/1-D Dime, MS61 Full Bands
Scarcer of the Two Overdates**



- 3572 1942/1-D FS-101 MS61 Full Bands NGC.** Ken Bressett wrote an article in the September 1974 edition of the *Numismatist*, entitled "A Short History of Twentieth Century Overdates." The simple inclusion of the 1942/1-D dimes speaks to its long-standing importance and desirability as one of the few such varieties of the period. At the time, Bressett explained that the 1942/1-D had received less attention than the 1942/1. He added: "This variety is slightly scarcer than its Philadelphia counterpart in circulated condition, and much rarer in full uncirculated." Today, the variety is rightfully recognized for the rarity it is, especially in mint condition. At arm's length this piece looks brilliant, but closer examination reveals subtle pastel colors. A few slight abrasions account for the grade. NGC ID# 23K6, PCGS# 145476 Base PCGS# 5041

**1945-D Dime, MS68 Full Bands
Distinctively Toned Registry Coin**



- 3573 1945-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** A common date in most grades, the 1945-D Mercury dime leaves that label behind at the MS68 grade level. Full Bands examples in this condition are especially sought-after among Registry collectors. This piece displays splashes of vivid ocean-blue toning on otherwise silver-white surfaces, producing ample eye appeal. The strike is sharp, and neither side exhibits bothersome contact marks. Population: 8 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23KE, PCGS# 5059

PROOF MERCURY DIME

- 3574 1939 PR67 Cameo NGC.** A stunning Superb Gem Cameo proof 1939 Mercury dime. Brilliant aside from a blush of golden patina near the motto. The fields are deeply mirrored while the devices are frosty, confirming the Cameo designation. Such coins are rare, as the white-on-black look was little valued at the time these coins were struck. But today, surviving cameo proofs are highly prized. Census: 24 in 67 Cameo (3 in 67★), 1 finer (11/19).
Ex: *Houston Signature* (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 476, which realized \$2,760. NGC ID# 27DK, PCGS# 85074

TWENTY CENT PIECES

- 3575 1875-CC MS62 PCGS. CAC. BF-2, R.1.** As the only collectible Carson City issue of the short-lived twenty cent denomination, the 1875-CC is required for every type set of this legendary Old West mint. This satiny ocean-blue and gunmetal-gray representative is nicely struck, with only the highest portions of the breast feathers incomplete. The reverse is well-preserved and the obverse exhibits just a few minor marks. NGC ID# 23R6, PCGS# 5297

- 3576 1875-CC MS63 NGC. BF-2, R.1.** Since the 1876-CC is a legendary rarity, Carson City type collectors are obligated to add the 1875-CC to their holdings. This thoroughly lustrous representative is virtually brilliant and displays only wispy field contact. The strike shows blending on portions of the devices. NGC ID# 23R6, PCGS# 5297

- 3577 1875-S MS65 NGC. BF-8, R.5.** Sea-green fields and devices are bounded by a slender peripheral band of rose-red and straw-gold toning. Nicely struck and satiny. One hair-thin horizontal mark is noted above the 1 in the date. A very scarce and distinctive die marriage. What appears to be a misplaced date digit in the dentils below the 8 is actually a die chip, according to Brunner and Frost. The reverse border displays several prominent cracks along with a "knob" on the upright of the R in AMERICA. NGC ID# 23R7, PCGS# 5298

- 3578 1875-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. BF-2, R.4.** Frosty mint luster illuminates well-preserved surfaces on this Gem 1875-S twenty cent piece. The faintest trace of light golden toning warms each side and is mainly visible around the rims. The coin is generally well-struck, although localized areas of softness include Liberty's head and the adjacent stars, and the eagle's right (facing) talons.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 23R7, PCGS# 5298

**1875-S Twenty Cent, MS66
Perfect Type Coin**



- 3579 1875-S MS66 NGC. BF-9, R.2.** A die chip appears in the dentils below the 8. The date slants upward from left to right, and a spindly crack runs through the top of AMERICA. A thin layer of golden patina does not inhibit the bright mint frost that shines from each side. There are a couple of ticks in the left obverse field, otherwise pristine. A perfect type coin. Census: 54 in 66 (2 in 66+, 3 in 66★), 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23R7, PCGS# 5298

**1876 Twenty Cent Piece, MS64
Old 'Rattler' Holder, Gold CAC**



- 3580 1876 MS64 PCGS. Gold CAC. BF-2, R.2.** Spectacular iridescent toning imbues both sides of this near-Gem with intense colors. Topaz-blue and fuchsia-pink dominate the eye, while additional colors and shades emerge with each change in viewing angle. A needle-sharp strike adds to the overall eye appeal. The coin is housed in a first-generation "rattler" holder and carries CAC's important Gold seal. The frosted surfaces radiate mint luster, while marks are limited to a short nick above the eagle's head. Gold CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23R8, PCGS# 5299

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECES

**1875 Twenty Cent Piece, PR63
Brilliant Surfaces**



- 3581 1875 PR63 PCGS. BF-1, R.1.** First year of issue and a very popular type coin that was minted for just four years. This example reveals frosty devices that exhibit strong contrast with the mirrored fields. The surfaces of this brilliant, untoned specimen exhibit no significant contact marks or hairlines.
Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2004)*, lot 6884. NGC ID# 27GZ, PCGS# 5303

**1875 Twenty Cent, Toned PR64
First-Year Proof Type Coin**



- 3582 1875 PR64 PCGS. BF-1, R.1.** The first-year twenty cent piece is popular in proof format as a type coin. This near-Gem proof is boldly struck and reflective, showing dusky tan-gold and olive toning over each side. Any minor marks or hairlines that limit the grade are hidden beneath the patina. The BF-1 die pair is common to many proof and circulation strike coins of this date. Population: 70 in 64, 34 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 27GZ, PCGS# 5303

**1875 Twenty Cent Piece, PR65 Cameo
First Year of This Unusual Denomination**



- 3583 1875 PR65 PCGS. BF-3.** The twenty cent piece debuted in 1875 along with the Trade dollar, the only coinage designs executed by William Barber. Despite the plain edge and the raised letters in LIBERTY on the shield to aid the public in purportedly distinguishing between it and the quarter, the resultant confusion was widespread and the denomination a disastrous failure. Even though several coinage patterns were proposed that were quite dissimilar, the chosen design closely imitated the Seated quarter on obverse, the Trade dollar on reverse. The Mint optimistically coined 2,790 proofs of the 1875, but 590 remained on hand at the start of the following year. The fate of those coins, as well as of the 2,200 others, is unknown, but the proof mintages of other silver coins during the year, in the few hundreds, might indicate a considerable meltage of the issue. This Gem Cameo displays excellent contrast that appears on the cusp of Deep Cameo, with deep copper-gold patina on each side and a blue rim accent on the reverse. An excellent representative of the type. Population: 13 in 65 Cameo, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23X7, PCGS# 85303

**1875 Twenty Cent Piece, PR65 Cameo
First Year of This Short-Lived Series**



- 3584 1875 PR65 Cameo NGC. BF-1, R.1.** With an original mintage of 2,790 proofs, the first-year 1875 has the highest mintage of the four proof twenty cent piece issues. Still, with a combined population of only 5,000 specimens across the entire denomination, any example is a prize. Delicate champagne patina graces the shining surfaces of this Gem, and the boldly impressed devices display lovely frost. Well-preserved with especially deep reflectivity evident in the reverse fields. Census: 13 in 65 Cameo (1 in 65★), 13 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23X7, PCGS# 85303

- 3585 1876 PR63 PCGS. BF-1, R.4.** An exquisite Choice example that boasts undisturbed fields and well struck motifs. The obverse displays iridescent violet-red and orange-gold shades are most intense near the rim. The reverse shows light to medium golden-brown peripheral patina. NGC ID# 27H3, PCGS# 5304

1876 Twenty Cent, PR66 Cameo
Sharp, Toned, and Well-Contrasted



3586 1876 PR66 Cameo NGC. BF-3, R.4. This fully struck proof enjoys satiny devices with a backdrop of deep mirroring in the fields. Both sides display golden toning with multicolor border accents. The 1876 proof is a rarity this fine. The typical examples grades in the PR62 to PR64 non-Cameo range. Gems are scarce, and Cameo coins in Gem and better grades seldom appear at auction. NGC lists only six Ultra Cameos in all grades combined. Eye appeal is excellent on the present coin, and the toning is original. Ideal for type purposes. Census: 12 in 66 Cameo (2 in 66★), 2 finer; 3 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (10/19).

Ex: El Don Diego Luna Collection. NGC ID# 27H3, PCGS# 85304

1877 Twenty Cent, PR65
Beautiful Original Toning



3587 1877 PR65 PCGS. BF-1, R.3. The twenty cent piece was only struck for circulation in 1875 and 1876, although proofs were produced through 1878. The 1877 proof-only date boasts a mintage of only 510 coins, and Gem examples are elusive. This piece is beautifully toned, yielding ocean-blue and gold peripheral color around lilac and peach interiors. Strike sharpness is outstanding, and the preservation is equally impressive. Any faint, stray hairlines that prevent an even finer grade from PCGS are hidden beneath the rich patina. Population: 27 in 65 (1 in 65+), 15 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 27H4, PCGS# 5305

**1877 Twenty Cent, PR65 Cameo
Proof-Only Mintage of 510 Pieces**



- 3588 1877 PR65 Cameo NGC. BF-1, R.3.** A mintage of 510 pieces — all proofs — confirmed the twenty cent denomination was officially discontinued for circulation purposes. Proofs were issued for collectors and for sentimentalists, although few people mourned the passing of the ill-conceived “double dimes.” This is a colorfully toned Gem Cameo proof, with magenta and cerulean-blue patina and a sharp strike throughout both sides. Scarce in PR65 Cameo or finer conditions. Census: 18 in 65 Cameo, 11 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 27H4, PCGS# 85305

**1878 Twenty Cent
Proof, Uncirculated Details**



- 3589 1878 — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details. BF-1, R.3.** The twenty cent denomination was promoted by silver interests, but in practice, the coins were unpopular and often confused with quarters. A large mintage in 1875 was succeeded by a much smaller production in 1876, followed by two proof-only issues that ended the series. The 1878 mintage was only 600 pieces. This sharply struck specimen is unworn and moderately marked with steel-blue obverse patina. The reverse is chiefly golden-brown and lilac with hints of apple-green.

**1878 Twenty Cent, PR63+ Cameo
Final-Year Proof-Only Issue**



- 3590 1878 PR63+ Cameo PCGS. BF-1, R.3.** The final-year twenty cent proof mintage amounted to 600 pieces. Thick mint frost covers the devices, which stand out against reflective fields that show a dusky layer of thin golden toning. Faint hairlines are absolutely minor. This would make an impressive type coin. NGC ID# 27H5, PCGS# 85306

**1878 Twenty Cent Piece, PR64 Cameo
Landmark Proof-Only Date**



- 3591 1878 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. BF-1, R.3.** A proof-only date and the last date of issue, the 1878 twenty cent piece is a landmark in the series. This pleasing near-Gem specimen displays silver-white surfaces, with dashes of lilac at the peripheries and more color on the reverse. A scattering of insignificant contact marks in the left obverse field explains the grade. Population: 36 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 13 finer. CAC: 11 in 64, 6 finer (9/19). Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 852. NGC ID# 27H5, PCGS# 85306

**1878 Twenty Cent, PR65 Cameo
Borderline Ultra Cameo**



- 3592 1878 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. BF-1, R.3.** This is the final year of the denomination and a proof-only issue with a mintage of only 600 coins. Rarely found as fine as this piece, the fields are deeply mirrored with extraordinary contrast. In fact, we are uncertain why this beauty is not designated as an Ultra Cameo proof. Census: 15 in 65 Cameo (1 in 65+), 8 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 3 finer (11/19). Ex: *Chicago Signature* (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 3653; *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 5400. NGC ID# 27H5, PCGS# 85306

End of Session One



SESSION TWO

EARLY QUARTERS

1796 B-2 Quarter, VG8 Attractive Collector-Grade Example



3593 1796 B-2, R.3, VG8 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1, before the obverse is lapped. The latest state of these dies shows heavy cracks through LIBERTY and lapping on Liberty's lower hair curls. The 1796 quarter dollar is singularly important as the only Draped Bust, Small Eagle issue in the series. Problem-free examples are in high demand. This piece has strong detail for the grade, showing some major lines in Liberty's hair, with Liberty's eye also visible. The eagle retains some feature detail under its right (facing) wing. Obverse border dentils are bold and complete, while those on the reverse are complete but faint. Uniformly smooth lilac-gray surfaces promote appreciation of this collector-grade 1796 quarter dollar. NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38920 Base PCGS# 5310

1804 B-1 Quarter, VG10 Circulated Cameo Appearance



3594 1804 B-1, R.3, VG10 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/2. The first quarter coinage since 1796 reduced the number of obverse stars from 15 to 13 and employed the new Heraldic Eagle reverse. Two die pairs are known. On the more available B-1, a die scratch is present between stars 8 and 9. This minutely granular representative has dove-gray fields and pearl-gray devices. All legends and stars are clear except for the first four letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 879; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 3620. NGC ID# 23RB, PCGS# 38921 Base PCGS# 5312

**1804 B-1 Quarter, VF25
Rare, Low-Mintage Key**



3595 1804 B-1, R.3, VF25 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/3. After an eight-year hiatus, quarters were struck in 1804. By this time, the reverse design for silver coins had changed to the Heraldic Eagle. A mere 6,738 pieces were coined, a much smaller production than the 1805 through 1807 quarters. The 1804 is the key date of the type, and is rare and desirable in all grades. Two die pairs are known, and are readily distinguished by a die line between stars 8 and 9. The mint-made die line is on B-1, and absent on B-2. This cream-gray representative is sharper than most survivors. All letters in PLURIBUS UNUM are clear. Only a single mark merits mention, a thin line on the portrait that extends below Liberty's ear. NGC ID# 23RB, PCGS# 38921 Base PCGS# 5312 [97008 QP](#)

3596 1805 B-3, R.1, VF25 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 4/2. Cream-gray centers are bounded by broad chestnut-brown borders. A circulated but problem-free Draped Bust type coin. All letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are readable, and only PLU is faint. A desirable collector coin. CAC has certified only five pieces in the VF25 grade (11/19).

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 23RC, PCGS# 38925 Base PCGS# 5313 [192007 NOIMAGE](#)

**1805 Draped Bust Quarter, XF40
Popular B-3 Variety**



3597 1805 B-3, R.1, XF40 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 5/3, with an extensive network of die cracks and clash marks. Light wear shows on the design elements of this impressive XF40 specimen, but much interior detail remains intact in Liberty's hair and the eagle's wings. Traces of original mint luster are evident in sheltered areas. Population: 34 in 40, 102 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23RC, PCGS# 38925 Base PCGS# 5313 [175060 STD](#)

**1805 B-5 Quarter, VF30
Condition Census Quality**



3598 1805 B-5, High R.5, VF30 ANACS. Tompkins Die State 1/3. The reverse shows cracks through RICA and from the denomination to UNI. Diagnostics for this rare die marriage include the 5 in the date touching the bust, star 9 close to the Y, and the E in STATES over the break between two clouds. This Condition Census example features dappled purple, olive-green, crimson, and blue toning over smooth and strongly detailed surfaces. Perfect for an advanced specialist. Encapsulated in a small-sized holder. NGC ID# BK5P, PCGS# 38927 Base PCGS# 5313 [90002 STD](#)

**1806/5 B-1 Quarter, XF40
Bold Overdate Variety**



3599 1806/5 B-1, R.2, XF40 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/3. An obvious overdate with the bottom half of a 5 within the loop of the 6. This unblemished Draped Bust quarter displays colorful orange-gold, plum-red, and powder-blue patina. The strike shows incompleteness on reverse star 4 and the left shield corner, but hints of luster emerge from the wings and hair.

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 23RE, PCGS# 38938 Base PCGS# 5315 [192011 STD](#)

3600 1806 B-3, R.1, VF30 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/1. A defective I in LIBERTY, and a long die line to the R in AMERICA, are two pick-up points for Browning-1. This evenly circulated representative has smooth golden-brown, powder-blue, and lilac-red surfaces. The central strike is somewhat soft, but the wings are nicely defined.

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 23RD, PCGS# 38929 Base PCGS# 5314 [192038 NOIMAGE](#)

1806 Quarter, AU50
High-Grade B-4 Representative



- 3601 1806 B-4, R.4, AU50 ANACS.** Tompkins Die State 1/2. The I in LIBERTY is perfect, the 5 and C in the denomination are clear of the fletchings and tailfeathers, and the leaf tip points to the upright of the I in AMERICA. This die state features a crack from the rim to S(TATES) and die damage in the left part of the shield. Browning-4 is a scarce variety, and this AU50 representative ranks as high as second place on the Condition Census, according to Steve Tompkins. The centers show signs of severe strike softness, as noted on the holder, but evidence of friction is minimal. Attractively toned in antique golden-olive patina. Housed in a small-sized holder. NGC ID# 23RD, PCGS# 38930 Base PCGS# 5314 **90001 STD**

1806 B-5 Quarter Dollar, AU58
Late Die State



- 3602 1806 B-5, High R.4, AU58 PCGS.** Tompkins Die State 4/5. The retained cud above the Y in LIBERTY is beginning to form but the crack off of the right serif is not complete to the rim. This near-Mint Browning-5 quarter dollar displays impressively sharp, evenly struck obverse details, including the border stars. The reverse is the antithesis of the obverse, showing considerable weakness across the shield, the eagle's head and neck, the stars, and the clouds. Luster remains in the peripheral fields, and a light golden hue is the only trace of toning. NGC ID# 23RD, PCGS# 38931 Base PCGS# 5314 **25003 STD**

BUST QUARTERS

1818/5 B-1 Quarter, MS65
Condition Census Quality
Listed in the *Guide Book*



- 3603 1818/5 B-1, R.2, MS65 NGC.** Tompkins Die State 2/2. Both sides are heavily clashed. Although not designated as such on the NGC insert, this is an example of the 1818 8 Over 5 *Guide Book* variety, with the flag of the underlying 5 clear within the upper loop of the second 8 in the date. This remarkable Gem remains completely brilliant. Pinpoint definition appears on the stars, dentils, curls, feathers, and olive leaves, with just a touch of softness on the right (facing) talon. Ticks are microscopic. An incredible survivor that qualifies for the Condition Census. NGC reports eight submissions specifically designed as 1818/5 (both B-1 and B-3 varieties) with three coins finer. It is possible the service has failed to designate additional high-end representatives like this coin (11/19). NGC ID# 23RJ, PCGS# 38953 Base PCGS# 5323 **1226 OP**

**1818 Capped Bust Quarter, MS64
Popular B-2 Variety**



3604 1818 B-2, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 4/4, with the scroll clash mark above the date. Mint records indicate a substantial mintage of 361,174 Capped Bust quarters was accomplished in 1818, with 10 die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the B-2 variety, with star 13 recut and the I in PLURIBUS centered under the left side of the second T in STATES. The B-2 is relatively available, in the context of the series, and a favorite choice of type collectors.

Struck from a late state of the dies, this coin shows an extensive network of die cracks and clash marks on both sides, but only minor signs of contact are evident. The design elements are well-detailed and both sides retain much original mint luster, under shades of lavender-gray and champagne toning. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 49 in 64, 28 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23RH, PCGS# 38943 Base PCGS# 5322 [237004 QP](#)

**1820 B-1 Large 0 Quarter, AU55
Delicately Toned**



3605 1820 Large 0, B-1, R.4, AU55 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1, as usual. Browning-1 is the scarcer of the two Large 0 varieties, and the second-scarcest 1820 quarter die pairing overall — B-5, a Small 0 variety, is scarcer. This Choice AU example is well-detailed, showing only slight wear over the high points of the devices and border stars. Each side has smooth, satiny patina with hints of peripheral luster. Delicate pastel toning transitions from yellow-gold and olive around the borders to lilac, sky-blue, and mint-green toward the interiors. NGC ID# 23RL, PCGS# 38960 Base PCGS# 5329 [25005 STD](#)

3606 1820 Large 0, B-2, R.2, AU50 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 1/1. The borders are orange-gold, the fields are ice-blue, and the high points display pale lavender toning. This Capped Bust type coin shows wear on the forehead and claws, but the surfaces are unblemished and luster accompanies design elements.

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 23RL, PCGS# 38961 Base PCGS# 5329 [192006 NOIMAGE](#)

3607 1820 Small 0, B-4, R.2, XF40 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/2 with indications of die rust on both sides, especially west of 25. This Capped Bust quarter has powder-blue borders and light mahogany-brown toning on the legends and devices. The curls confirm a stint in commerce, though neither side shows any detrimental abrasions.

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 23RL, PCGS# 38958 Base PCGS# 5328 [192033 NOIMAGE](#)

**1832 B-1 Quarter, MS63
Smooth and Semiprooflike**



3608 1832 B-1, R.1, MS63 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/4. A semiprooflike example with rich sea-green borders and chestnut-gold fields. The devices are cream-gray. The surfaces are refreshingly unabraded, with only a small tick on the cheek worthy of mention. Well struck except for the shield borders and the forehead curls.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 15367, which realized \$3,055. NGC ID# 23RX, PCGS# 38987 Base PCGS# 5351 [157034 STD](#)

3609 1832 B-2, R.2, MS62 ANACS. Tompkins Die State 3/2. Rich apple-green and peach-gold toning fills the borders and visits the fields. Portions of untuned surface remain. This attractive and Uncirculated Capped Bust type coin shows surprisingly few marks, though we note moderate contact near the left (facing) wingtip and the field near the lips. NGC ID# 23RX, PCGS# 38988 Base PCGS# 5351 [58013 NOIMAGE](#)

3610 1838 B-1, R.1, MS62 NGC. Tompkins Die State 4/5, the final die state with several cracks and clashes. The silver-gray surfaces are lustrous and considerably smoother than anticipated for the MS62 level. The stars are lightly impressed, but the strike is otherwise crisp. NGC ID# 23S5, PCGS# 39015 Base PCGS# 5357 [120007 NOIMAGE](#)

SEATED QUARTERS

1838 Seated Liberty Quarter, MS64 Introductory No Drapery Type Coin



- 3611** 1838 No Drapery MS64 NGC. Briggs 1-A. The Seated Liberty design was introduced for the quarter dollar denomination in 1838. This first-year No Drapery coin features an Open Claw Reverse, as usual. Burgundy-red and golden toning is more pronounced on the obverse. Liberty's head and the upper stars are softly struck, but the rest of this near-Gem is well-defined. Census: 26 in 64, 7 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23SE, PCGS# 5391 [230039 STD](#)

1842 Large Date Quarter, MS64 Rarely Seen in High Grades



- 3612** 1842 Large Date MS64 PCGS. Briggs 2-B. The choice is limited for the collector of 1842 quarters. The only other date variety is a Small Date, and only six pieces are known of that issue (all proofs). Very few high-grade Large Date quarters are known either, as one might expect from the earliness of this issue — few collectors were actively pursuing U.S. coins in 1842. This is the scarcer of the two varieties known of the Large Date quarter, this variety showing repunching on the 8 in the date and vertical line 4 extending upward into line 4. The fields display slight flashiness through the deep layers of reddish patina in the centers and dusky blue at the margins. Population: 4 in 64, 0 finer (12/19).
Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 3659. NGC ID# 23SM, PCGS# 5401 [216014 STD](#)

1842-O Small Date Quarter, VF30 Rare Guide Book Variety



- 3613** 1842-O Small Date VF30 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. The 1842-O Small Date is one of the keys to the New Orleans quarter series, trailing only the 1849-O in importance. This example appears sharper its VF30 designation, and its blanket of powder-blue and tan-gold toning confirms the originality. We note only a cluster of small marks between the lowest leaves. Population: 12 in 30, 14 finer (11/19).
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 23SN, PCGS# 5403 [192009 STD](#)

1853/53 No Arrows Quarter, VF30 FS-301, Important Old Standard Issue Rare With CAC Recognition



- 3614** 1853/53 No Arrows, Briggs 1-A, FS-301, VF30 PCGS. CAC. The 1853 No Arrows quarter is a key date in the Seated Liberty series. A diagnostic feature is the repunched date. On this piece, the repunching is weak due to wear and the deep ebony-gray patina of the fields, but it is yet visible inside the upper loop of the 3. Detail is strong for the grade, and the two-toned gray coloration is undoubtedly original, hence the CAC green label. Eye appeal exceeds expectations. Population: 6 in 30, 53 finer. CAC: 3 in 30, 14 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23TA, PCGS# 395930 Base PCGS# 5421 [25004 STD](#)

- 3615** 1857 MS65 PCGS. CAC. A glass reveals fine die striae beneath the delicate gold toning over this lovely Gem that exhibits full design definition and satiny silver luster. Plentiful in all grades up to MS66, the 1857 is an excellent No Motto type candidate. CAC: 10 in 65, 21 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23TE, PCGS# 5442 [227017 NOIMAGE](#)

1860-S Quarter Dollar, VF20 Challenging San Francisco Issue



- 3616** 1860-S VF20 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. The 1860-S Seated quarter dollar is scarce in all grades and nearly unknown in Mint State. This collector-grade VF example displays a complete LIBERTY, with major details in Liberty's drapery and the eagle's plumage remaining visible. The surfaces are slate-gray with deeper olive accents in the border recesses. Under a loupe, the R in QUAR. on the reverse is indistinct with the appearance of metal disruption around it, including small scratches. Population: 5 in 20, 32 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 442R, PCGS# 5453 [1393 STD](#)

- 3617** 1861-S VF25 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. In the Old West, the half dollar denomination was favored over the quarter. In 1861, the San Francisco Mint struck 939,500 halves but only 96,000 quarters, nearly a ten-to-one ratio. Thus, the 1861-S quarter is rare in all grades. This problem-free example exhibits a bold LIBERTY, and the shield lines are distinct. The mahogany-brown and stone-gray surfaces show only a single thin horizontal slide mark on the left (facing) wing. Population: 9 in 25, 47 finer (11/19).
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 23TU, PCGS# 5455 [192031 NOIMAGE](#)

- 3618** 1874-S Arrows MS65 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. Medium forest-green and tan-brown toning graces this lustrous and boldly struck quarter. Marks are confined to the lower obverse rim. The Arrows, Motto type was coined only for two years, and Gems are very scarce relative to demand. Population: 51 in 65 (1 in 65+), 42 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23VY, PCGS# 5495 [1056 NOIMAGE](#)

1885 Quarter, Toned MS67
Rarely Offered in This Grade



- 3619 1885 MS67 PCGS. Briggs 2-A.** The low-mintage dates of the 1880s are more collectible than they might be due to limited circulation. Nonetheless, most are conditionally rare at the Superb Gem level. This 1885 coin is semiprooflike and toned in shades of sea-green, gold, and lilac-gray. The border stars are weak, but the central definition is strong. Eye appeal is pleasing. Population: 5 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23VH, PCGS# 5517 [1498 STD](#)

1886 Seated Liberty Quarter, MS66
Attractively Toned, Rare P-Mint Issue



- 3620 1886 MS66 PCGS. Briggs 1-A.** Semiprooflike fields surround frosted devices throughout this sharply struck Premium Gem quarter, one of just 5,000 pieces struck during the low-mintage late years of the Seated series. Attractive blue and peach-gold toning covers both sides amid unbroken mint luster. Known as the rarest Philadelphia Mint issue of the entire Seated Liberty series, the 1886 was not saved in high Mint State grades. Most collectors opted for proofs instead. Population: 19 in 66 (1 in 66+), 3 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 23VJ, PCGS# 5518 [39010 STD](#)

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

1860 Quarter, Beautifully Toned PR67★
Exceptional Preservation



- 3621 1860 PR67★ NGC.** In 1860, the Mint struck a round 1,000 proofs for the quarter issue, a figure that would remain tied for the highest such mintage for the denomination until 1876. Yet examples remain elusive in the numismatic marketplace today, particularly with strong eye appeal. Likely, a number of them went unsold and were melted.

The magnificent specimen offered here has not merely survived for a century and a half. Its magnificent preservation bespeaks careful custodianship, and the coin's bold definition and vibrant patina combine for amazing eye appeal. Bands of rose, green-gold, aqua, violet, mustard-gold, magenta, and sky-blue grace the obverse, while the reverse has an outer band of sapphire that surrounds a rose-violet center. A small depression to the left of Liberty's shield arm may assist with future identification. Census: 1 in 67 (1 in 67★), 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2787; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3771.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 23WM, PCGS# 5556 [115043 QP](#)

1864 Quarter, PR65 Cameo
Seldom Offered With Contrast



3622 1864 PR65 Cameo NGC. Briggs 3-C. Cameo examples of this war-era proof are scarce, and NGC has not seen a single Ultra Cameo representative. The present Gem displays full design definition and liquidlike field mirroring, with modest contrast on each side. The obverse is toned light russet around the borders with near-brilliant interiors, while the reverse is a little more deeply toned, with additional blue border accents. Census: 8 in 65 Cameo (1 in 65★), 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23WS, PCGS# 85560 [1367 STD](#)

3623 1872 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs 3-C. Among the few hundred surviving proof 1872 quarters, only a couple dozen pieces exhibit white-on-black cameo contrast comparable with the present lot. Intricately impressed icy devices compare with smooth, glassy fields. A brilliant and beautiful Gem. Population: 12 in 65 Cameo, 12 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23X5, PCGS# 85571 [1016 NOIMAGE](#)

1874 Arrows Quarter, PR67+ Cameo
The Sole Finest Cameo at NGC



3624 1874 Arrows PR67+ Cameo NGC. The proof 1874 Arrows quarter is often available, but when the coveted field-device contrast of high-quality proofs is sought, the issue becomes considerably rarer than most collectors may realize. Only one Ultra or Deep Cameo proof is known — a PR63 Deep Cameo at PCGS. Cameos are scarce, with only 20 such coins represented at NGC in all grades. The present coin is the sole finest NGC-certified Cameo proof by a margin of more than a grade point. NGC has seen three Superb Gem Cameos, the finest of which is another PR67+ coin. These few coins represent the finest that the 1874 Arrows proof is known as a Cameo (11/19).

This piece is starkly contrasted on the obverse, enabled by near-brilliance in the center with vivid lavender, blue, and sea-green toning in the fields and margins. The reverse is uniformly green-gold with rose tinges, and cameo contrast is more subdued. The strike is sharp, and this remarkably well-preserved proof type coin is highly appealing. Census: 1 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 23XS, PCGS# 85575

1880 Quarter, PR67 Cameo
Totally Brilliant, Type One Reverse



3625 1880 PR67 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 2-B. Type One Reverse. The feet of TAT in STATES nearly touch, and a die scratch occurs on the left shield border. The 1,355 proofs struck in 1880 often stand in for their circulation-strike counterparts, of which only 13,600 were minted. This black-and-white Superb Gem is totally brilliant with glassy fields. An eye-catching example. Population: 17 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 2 finer in this category (12/19). NGC ID# 23XC, PCGS# 85581 [18029 STD](#)

- 3626 1881 PR66 Cameo NGC. Briggs 2-B, Flynn-RPD-001.** A crisply struck and prominently mirrored Premium Gem. The motifs are frosty, and the brilliant surfaces are smooth save for a shallow strike-through (as made) below the right scroll end. The 8s in the date are repunched within the loops. Census: 10 in 66 Cameo, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# CFBL, PCGS# 85582 [1098 NOIMAGE](#)

**1882 Seated Quarter, PR67 Cameo
Attractive Old-Time Toning**



- 3627 1882 PR67 Cameo NGC. Briggs 2-B.** NGC lists only a handful of proof 1882 quarters in the Ultra Cameo category, and even Cameos are seldom offered. This date Superb Gem Cameo displays sharp details and lovely old-time proof set toning, with rose-gold and lilac borders that surround ocean-blue, mint-green, and violet interiors. Modest contrast penetrates the patina. Census: 12 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67★), 3 finer; 2 in 67 (1 in 67★) Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23XE, PCGS# 85583 [1377 STD](#)

- 3628 1884 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B.** CAC endorsements are seldom given to high-end proof 1884 quarters, with or without a Cameo designation. This Premium Gem non-Cameo proof is attractively toned in old-time rose, gold, sea-green, and russet hues on the obverse, with rainbow peripheral color around the reverse. Population: 29 in 66 (2 in 66+), 13 finer; 12 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 12 finer. CAC: 12 in 66, 6 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 3TWH, PCGS# 5585 [36016 NOIMAGE](#)

- 3629 1885 PR66 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 3-B.** A beautifully preserved proof with deep old-time proof set toning. The obverse displays lilac, gold, blue, and olive-gray colors, while the reverse displays uniform olive-russet patina. Cameo contrast is mainly evident on the obverse. Some border stars are incomplete, but this high-end proof type coin is well-struck in the centers. Population: 14 in 66 Cameo, 14 finer; 1 in 66 Deep Cameo, 3 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23XH, PCGS# 85586 [38003 NOIMAGE](#)

**1887 Quarter Dollar, PR66
Only Five Finer at PCGS**



- 3630 1887 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Outstanding blue and magenta toning on this lovely quarter changes color at different light angles. Sharply defined at the center with slight peripheral weakness, especially among the stars on the obverse. Population: 30 in 66, 5 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 23XK, PCGS# 5588

**1890 Quarter, PR68 Cameo
Frosty Devices, Watery Mirrors**



- 3631 1890 PR68 Cameo NGC. Briggs 3-C.** A mintage of 590 proofs ranks among the lowest totals in the Seated Liberty quarter series. Those coins were joined by an also-small production of 80,000 circulation strikes. Completely brilliant surfaces showcase thickly frosted devices and watery mirrors devoid of contact. A gorgeous proof of the highest caliber. Census: 6 in 68 Cameo (1 in 68+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27US, PCGS# 85591 [1221 STD](#)

- 3632 1890 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs 3-C.** A white-on-black beauty that exhibits an intricate strike and outstanding eye appeal. A shallow strike-through (as coined) is noted on the uppermost portion of the IN GOD WE TRUST banner. Just 590 proofs were produced. Population: 11 in 64 Deep Cameo, 24 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 12 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23XN, PCGS# 95591

BARBER QUARTERS

- 3633 1893-O MS66 PCGS.** Despite its Southern facility origins, the 1893-O is often available in MS62 through MS64 grades. Gems are very scarce, and Premium Gems are rare. The present outstanding example displays attractive light to medium autumn-brown and aquamarine toning. The highpoints are stone-gray. Lustrous and unmarked with a bold strike aside from the fletchings. Population: 14 in 66 (1 in 66+), 4 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23XX, PCGS# 5605

- 3634 1894-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1894-O has a generous mintage but, as is usually the case for New Orleans issues, is typically seen well circulated. Most uncirculated survivors are in MS62 to MS64 grades. The present Gem is noteworthy for its attractive peripheral ocean-blue and wheat-gold toning. The centers are white, and the sharply struck surfaces are exceptionally preserved. Population: 9 in 65, 14 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 8 finer (11/19).

Ex: Chicago ANA (Stack's-Bowers, 8/2011), lot 10152, which realized \$2,242.50.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23Y2, PCGS# 5608

**1894-O Quarter, Splendid MS66+
Fully Struck, Among the Finest at PCGS**



- 3635 1894-O MS66+ PCGS.** More than 2.8 million quarters were struck at New Orleans in 1894, the third year of Barber coinage production. Submissions at the leading grading services are fairly evenly spread across all grade levels. Most Uncirculated coins grade between MS62 and MS64. Premium Gems are rare. Those who appreciate originality will admire this wonderfully toned example. Shades of purple and peach-gold coalesce over the obverse. The reverse is mostly brilliant, minimally toned in similar hues. Perhaps most impressive is that this MS66 coin is fully struck. NGC ID# 23Y2, PCGS# 5608 [86026 STD](#)

**1895 Barber Quarter, Frosty MS66
Among the Dozen Finest CAC Coins**



- 3636 1895 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The Philadelphia is the most plentiful of the three 1895 Barber quarter issues, but it is only seen with regularity through MS64. In Gem condition, this date is scarce, and higher-grade pieces are rare, particularly with CAC endorsement. This Premium Gem CAC coin is frosty and lustrous, showing delicate iridescent toning over unabraded surfaces. The design elements are sharp, and eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 16 in 66 (3 in 66+), 4 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 2 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23Y4, PCGS# 5610

- 3637 1895-O MS65 PCGS.** The 1895-O is scarce yet readily collectible in Uncirculated grades, chiefly MS62 through MS64. Gems are clearly rare and provide outstanding value. The present lustrous and crisply struck example displays only a hint of tan-gold toning, mostly accompanying letters and stars. Contact is minimal and the eye appeal is impressive. Population: 11 in 65, 6 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23Y5, PCGS# 5611

- 3638 1896-O MS63 PCGS.** While the 1896-S Barber quarter garners far more attention, the 1896-O is an important condition rarity in the series. The mintage was halted at 1.484 million coins and most of those are well-circulated. The average certified grade is just below VF30. Wispy gold toning visits the edges of this satiny Select Mint State piece that has trivial, grade-consistent marks and satin luster. Population: 14 in 63, 24 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23Y8, PCGS# 5614

**1896-O Quarter, MS66
Delicately Toned Condition Rarity
Only Two Coins Numerically Finer**



- 3639 1896-O MS66 PCGS.** The 1896-O Barber quarter is often overshadowed by its key-date San Francisco counterpart, when in reality it is nearly as rare in Gem or finer grades. PCGS shows a population of three coins in MS66 and none finer for the 1896-S, while for the 1896-O a population of just four coins in this grade (one of which is Plus graded) and two numerically finer are noted; in MS65, the 1896-O is actually rarer, with just eight and 10 coins certified respectively (11/19). This piece is boldly struck, with beautiful preservation that leaves no doubt as to its assigned grade. Frosty luster underlies uniform olive-gold toning on the reverse and more mottle violet-gold color on the obverse. An immensely appealing coin in every respect.

Ex: Anderson DuPont Collection, Part II (Stack's, 11/1954), lot 1935; Farish Baldenhofer Collection (Stack's, 11/1955), lot 503; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4104.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23Y8, PCGS# 5614

**1896-S Quarter Dollar, AU53
Satiny Luster, Original Toning**



- 3640 1896-S AU53 PCGS.** The 1896-S is one of the three big keys to the Barber quarter series. The mintage of 188,039 coins is the third-lowest in the series, and the issue circulated extensively in western commerce. Today, the 1896-S is rare in Mint State. This About Uncirculated coin is high-end for the issue, with remnants of satiny luster in the fields. Olive-gold, gray, and russet toning on each side complements the boldly struck devices. Barely any wear is evident on either side. Population: 7 in 53, 48 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23Y9, PCGS# 5615

- 3641 1897 MS66 PCGS.** The 1897 Barber quarter is considered a common date with a mintage that exceeded 8 million coins. However, in Superb Gem quality it is anything but common. This beauty has frosty silver luster with silver brilliant at the centers, progressing to gold, sea-green, and violet toward the borders. Population: 21 in 66 (2 in 66+), 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23YA, PCGS# 5616 [1064 NOIMAGE](#)

- 3642 1897-O MS62★ NGC.** The design elements of this attractive MS62★ specimen are sharply struck, but some incomplete detail is noted on the eagle's feathers, due to lapping. The lightly marked, lustrous surfaces are enhanced by shades of magenta and greenish-gold toning. Census: 5 in 62 (1 in 62★), 32 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23YB, PCGS# 5617 [31020 NOIMAGE](#)

- 3643 1897-O MS64 PCGS.** A very attractive O-mint Barber quarter, well impressed throughout, with frosty white surfaces and brilliant luster. A few trivial scuffs on Liberty's cheek prevent a higher grade. Population: 15 in 64, 30 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23YB, PCGS# 5617 [120005 NOIMAGE](#)

1898-O Quarter, MS66
Underrated Condition Rarity



3644 1898-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1898-O quarter is often overlooked in discussions of scarce Barber issues, though it is actually a distinctly elusive date in Mint State, and is a significant condition rarity above the Gem grade level. The issue circulated extensively in the South, and a number of lower-grade circulated pieces are known. High-end Mint State examples remain curiously underappreciated. This Premium Gem representative exhibits shimmering, frosty luster beneath a veil of light golden patina. Liberty's cheek reveals a few faint, grade-consistent grazes, though the preservation is otherwise perfect. Some striking deficiency is seen on some of the obverse stars and on the eagle's talons, as is typical of this New Orleans issue. Both sides show prominent clash marks in the fields. Population: 9 in 66 (3 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4105.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23YE, PCGS# 5620

3645 1899-O MS65 NGC. From a substantial mintage of more than 2.6 million pieces, the 1899-O Barber quarter is an underrated issue in Mint State grades, and the date is quite rare at the Gem level. The outstanding Gem has vibrant mint luster displayed on the brilliant, stone-white surfaces. The strike is needle-sharp, to add to the already powerful eye appeal. Census: 10 in 65, 1 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23YH, PCGS# 5623 [31006 NOIMAGE](#)

1899-S Quarter, MS66
Brilliant and Fully Struck



3646 1899-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Strike definition is absolutely full throughout this Premium Gem Barber quarter, including the stars, forecurls, talons, fletchings, and the right shield-wing juncture. Thick mint frost washes over the untuned surfaces. High-end for the grade. Population: 11 in 66, 5 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 3 finer (11/19). *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 23YJ, PCGS# 5624

1900-O Barber Quarter, MS66+
Beautiful Multicolor Toning



3647 1900-O MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Mint State examples of this New Orleans issue are seldom seen, and are rare in MS66 or finer condition. This Plus-graded piece shows beautiful lemon-gold, mint, and sky-blue peripheral hues around soft lavender-gray centers. A couple trivial ticks on Liberty's lower jaw appear to be all that limit the grade. This piece is a trifle soft on the usual weak spots, namely the eagle's right (facing) shoulder and talons, as well as on several right-hand obverse stars. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 4 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23YL, PCGS# 5626

1900-S Barber Quarter, MS67
One of the Finest Pieces Known



3648 1900-S MS67 PCGS. The 1900-S is a better date in Uncirculated condition, and it is particularly scarce in Gem and finer grades. At the Superb Gem level, only a half dozen coins are reported, including four at PCGS and two at NGC (11/19). This coin is one of the finest-known 1900-S quarters. Luster is softly frosted and light toned with golden and iridescent toning. Generally sharp devices show weakness only on a few of the obverse border stars and on the reverse eagle's right (facing) shoulder. Neither side has mentionable abrasions, producing strong eye appeal. Population: 4 in 67, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23YM, PCGS# 5627

**1902-O Quarter, MS66+
Outstanding Quality
Two Finer Examples at PCGS**



- 3649 1902-O MS66+ PCGS.** While a production of 4.7 million quarters at the New Orleans Mint in 1902 does not especially stand out, examples are rarely seen at this level and prove nearly unobtainable in higher grades. This Plus-designated Premium Gem Barber quarter shows typical definition for a New Orleans issue, but the level of preservation remains outstanding. Silvery, satin surfaces showcase golden accents on each side, with blushes of russet, violet, and blue mainly at the upper right obverse. Liberty's cheek and the fields lack any noticeable abrasions. Eye appeal is excellent. Population: 15 in 66 (5 in 66+), 2 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23YT, PCGS# 5632 [39002 QP](#)

**1903-O Quarter, Lustrous MS65
Well-Struck, Scarce So Fine**



- 3650 1903-O MS65 NGC.** This Gem 1903-O Barber quarter is unusually well-struck for this often-weak issue, save for several of the right-side stars that are incomplete. Thick mint luster appears on each side, the obverse light pinkish-gold and the reverse shows silver centers and pale violet at the rims. This issue is conditionally challenging in higher Mint State grades. Census: 6 in 65, 2 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23YW, PCGS# 5635 [31013 STD](#)

**1903-O Barber Quarter, MS66
Underrated Issue**



- 3651 1903-O MS66 PCGS.** David Lawrence wrote that the 1903-O Barber quarter is an underrated date in the series, with an R.6 rating in MS64 and higher grades. The present coin is a sharply struck Premium Gem, with dappled gray and green toning. Vibrant mint luster radiates through the toning. Only a couple of coins are known finer. Population: 8 in 66 (3 in 66+), 2 finer (12/19).
Ex: Stamford Coinfest Signature (Heritage, 10/2010), lot 3616; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 3790. NGC ID# 23YW, PCGS# 5635

- 3652 1903-S MS65 NGC.** From a smallish mintage of just over 1 million pieces, the 1903-S Barber quarter is a rare issue in MS65 condition. This delightful Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the well-preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster. Census: 17 in 65, 2 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23YX, PCGS# 5636 [31008 NOIMAGE](#)

**1904-O Quarter Dollar, Frosty MS66
Important Condition Rarity**



- 3653 1904-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The New Orleans Mint struck more than 2.4 million quarters in 1904, feeding commercial needs for this workhorse denomination. Few coins were preserved for numismatic purposes, and an equally small number of coins escaped circulation by chance. Today, the 1904-O quarter is a distinct rarity in the finer Mint State levels, and it is nearly uncollectible above MS66. This CAC-endorsed Premium Gem displays shimmering, frosted luster and warm russet-gold toning. There is trivial strike softness on the obverse star centrils, although the reverse problem spots are impressively well-struck. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 16 in 66 (3 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 1 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23YZ, PCGS# 5638

1905-O Quarter, Semiprooflike MS65
Glimmering Original Surfaces



- 3654 1905-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The CAC green label on this coin confirms its Gem quality but also calls attention to the semiprooflike fields and original brilliant luster. Typical of New Orleans coins from this period, this Barber quarter is softly struck on the eagle's right (facing) shoulder and shield corner, but the Liberty portrait is well-defined. Neither side has distracting abrasions. Population: 11 in 65 (3 in 65+), 13 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23Z3, PCGS# 5640

1906-D Quarter Dollar, MS66
Mottled Original Toning, Frosty Luster



- 3655 1906-D MS66 PCGS.** Most Barber quarter issues are conditionally rare in MS65 or MS66, and are often prohibitively rare finer. The Barber series was a commercial success, serving in commerce for decades. However, collectors paid little attention to the series at the time of issue and few high-grade coins of any date survive today. This 1906-D quarter displays frosty mint luster and dappled russet-gold and olive toning. A small planchet void (mint made) is in the right obverse field and a tiny mark is on Liberty's cheek, but the surfaces are otherwise about pristine. The eagle's right (facing) talons show trivial strike softness. Population: 12 in 66 (5 in 66+), 3 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 23Z6, PCGS# 5643 [52002 STD](#)

1906-D Quarter Dollar, MS66+
Original Toning, Frosty Luster



- 3656 1906-D MS66+ PCGS.** The 1906-D Barber quarter is rare in MS66. PCGS and NGC combined report only 13 coins at the Premium Gem level, a dozen of which are PCGS-certified. Three MS67 PCGS coins are finer (11/19). This piece displays warm golden toning in the centers, ceding to powder-blue, lilac, and pale rose hues around the borders. The strike is sharp, and both sides are devoid of mentionable abrasions. Population: 12 in 66 (5 in 66+), 3 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23Z6, PCGS# 5643

1906-O Barber Quarter, MS67+
A Spectacular Condition Census Coin
Eye-Catching Originality



- 3657 1906-O MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The challenge of the Barber quarter series is that even so-called "common" dates become major condition rarities in the top grades, and it is these high-grade pieces that are the most sought-after by specialists. With so few others claiming technical rivalry, this CAC-approved 1906-O representative is of seemingly unparalleled importance to the Barber series collector. Obviously one of the finest pieces known of this elusive O-mint quarter. Unlike the majority of known specimens, the strike details on this coin are firmly impressed on both sides with no singular area of weakness. The mint luster is thick and frosted beneath layers of gray-blue and scarlet toning that equally blanket both sides. Population: 7 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19).
Ex: Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 11/2004), lot 6558; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98413.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23Z7, PCGS# 5644

**1907 Quarter Dollar, Toned MS67
Conditionally Rare, Among the Finest Known**



- 3658 1907 MS67 PCGS.** The 1907 is a plentiful issue, popular with type collectors, although that availability declines above MS64, and above MS65 this date is conditionally scarce. Superb Gems are rare. The present coin is among the seven finest 1907 quarters certified (five at PCGS, two at NGC) (11/19). Vibrant cartwheel luster spans original toning on each side, with sun-gold in the centers framed by peripheral lilac, blue, and violet. Eye appeal abounds on this near-flawless 1907 Barber quarter. Population: 5 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23Z8, PCGS# 5645

- 3659 1907-O MS66 PCGS.** As one might expect from a Premium Gem, the present high grade New Orleans quarter is virtually void of contact, and has a solid strike. But in addition, the coin displays splendid apple-green, rose-red, and lavender toning, which mostly congregates about the borders. Population: 15 in 66 (2 in 66+), 6 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZA, PCGS# 5647

**1907-S Barber Quarter, MS66+
Vibrant Luster, Exceptional Eye Appeal**



- 3660 1907-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The multicolor hues span the breadth of the spectrum on both sides of this resplendent San Francisco quarter. Indigo-blue, rose, and sea-green are just a few of the prominent shades, but the nuances of other colors make this toned Premium Gem exceptional. The eye appeal alone trumps all other factors, although the strike is slightly incomplete on the eagle's right side. The obverse elements are sharply struck. Mint luster is especially vibrant throughout.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZB, PCGS# 5648

**1908-D Quarter Dollar, MS66+
Symmetrical Two-Sided Toning**



- 3661 1908-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** This Plus-graded CAC coin is worthy of consideration for Registry Sets, as finer examples are major rarities, out of reach for most collectors. This is the lone Plus-graded MS66 at PCGS. Both sides have luminous original luster, with symmetrical yellow-gold and green border toning on each side. The interiors reveal shades of delicate lilac and blue, complementing an absence of surface distractions. A boldly rendered example of this early Denver Barber quarter. Population: 14 in 66 (1 in 66+), 7 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 7 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZD, PCGS# 5650

**1909-O Barber Quarter, MS64
Seldom Offered in Finer Grades**



- 3662 1909-O MS64 PCGS.** This New Orleans issue continues to be a challenge for collectors in Mint State, being scarce in MS64 and rare finer. The present coin is satiny and well-struck, although it has some unique striking characteristics. The recesses of the devices show heavy die lapping, and the obverse has several planchet defects that form irregular depressions in the field and on Liberty's neck. The interiors are brilliant, with golden-russet toning around the borders. Population: 21 in 64 (1 in 64+), 9 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZJ, PCGS# 5655

- 3663 1910-D MS66 PCGS.** This is an important Premium Gem, a condition rarity in the series, featuring satin luster on brilliant silver surfaces and faint peripheral gold toning. Population: 13 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23ZM, PCGS# 5658 31003 NO IMAGE

- 3664 1910-D MS66 PCGS.** Potent luster, unmarked fields, and nearly white surfaces are the premier qualities of this high-grade Barber type coin. The strike shows slight softness on the fletchings and the final three stars, but the eye appeal is undeniable. Population: 13 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZM, PCGS# 5658

**1911 Barber Quarter, MS66+
High Technical Merit**



- 3665 1911 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Deep-seated areas of amber-gold and antique-bronze toning surround the raised elements of this dramatically toned quarter. Densely patinated at the margins, the central motifs are frosted and silver-gray in color. Soft mint luster emerges through brief openings in the intense coloration. The strike is crisp as expected on this high-end Premium Gem, and only a small number of inconsequential marks are visible with a glass. Population: 33 in 66 (19 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZN, PCGS# 5659

**1911-S Quarter, MS66+
Exceptionally Well-Preserved Surfaces**



- 3666 1911-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Close to a million 1911-S quarters were struck, but this is a low-availability issue in almost all grades and it is especially rare as seen here. This is a well-made and well-preserved example that has lovely, frosted mint luster and is strongly struck throughout. Just the slightest bit of golden-yellow and lilac toning is seen over each side. Population: 46 in 66 (6 in 66+), 9 finer. CAC: 20 in 66, 7 finer (11/19).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 3550.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZR, PCGS# 5661

- 3667 1912 MS66+ PCGS.** Accents of rich plum-red and orange-gold toning adorn the borders, but the majority of this high-grade Barber type coin remains brilliant. The lustrous surfaces are splendidly smooth. The strike is sharp on the wingtips and shield corners, and shows only minor blending on the fletchings. As of (11/19), PCGS has certified just three pieces as MS66+, with only four finer.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZS, PCGS# 5662

- 3668 1912-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** A frosty, untuned coin with seemingly original mint bloom. Strike softness affects the eagle's right (facing) wing junction, as usual, but this coin is otherwise outstanding. The Plus designation and CAC green label attest to the eye appeal and technical excellence. Finer 1912-S Barber quarters are rarely seen. Population: 20 in 65 (1 in 65+), 18 finer. CAC: 9 in 65, 2 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 23ZT, PCGS# 5663

**1912-S Quarter, MS67
One Finer Example at PCGS**



- 3669 1912-S MS67 PCGS.** The obverse is lightly toned in green and gold patina, leaving the reverse frosted and untuned. Most of the obverse stars exhibit strong radials lines, except for stars 3 and 11. The fletchings and right shield corner are similarly incomplete, but the rest of that side is strong. The San Francisco Mint managed a production of 708,000 quarters in 1912. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer (11/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZT, PCGS# 5663

- 3670 1913 MS65 NGC.** Tiny flecks are confined almost exclusively to Liberty's portrait. A couple more appear on the eagle's shield, but none occur in the fields. This clean Gem maintains softly frosted and mostly brilliant surfaces with scattered reddish-gold toning accents. Slightly incomplete on the usual areas. Census: 8 in 65, 3 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 23ZU, PCGS# 5664 [31007 NOIMAGE](#)

**1913 Quarter, MS66+
Underrated Condition Rarity**



- 3671 1913 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1913 Barber quarter is often overlooked as a rare issue that resides in the shadow of the key 1913-S issue. This piece has lovely dappled gold toning with frosty underlying luster and sharp design definition. Population: 8 in 66 (2 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (12/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZU, PCGS# 5664

- 3672 1916-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1916-D quarter was saved as the last of its kind, but becomes conditionally rare at the MS66+ level. PCGS (as of 11/19) has certified only 33 pieces as MS66+ with 18 finer. This practically pristine type representative exhibits an intricate strike. Blushes of original blue-green and plum-red toning adorn design recesses, while the open fields and devices are pearl-gray.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 2426, PCGS# 5674

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

1892 Barber Quarter, PR67 Cameo Attractive Cameo Type Coin



- 3673** 1892 PR67 Cameo PCGS. Type Two Reverse. The first-year proof is popular for type collections, although Cameo examples are scarce in Superb Gem condition. This piece is fully struck and mainly brilliant, save for a dusting of russet around the date. Field-device contrast is strong on both sides, and there are no mentionable contact marks. Population: 16 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 4 finer; 12 in 67 (4 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# CEF4, PCGS# 85678 [1376 STD](#)

1893 Quarter, PR68 Cameo Beautifully Toned Example



- 3674** 1893 PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Two-toned cameo contrast on this coin is immediately apparent, even though each side has a significant overlay of toning. The reverse is essentially monochromatic, bright teal prevailing against a light accent of golden-rose around the margin. The obverse is iridescent in the truest sense of the word; multiple colors are splashed throughout. Rose, yellow, and sea-green appear primarily in the fields, while the frost on the device of Liberty dominates and gives the impression of brilliance in the center. An astonishingly beautiful proof, one of only eight so graded by PCGS. CAC: 9 in 68, 0 finer (11/19). Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2794; Rosemont Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 5616. From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2428, PCGS# 85679 [115018 QP](#)

1894 Quarter, PR67+ Cameo Old-Time Toning, Sharp Definition



- 3675** 1894 PR67+ Cameo NGC. An impressively sharp strike and deep field mirroring earn this toned Superb Gem Cameo proof high marks for eye appeal. Sea-green, lilac, and russet toning in the margins surrounds orange-gold interiors, and modest field-device contrast is apparent on each side. The 1894 proof is scarce this fine with a Cameo designation, and it is unknown this fine in the Ultra or Deep Cameo categories at NGC and PCGS. Census: 17 in 67 Cameo (3 in 67+, 2 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2429, PCGS# 85680 [1096 STD](#)

1900 Quarter, PR67 Cameo Pristine Mirrored Fields



- 3676** 1900 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The overall quality of this Superb Gem proof is marvelous. From its pristine mirrored fields to its fully struck, thickly frosted devices, close inspection fails to turn up any imperfections worthy of individual attention. The 1900 Barber quarter claims a mintage of 912 proofs. Population: 16 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 4 finer in this category. CAC: 9 in 67, 5 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 242F, PCGS# 85686 [18033 STD](#)

1908 Quarter, PR68 Richly Toned



- 3677** 1908 PR68 PCGS. The 1908 proof Barber quarter, like many of its 20th century counterparts, does not rate highly for attractiveness when brilliant, but patina is the great equalizer, and toned survivors can rate as well on the scales of beauty as their 19th century counterparts. This exquisitely preserved specimen sports delicate blue-green and gold-orange shadings across much of each side. The strike is bold, and even under magnification, the fields come across as virtually flawless. One of just 545 pieces struck. Tied with 13 others — six at NGC and eight at PCGS — for numerically finest (11/19). NGC ID# 242P, PCGS# 5694 [1155 STD](#)

**1909 Quarter, PR67 Cameo
Sought-After CAC Designation**



3678 1909 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Most proof 1909 Barber quarters do not show any measurable cameo contrast. Cameo coins are scarce in all grades and rare in Superb Gem condition, and only a single Deep Cameo is reported at PCGS (12/19). This piece is CAC endorsed, and it is among the finest Cameos so recognized. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal excels with the aid of warm golden toning on each side. Population: 8 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer; 1 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 592H, PCGS# 85695 **274001 STD**

**1909 Quarter, PR68 Cameo
Distinctive Toning
Tied for Finest Cameo Certified**



3679 1909 PR68 Cameo NGC. This high-end Superb Gem proof is tied with one other coin as the finest Cameo certified. Each side exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, and the impeccably preserved surfaces include deeply reflective fields. Hints of sea-green and lilac toning add to the outstanding eye appeal. From a small proof mintage of 650 pieces. Census: 2 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 592H, PCGS# 85695 **1516 STD**

**1911 Quarter, PR67+ Cameo
Impeccable Untoned Example**



3680 1911 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Good luck finding fault with this impeccable 1911 proof Barber quarter. Deeply reflective fields and completely brilliant surfaces are responsible for the noted Cameo contrast. Population: 12 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 6 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 11 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 242T, PCGS# 85697

**1915 Quarter Dollar, PR67
Low-Mintage Proof Issue**



3681 1915 PR67 PCGS. CAC. Mint records show a total proof production of 450 coins, the second lowest of the Barber quarter series. This Superb Gem has splashes of gold, cobalt-blue, and iridescent toning on otherwise brilliant silver surfaces. Population: 19 in 67 (6 in 67+), 2 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 242X, PCGS# 5701 **243001 STD**

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

**1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, Unc Details
Attractive Patina**



3682 1916 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The 1916 Standing Liberty quarter is famous for its soft details, but in the case of this piece, its cleaning and subsequent retoning has accentuated the design elements, making the strike appear sharper than it is. Steel-blue and lilac-gray toning in the fields and recesses in contrast with the silver-gray color of this relief elements gives this coin a sculptural appearance that is visually attractive, despite the hairlines visible under a loupe. **1100 STD**

3683 1917 Type One MS67 Full Head PCGS. Type One Standing Liberty quarters were only struck for two years, and since the 1916 is out of reach for most collectors in Mint State, that leaves only 1917 issues available for type pursuers. Fortunately, a number of well struck and unabraded examples were saved, but few among those can match the beautiful original toning of the present piece. The obverse displays peripheral russet shades, while the reverse presents a palette of fire-red, sea-green, and butter-gold. *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

**1917 Type One Quarter, MS67 Full Head
Rare Top-Grade CAC Coin**



3684 1917 Type One MS67 Full Head PCGS. CAC. Lustrous, brilliant surfaces showcase outstanding preservation such that this Superb Gem Full Head Type One quarter earns recognition from CAC as high-end for the grade. Sharpness is outstanding, as is expected of the 1917 Type One, and luster is especially vibrant due to moderate die wear in the fields that produces the frosty texture that is so highly desired by many series specialists. Population: 95 in 67 (10 in 67+) Full Head, 0 finer. CAC: 37 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707 [175063 STD](#)

3685 1917-S Type One MS65 Full Head PCGS. CAC. The San Francisco coin is the scarcest of the three 1917 Type One Standing Liberty quarters in high-grade Full Head. This Gem example is CAC endorsed, showing original golden-toned surfaces that have highlights of mint-green. Eye appeal is outstanding, complemented by a bold strike and few abrasions. CAC: 23 in 65, 31 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2433, PCGS# 5711 [175086 NOIMAGE](#)

3686 1917-D Type Two MS65 Full Head PCGS. CAC. In addition to its Full Head details, this Gem also exhibits nearly complete shield details. Both sides have frosty silver luster with tinges of gold toning. PCGS has certified just 31 finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 2435, PCGS# 5717 [175068 NOIMAGE](#)

**1918/7-S Quarter, Fine 12
Collector-Grade Overdate Example**



3687 1918/7-S FS-101 Fine 12 PCGS. The date is worn on this Fine 12 example, although the 8/7 feature is plenty visible, even to the naked eye. Collector-grade examples of this *Guide Book* variety are sought-after with natural surface coloration, which the present coin displays in its smooth slate-gray patina. Moderate detail remains for the grade, and eye appeal is good. NGC ID# 243A, PCGS# 395949 Base PCGS# 5726 [1161 STD](#)

3688 1919 MS66+ PCGS. Nearly full head detail is evident on this lovely Plus-designated Premium Gem that has a high degree of frosty mint luster. Light gold and magenta toning appears at the borders on each side of this beautiful piece. NGC ID# 243B, PCGS# 5728 [230024 NOIMAGE](#)

3689 1919-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. From a mintage of 1.9 million pieces, the 1919-D Standing Liberty quarter is a slightly better date in the series. This impressive Choice example offers well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of the usual softness on Liberty's head and some shield rivets. The lightly marked surfaces are lustrous and appealing. CAC: 6 in 64, 16 finer (10/19). *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 243C, PCGS# 5730

3690 1919-S MS63 PCGS. The low mintage 1919-S quarter is a better date in all grades, and well preserved examples are desirable. This coruscating piece is principally pearl-gray, though the reverse border shows lime-green and lemon-gold colors. The reverse field exhibits myriad die polish lines, as made. Certified in a green label holder. NGC ID# 243D, PCGS# 5732 [120035 NOIMAGE](#)

**1919-S Quarter Dollar, Satiny MS64
Well-Struck Shield**



3691 1919-S MS64 PCGS. The 1919-S is among the semikey dates in the series in circulated grades, and in Mint State it is similarly elusive with good eye appeal. This near-Gem shows no mentionable abrasions, although the satiny luster is not quite vibrant enough to earn MS65 classification from PCGS. Each side has faint champagne toning. Liberty's temple is sharp, as are the shield rivets, but the vicinity of Liberty's ear is incomplete, preventing a Full Head designation. The leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing is sharp, and the problematic right-hand reverse stars show above-average definition. *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 243D, PCGS# 5732

3692 1920-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. An important opportunity for the Set Registry collector to add valuable points to his or her collection. This piece has about half of the head details visible, with typical weakness where the shield meets the torso. The surfaces are pleasing and both sides exhibit light peripheral gold toning. NGC ID# 243G, PCGS# 5738 [230017 NOIMAGE](#)

3693 1921 MS64 PCGS. CAC. This low-mintage quarter is gently toned in honey and ivory. Nicely struck on the shield and waist, although the date and head show softness, as is typical of the 1921. Well-preserved aside from a solitary mark on the front wing. Encased in an old green label holder. *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 3295.* *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 243H, PCGS# 5740

1921 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS65+



3694 1921 MS65+ PCGS. This high-end Gem features well-detailed design elements, with a touch of softness on the date and the eagle's breast. The brilliant well-preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, and overall eye appeal is terrific. *Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 4744.* NGC ID# 243H, PCGS# 5740 [216018 STD](#)

**1921 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS65
High-Grade Example With CAC Approval**



3695 1921 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Soft mint luster glows beneath a thin layer of golden patina. Strike detail is incomplete on the usual problem areas, but the shield is strong and this Gem Standing Liberty quarter is remarkably free of post-Mint distractions. There are only 34 submissions in higher numeric grades at PCGS. CAC: 14 in 65, 8 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 243H, PCGS# 5740 [120038 STD](#)

3696 1923-S — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The 1923-S is in third place in the contest for rarest Standing Liberty quarter variety, behind the 1916 and 1918/7-S. In the days prior to third party grading, this brilliant and lustrous example would have been a head turner at any show. Both sides exhibit die lines from clash mark removal, as made, but evidence of wear or cleaning is minimal.

**1923-S Quarter, Well-Struck MS65
Old 'Rattler' Holder, CAC Approved**



3697 1923-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. A well-struck, attractive Gem example of this key date, showing satiny mint luster with tinges of golden toning around the borders. The date and shield rivets are well-defined, and Liberty's temple is also sharp — only weakness in the vicinity of the ear prohibits a Full Head designation. Housed in a first generation holder with CAC endorsement. CAC: 18 in 65, 18 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 243K, PCGS# 5744 [21033 STD](#)

**1923-S Quarter, MS64 Full Head
Better Date in Full Head**



3698 1923-S MS64 Full Head NGC. A semikey in circulated grades, the 1923-S is often available in Mint State. Nonetheless, such coins come at a price, given the date's reputation. Full Head Mint State pieces are genuinely elusive. This near-Gem example displays bright, untuned satin luster. A few light marks determine the grade, but none are individually significant. Liberty's head is sharp despite minor softness on the shield rivets.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 243K, PCGS# 5745

3699 1924-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Faintly toned except for a blush of dark purple and blue coloration in the upper left reverse border. Generally nicely struck, save for weakness on the rivets of the outer shield adjacent to Liberty's waist, and on the eagle's breast and thighs.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 243N, PCGS# 5750

3700 1924-S MS65 PCGS. The 1924-S is much more elusive in Mint State than its Philadelphia and Denver counterparts, and many coins have been dipped or otherwise cleaned. Satiny, bright luster is typical of coins that are not toned. Attractively toned pieces are scarce. This Gem is beautifully preserved and frosty, showing undeniably original mint luster cast in beautiful old-time roll toning. Ivory interiors cede to russet, olive, gold, and amber border toning, and neither side has bothersome abrasions. Strike weakness in the centers is considerable, although normal for the 1924-S. Liberty's head is sharp at the temple but weak in the vicinity of the ear. The date is clear. Struck from clashed dies. Population: 65 in 65 (3 in 65+), 53 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 243N, PCGS# 5750

**1927-S Quarter Dollar, MS64
Key Date in Mint State**



3701 1927-S MS64 NGC. The 1927-S is a notorious key date in Uncirculated condition. Full Head coins garner the bulk of the attention from numismatic writers, although non-Full Head Mint State pieces are themselves scarce. This near-Gem example displays satiny luster with a faint tinge of light golden toning. The fields have die striations (mint made) as usual, and Liberty's head is predictably weak. The shield rivet definition is about average for the issue. In MS64, this coin is devoid of major abrasions and has pleasing visual appeal.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 243W, PCGS# 5764

**1929-D Quarter Dollar, Frosty MS67
Top-of-the-Line Registry Candidate**



3702 1929-D MS67 NGC. CAC. Underrated in high grade, the 1929-D Standing Liberty quarter is scarce at the MS66 level, with or without a Full Head, and Superb Gems are decidedly rare. NGC lists only four 1929-D quarters in MS67, including a lone Full Head coin; PCGS reports three non-Full Head pieces in this grade, and neither service has seen a finer example (11/19). This CAC-endorsed non-Full Head piece is frosty and delicately toned with tints of gold. Close study under a loupe fails to reveal a single notable abrasion. The strike is about average for the issue, showing slight weakness on Liberty's head and the shield rivets but being well-defined elsewhere. Census: 3 in 67 (1 in 67★), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2443, PCGS# 5774 [1369 STD](#)

1929-S Quarter, Multicolor MS68
The Sole Finest at PCGS and CAC
Among the Best of the Series at CAC



- 3703 1929-S MS68 PCGS. CAC.** The significance of this specific coin requires an understanding of just how rare Standing Liberty quarters are in MS68. Most issues in the series are not known finer than MS67+. PCGS reports grading events for a grand total of only 16 coins in MS68 or MS68+ across the entire series, Full Head and non-Full Head coins included (12/19). None are finer at that service. Moreover, CAC has placed a sticker on only four MS68 coins, including three non-Full Head pieces and one Full Head coin. These figures are for the *entire series*. This coin is the sole finest 1929-S quarter at PCGS, outranking even the finest Full Head coins at that service. It is also the only 1929-S quarter in MS68 with CAC endorsement. The importance of this coin for Registry collectors is simply incredible.

The coin displays satiny mint luster that appears flawless even under magnification. Delicate pastel toning casts each side in lovely rainbow hues, and Liberty's hairline is nearly complete. A finer 1929-S quarter simply does not exist, and there are only a few other Standing Liberty quarters of any date or mint that compare with this piece in terms of quality. Population: 1 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2444, PCGS# 5776

1929-S Quarter, MS67 Full Head
Rare Top-Grade CAC Registry Coin



- 3704 1929-S MS67 Full Head NGC. CAC.** This is a sharply detailed, frosty, essentially perfect example. A tiny mark on Liberty's jaw and another on the knee are the only blemishes that we can find on either side. A small number of Full Head examples of this date have been certified as MS67 by NGC and PCGS, but just two have received a higher grade. Census: 37 in 67 (2 in 67+ Full Head, 5 in 67★), 2 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (12/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 3334. NGC ID# 2444, PCGS# 5777 [171043 STD](#)

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

- 3705 1932-D MS64 PCGS.** From a low mintage of 436,800 pieces, the 1932-D Washington quarter is the most difficult issue of the series to locate in high grade. This attractive Choice specimen offers vibrant satiny mint luster and sharply detailed devices, with hints of gold and iridescent toning at the upper obverse. NGC ID# 2448, PCGS# 5791 [1044 NOIMAGE](#)

1937 FS-101 Quarter, MS66
Doubled Die Obverse
Single Finest Graded



- 3706 1937 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS66 NGC.** The date and motto are strongly die-doubled on this *Cherrypickers' Guide* variety. Both sides are completely brilliant and highly lustrous. Raised circular lathe lines (as-made) appear on obverse. The portrait and eagle exhibit full definition. Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton call the 1937 FS-101 DDO quarter "one of the most important in the series." This Premium Gem is not only the finest example we have ever had the pleasure of handling, it is the single finest certified example at NGC and PCGS combined. Bid accordingly. Census: 1 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 49ES, PCGS# 145291 Base PCGS# 95803 [251036 OP](#)

- 3707 1937-S MS67 PCGS.** A conditionally scarce example of this San Francisco issue, among the finest 1937-S Washington quarters certified. Luster is satiny and original, showing no mentionable abrasions. Ivory interiors cede to daubs of olive-russet toning around the margins. Population: 62 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 244M, PCGS# 5805 [52012 NOIMAGE](#)

- 3708 1938 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Iridescent ruby-red, lemon-gold, and apple-green toning endows the obverse margin. The portrait, reverse, and left obverse field are close to brilliant. This lustrous and pristine example is one of only 15 pieces to attain the MS67+ grade at PCGS. None have been certified finer by that service. An ideal acquisition for the competitive Registry holding. CAC: 37 in 67, 0 finer (11/19).

From *The Watermark Collection*. NGC ID# 244N, PCGS# 5806

1943-S Quarter Dollar, MS68
Condition Census Rarity
Prooflike Obverse Fields



- 3709 1943-S MS68 NGC.** Registry collectors will want to take note of this piece, one of the finest-known 1943-S Washington quarters. NGC and PCGS combined list only four coins in this grade and none finer (12/19). The present example is fully struck on both sides and semiprooflike in the obverse fields. Some daubs of olive and ruby toning appear around the outer borders, leaving the interiors with a light golden hue. Census: 3 in 68 (1 in 68★), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2457, PCGS# 5822 [171022 STD](#)

1948-S Quarter, Toned MS67+
In-Demand CAC Coin



- 3710 1948-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1948-S Washington quarter is often available in MS67, but Plus-designated coins in this grade are decidedly rare, and just two higher-grade pieces are reported at PCGS. CAC-endorsed coins in this grade are highly elusive. The present coin is Plus-graded and CAC endorsed. Attractive multicolor toning covers the obverse, while the reverse displays dusky russet toning. Strike sharpness is outstanding, and neither side has bothersome abrasions. Population: 21 in 67+, 2 finer. CAC: 50 in 67, 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 245N, PCGS# 5838

1949-D Quarter, MS68
Colorful Registry Essential



- 3711 1949-D MS68 NGC.** Minimally toned centers progress outwardly to forest-green and orange patina at the borders. The reverse shows additional lemon-gold, violet, and blue accents speckled throughout. Satiny and virtually pristine, this is an essential Registry Set coin for Washington quarter specialists. Census: 7 in 68 (2 in 68 ★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 245R, PCGS# 5840

1954-S Quarter, Toned MS68
Spectacular Registry Candidate



- 3712 1954-S MS68 NGC.** The 1954-S Washington quarter is collectible in MS67, but Plus-graded coins are highly sought-after by Registry collectors. A few pieces are known in MS68, and when found, these can command staggering auction prices realized. We are pleased to offer this MS68 NGC coin, one of the six highest-graded 1954-S quarters known, with its mottled multicolor toning and near-flawless preservation. Luster is frosty, and each side is sharply struck. Census: 5 in 68 (1 in 68+, 1 in 68★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22FU, PCGS# 5857 [1518 STD](#)

1954-S Quarter Dollar, MS68+
Top of the Condition Census



- 3713 1954-S MS68+ NGC. CAC.** Six 1954-S Washington quarters have earned an MS68 grade, according to the published figures, including one at PCGS and five at NGC. However, only the present example is Plus graded. This finest-certified 1954-S could easily have earned a Star designation as well, as each side yields magnificent golden toning with vivid peripheral ribbons of crimson and forest-green. Any effort to identify a single surface flaw only results in a long period of captivity at brought about by the frosted luster that seems to uniformly glow across every part of each side. A simply incredible coin. Census: 5 in 68 (1 in 68+, 1 in 68★), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 68, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22FU, PCGS# 5857 [1260 STD](#)

1961-D Quarter Dollar, MS67+
Multicolor Registry Coin



- 3714 1961-D MS67+ NGC.** A Condition Census example of this otherwise plentiful Denver issue, important for the Registry collector. NGC and PCGS each list only two coins in MS67+, with none finer (11/19). This piece is deeply toned in multicolor hues with bold design elements and satiny mint luster. Eye appeal excels. Census: 17 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 246N, PCGS# 5871 [1261 STD](#)

**1961-D Quarter, MS67
None Numerically Finer**



- 3715** 1961-D MS67 PCGS. CAC. Iridescent toning is speckled over each side, leaving several areas of brilliance and allowing satin mint luster to shine through. Remarkably few 1961-D quarters have achieved a Superb Gem assessment considering the issue's mintage in excess of 86.6 million coins. Population: 12 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 246N, PCGS# 5871

**1962 Quarter Dollar, MS67
Brightly Lustrous Registry Candidate**



- 3716** 1962 MS67 PCGS. Bright, satiny mint luster invites the eye on this Superb Gem 1962 Washington quarter, while boldly rendered devices and faint traces of russet toning along the upper obverse border complete the visual appeal. The reverse is practically flawless, although a few tiny ticks on the obverse portrait deny absolute perfection for this conditionally scarce Registry coin. Population: 37 in 67 (5 in 67+), 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 246P, PCGS# 5872 [52010 STD](#)

**1967 Quarter, Delicately Toned MS68
The Sole Finest at PCGS**



- 3717** 1967 MS68 PCGS. 30th Anniversary Green Label Holder. This is the sole finest 1967 Washington quarter at PCGS, and just three others are reported this fine at NGC (11/19). Obviously, this piece is a full grade point finer than the example in the current highest-rated PCGS Registry Set. The strike is bold despite die wear that produces metal flowlines in the fields and on areas of the obverse portrait. Both sides display champagne interiors surrounded by lovely lavender and ice-blue border toning. No major abrasions are observed. The sky is the limit when this coin crosses the auction block in the presence of eager Registry Set collectors. NGC ID# 2494, PCGS# 5880 [31019 STD](#)

**1977 Washington Quarter, MS68
Pastel Patina, Three Coins at this Level**



- 3718** 1977 MS68 NGC. Nearly a half a billion Washington quarters were minted at Philadelphia in 1977, but only three of them have achieved an MS68 assessment. This important offering displays vibrant pastel patina in shades of gold, lavender, powder-blue, sea-green, and yellow. Census: 3 in 68, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 247J, PCGS# 5902 [18022 STD](#)

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTER

- 3719** 1936 PR66+ PCGS. A wonderful Premium Gem proof from the first year of proof coinage in the Washington quarter series. This piece has attractive gold and lavender toning on the obverse, and full untuned brilliance on the reverse. PCGS has certified 18 finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 27HN, PCGS# 5975 [18047 NOIMAGE](#)
- 3720** 1942 PR68 NGC. This spectacular PR68 specimen offers fully detailed design elements and virtually flawless surfaces that show a few highlights of iridescent toning at the peripheries. The fields are deeply reflective. Census: 24 in 68 (3 in 68★), 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 27HV, PCGS# 5981 [1470 NOIMAGE](#)

STATEHOOD QUARTER

**2004-D Wisconsin Quarter, MS67
Extra Leaf Low, FS-5902**



- 3721** 2004-D Wisconsin, Extra Leaf Low, FS-5902, MS67 PCGS. This popular *Cherrypickers* variety features an apparent "extra leaf" positioned low on the husk of corn. According to *Cherrypickers*, the artifact resulted when a tool with a rounded edge was deliberately impressed into the working die. The "leaf" was not part of the original design. This delightful Superb Gem is sharply detailed, impeccably preserved, and fully lustrous, with outstanding eye appeal. Population: 4 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 27KG, PCGS# 508201 Base PCGS# 814033 [170028 STD](#)

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

1794 O-105a Half Dollar, VF20 Rarer Later Die State



- 3722** 1794 O-105a, T-3, R.6, VF20 NGC. Tompkins Die State 3. The rarer late die state of the Overton-105 die pairing, with a reverse crack from the dentils to the first T in STATES, and another from the eagle's right (facing) wingtip to the rim. Die failure on the reverse weakens the center, and on this piece the eagle's head is obscured by a combination of die buckle and wear. The remainder of the eagle is defined, though, and the remnants of adjustment marks are visible. The obverse is better-defined in the center, showing a bold and complete outline of Liberty's portrait. Old-time olive-green, gold, russet, and lilac-gray toning in the margins surrounds golden-gray interior color. The coin is problem-free and appealing. NGC ID# 24E6, PCGS# 39207 Base PCGS# 6051

1795 Half Dollar, Choice XF O-109, Two Leaves Reverse Exceptionally Free From Marks



- 3723** 1795 2 Leaves, O-109, T-16, R.4, XF45 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 4/1. Deep gunmetal-gray centers are bounded by golden-brown margins. A remarkably unabraded Choice XF example of the challenging introductory two-year type. The centers display moderate incompleteness of strike, but the eagle retains many breast feathers. Possibly within the Condition Census for the variety, since two coins in AU Details holders show scratches. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39227 Base PCGS# 6052 [146014 STD](#)

- 3724** 1795 2 Leaves, O-110, T-21, R.3, Fine 12 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. Light wheat-gold toning visits the margins of this otherwise brilliant two-year early type coin. Moderate adjustment marks (as coined) are seen on the right obverse border, but post-strike abrasions are inconsequential save for delicate lines west of the 1 in the date. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39228 Base PCGS# 6052

1795 Flowing Hair Half Dollar, XF Details O-116, Two Leaves Reverse



- 3725** 1795 Two Leaves, O-116, T-11, R.4 — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Tompkins Die State 2/2, heavily clashed, as usual. The word UNITED from the reverse is pressed into the obverse die through LIBERTY. Detail is strong on this piece, although some faint rim filing prevents a numeric grade from PCGS. Each side has dusky tan-gold and light olive toning, with scattered light abrasions that are consistent with light circulation. The obverse border dentils are weak from 12 to 3 o'clock, but the remainder of the borders are bold. [103002 STD](#)

1795 Half Dollar, Problem-Free VF30 O-117a, Two Leaves Reverse



- 3726** 1795 2 Leaves, O-117a, T-3, R.4, VF30 PCGS. CAC. A well defined cream-gray and autumn-gold representative of this scarce and popular introductory half dollar type. Faint adjustment marks (as made) are noted on the upper reverse. Impressively void of abrasions or other detractors. The late die state with the field rising near the bust tip. Flowing Hair halves bearing a CAC seal are seldom encountered.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 2112. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39234 Base PCGS# 6052 [123004 STD](#)

**1795 Flowing Hair Half Dollar, XF45
Two Leaves, O-119, T-1**



- 3727** 1795 2 Leaves, O-119, T-1, R.4, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 2/1, with a small lump above the final star. The dentils, curls, and wing feathers show strong definition for the grade level, and each side exhibits attractive antique golden-gray patina. Wear is minimal over the portrait, wreath leaves, and eagle's breast. A tiny dig above star 1 and another below the I in AMERICA are trivial, having no effect on the terrific eye appeal for which CAC has awarded a green sticker. Overton-119 is a scarce die marriage attributed by the 9 x 9 berries arrangement and the leaf tip under the left foot of (A)M(ERICA).

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39236
Base PCGS# 6052 [64009 QP](#)

**1795 Half Dollar, VF Details
Very Rare O-127a, Ex: Reiver**



- 3728** 1795 2 Leaves, Small Head, O-127a, T-23, Low R.6 — Tooled — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Tompkins Die State 3/2. Tompkins-23 is the rarest of the three Small Head die marriages. The present lot is likely the sharpest example of Overton-127a, the terminal die state with a broad crack behind Liberty's head. It tops Herrman's Spring 2019 Census, trailed by a PCGS Fine 12 example we sold in the 2008 FUN Signature, two PCGS VG10 examples we sold in the 2010 Central States Signature, and a VG8 example we sold in our February 2018 Long Beach Signature. The current coin has granular tan-brown and navy-blue surfaces. Numerous pin scratches are noted near LIBERTY and AMERICA.
Ex: Floyd Farley, 4/1983; Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 22507, which realized \$10,925. [157047 STD](#)

**1801 O-101 Half Dollar, VF20
Heraldic Eagle Reverse**



- 3729** 1801 O-101, T-2, R.3, VF20 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/3. Several large die lumps/rust defects are scattered throughout the reverse of this O-101 (T-2) example, diagnostic of its advanced die state. The first A in AMERICA is free of the adjacent wing feathers. Steve Tompkins suggests the reverse die was prepared much earlier than 1801, perhaps when other Heraldic Eagle reverses were implemented by the Mint for other denominations. This is a pleasing collector-grade example of the scarce date, which has a reported mintage of just 30,289 pieces. Silver-gray surfaces deepen to golden-gray at the margins. A thin, diagonal planchet defect extends from star 6 to the 8 in the date. NGC ID# 24ED, PCGS# 39267 Base PCGS# 6064 [163045 STD](#)

- 3730** 1802 O-101, T-1, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. Since silver dollars were preferred by bullion depositors, half dollar mintages bottomed out in 1802, with only 29,890 pieces issued. All were from the same die pair. This is a circulated but lightly marked example with powder-blue and mahogany-brown toning in protected regions. The high points are pearl-gray. We note only a few faint thin lines through the STA in STATES. NGC ID# 24EE, PCGS# 39269 Base PCGS# 6065 [42038 NOIMAGE](#)

**1802 O-101 Half Dollar, VF25
Pleasing Mid-Grade Example**



- 3731** 1802 O-101, T-1, R.3, VF25 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die Stage 1/1. The 1802 half dollars (29,890 coins struck) share the same reverse as the 1801 O-102 coins. Collectors are always in search of examples from this capstone emission. This pleasing mid-grade survivor retains relatively strong detail on the obverse, while the reverse design exhibits a greater degree of high-point blending. Light lavender-gray patina with tan-gold accents.
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 4153. NGC ID# 24EE, PCGS# 39269 Base PCGS# 6065 [163043 STD](#)

- 3732** 1803 Large 3, Large Reverse Stars, O-103, T-3, R.3, VF35 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 2/3. The large 3 in the date paired with the Large Stars reverse identifies the O-103 variety. This Choice VF example retains more interior detail in the drapery than usually seen on coins in this grade. Shades of mottled lavender-gray and golden-tan toning blanket the lightly abraded surfaces. CAC: 15 in 35, 39 finer (11/19).
Ex: *Houston Signature* (Heritage, 12/2014), lot 4049, which realized \$1,186.75. NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39273 Base PCGS# 6066

- 3733** 1803 Large 3, Large Reverse Stars, O-103, T-3, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/1. O-103 is the sole 1803 die marriage that pairs a Large 3 obverse with a Large Stars reverse. This is a predominantly cream-gray example with hints of almond-gold and blue-green peripheral patina. The attractive and nicely defined surfaces are without any noticeable marks. NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39273 Base PCGS# 6066 [169008 NOIMAGE](#)

**1803 O-103 Half Dollar, Attractive AU53
Large 3, Large Reverse Stars**



- 3734** 1803 Large 3, Large Reverse Stars, O-103, T-3, R.3, AU53 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/3. The obverse is shared with O-101 and O-102, while the Large Stars reverse defines Overton-103. This still-lustrous example approaches the Choice level with attractive iridescent toning throughout both sides. The reverse is sharply struck while the obverse shows a bit of softness on Liberty's central hair strands. The variety is rare in Uncirculated condition, increasing demand for attractive About Uncirculated representatives. Population (all Large 3 varieties): 16 in 53, 28 finer (12/19).
Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 3/2018), lot 3599. NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39273 Base PCGS# 6066 [247014 STD](#)

- 3735** 1805/4 O-102, T-5, R.3, VF30 PCGS. Tompkins Die Stage 1/3. An obvious overdate with the crossbar, crosslet, upright, base, and corner all apparent within the 5. Light aquamarine and lilac toning visits the borders of this otherwise slate-gray half dollar. The slightly granular surfaces are free from relevant marks. The curls behind Liberty's neck are well defined. NGC ID# 24EH, PCGS# 39292 Base PCGS# 6070 [247029 NOIMAGE](#)

**1805/4 Draped Bust Half, Fine 15
O-103b, Elusive Late Die State**



- 3736** 1805/4 O-103b, T-11, R.6, Fine 15 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 4/2. In the latest die state, the distinctive pie-shaped die crack creates a raised retained cud, with the stars still visible unless effaced by wear. Steve Tompkins maintains that a piece never actually falls out of the die, as some believe. This is an exceptionally nice example of the late die stage. The triangular die break surrounds stars 1 and 2, an area that is clearly raised above the surrounding field. Variegated, multicolor toning covers both sides, most visibly aquamarine and tan shades with underlying iridescence. This coin is particularly well-defined for the Choice Fine grade. NGC ID# 24EH, PCGS# 39295 Base PCGS# 6070 [247015 STD](#)

- 3737** 1805 O-112, T-2, R.2 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Tompkins Die State 1/1. A sharp example that displays shimmering luster within Liberty's curls. The obverse has a streaky appearance and is toned lavender-gray, cobalt-blue, and straw-gold. The reverse is powder-blue with hints of golden-brown in protected areas. We note a small flan flaw southeast of the first S in STATES

**1805 O-112 Half Dollar, AU50
Green Label Holder**



- 3738** 1805 O-112, T-2, R.2, AU50 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. A rim-to-rim crack passes through both of the letters S in STATES, but there is no evidence of the cud seen on late die state examples. This well-defined example is brilliant save for butter-gold peripheral toning. The portrait displays parallel adjustment marks, as made, and the reverse field exhibits myriad small abrasions. Housed in a green label holder.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 3922, which realized \$4,112.50. NGC ID# 24EG, PCGS# 39286 Base PCGS# 6069

1806/5 Half Dollar, AU53
O-103a, T-8, Strong Centers



3739 1806/5 O-103a, T-8, R.2, AU53 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/2. A radial die crack travels from the rim through obverse star 1 to Liberty's curls. Overton-103(a) features a Knob 6 in the date with star 1 low and star 13 touching the bust. The tip of the reverse arrowheads aligns with the middle of the left foot of (U)N(ITED). Faint remnants of the underdigit 5 appear beneath the 6. Golden accents complement ivory-gray surfaces. Impressively smooth with bold central definition and softness around the rims. NGC ID# 24EK, PCGS# 39300 Base PCGS# 6077 [146012 STD](#)

3740 1806 Knob 6, Small Stars, O-105a, T-5, R.2, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 4/1. The fields and high points are steel-gray, while golden-brown toning fills design crevices. A well-defined and problem-free example of the Heraldic Eagle type. Minor softness of strike is noted opposite the bust tip, typical for the date. CAC: 2 in 45, 5 finer (11/19).

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39305 Base PCGS# 6075 [192001 NOIMAGE](#)

3741 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-114, T-16, R.5, XF40 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/2. The bisecting reverse crack through the E in AMERICA is present but not yet dramatic. A richly detailed example with glimmers of luster within Liberty's curls. Wheat-gold and cream-gray toning grace lightly marked surfaces. A very scarce die marriage that is often confused with the more plentiful O-115. Both were struck by the same obverse die that shows the T in LIBERTY widely doubled.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2017), lot 4285, which realized \$1,762.50. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39315 Base PCGS# 6071

3742 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-115a, T-17, R.2, XF40 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 5/3. The latest known die state, with numerous peripheral cracks. Steel-gray and autumn-brown toning graces this minimally marked and moderately circulated Draped Bust type coin. Luster glimmers from all design recesses. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39318 Base PCGS# 6071 [134007 NOIMAGE](#)

3743 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-115a, T-17, R.2, XF40 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 5/3. Although designated as O-115 by PCGS, this is the final Tompkins die state that corresponds to O-115a. The T in LIBERTY is widely repunched. This Draped Bust type coin has minimally marked surfaces and is embraced by rich rose-red, lavender-gray, and gunmetal patina.

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39318 Base PCGS# 6071 [192005 NOIMAGE](#)

1806 Half Dollar, Colorful MS63
O-116, Pointed 6, Stem



3744 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-116, T-20, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/5. This scarce die pair joins the rapidly crumbling Obverse 9 with the cracked and short-lived Reverse L. Stephen Herrman's Autumn 2019 quarterly update of his Bust half dollar census of *Auction and Mail Bid Prices Realized* lists only six examples of the variety in MS63 or better condition, of which the present coin is not included. This Select example has broad and glossy luster under rich patina, mint and olive-green at the borders with rich blue and violet interior toning that fades into pink and rose at small cores. The right-hand border stars are incomplete, and strike weakness also affects the inner portion of the eagle's left (facing) wing. However, sharpness overall is pleasing for this issue.

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 11/2012), lot 3624.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39319 Base PCGS# 6071 [115020 OP](#)

1806 Pointed 6 Half Dollar, Fine 15
Rare O-127a Die Pairing, CAC Endorsement



3745 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-127a, T-9, High R.6, Fine 15 NGC. CAC. Tompkins Die State 2/1, corresponding to the O-127a state of the rare O-127 die pair. This die state shows a radial crack through star 6 on the obverse. Almost all O-127 half dollars show this die crack, and yet even these coins are rare. The present example displays even, grade-consistent wear with the usual strike softness from a die bulge evident on the tip of Liberty's bust and the corresponding portion of the upper right reverse. Natural olive-gray and gold patina blankets each side. Eye appeal is outstanding. The CAC green label attests to this coin's quality and furthers its appeal to early half dollar specialists. PCGS# 39335 Base PCGS# 6071

3746 1807 Draped Bust, O-104, T-9, Low R.5, XF40 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. Small die lumps between obverse stars 2 and 3 identify the challenging Overton-104. The present piece falls just outside the Herrman Census, yet is memorable for its vibrant cobalt-blue, golden-brown, and lavender-gray toning. Minor obverse field contact does not distract. NGC ID# 24EM, PCGS# 39342 Base PCGS# 6079 [247027 NOIMAGE](#)

1807 Draped Bust Half, AU53
Popular O-105 Variety



3747 1807 Draped Bust, O-105, T-4, R.1, AU53 PCGS. The familiar reverse die lump at 1 o'clock is characteristic of this final-year Draped Bust variety. The obverse is untoned, while the reverse displays dusky rose and cream-gray shadings. Evenly struck and unblemished with ample glimmering luster. Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 732. NGC ID# 24EM, PCGS# 39343 Base PCGS# 6079 [180002 STD](#)

BUST HALF DOLLARS

1807 Capped Bust Half, AU58
O-112, 50 Over 20 *Guide Book* Variety



3748 1807 Capped Bust, Large Stars, 50 Over 20, O-112, R.1, AU58 PCGS. Overton-112 is by far the more plentiful of the two 50 Over 20 1807 Capped Bust half varieties. The other, O-111, is the Bearded Goddess die pair, which is very rare in its earliest die state and scarce in the familiar cracked die state. This near-Mint O-112 coin displays a good strike despite heavy die erosion in the fields, which blurs the border dentils. Light golden toning accents substantial luster on each side. NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 39356 Base PCGS# 6086 [247017 STD](#)

3749 1807 Capped Bust, Small Stars, O-113a, R.3, XF45 PCGS. The letters within E PLURIBUS UNUM are ribbed, a curious feature specific to this variety. It also receives a separate *Guide Book* listing due to its small stars. The dies are boldly clashed and cracked. This is a lightly toned example that has glimpses of bright luster in protected areas. The moderately worn surfaces are smooth save for a faded thin marks above the eagle and near the profile. Ex: *Chicago Signature* (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 3920, which realized \$2,530. NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 39360 Base PCGS# 6087

1807 Capped Bust Half Dollar, AU53
Large Stars, O-114, First-Year Type



3750 1807 Capped Bust, Large Stars, O-114, R.3, AU53 PCGS. Die lumps below the 7 and the placement of the second S in STATES far left over US confirm the die variety. Stone-gray patina includes golden accents and traces of subdued luster around the strongly detailed stars. Clean with just a trace of high-point rub. Population (all Large Stars varieties): 15 in 53, 20 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 39361 Base PCGS# 6088 [215004 STD](#)

1808 O-107a Half Dollar, MS65



- 3751** 1808 O-107a, R.2, MS65 NGC. A breathtakingly beautiful Gem representative with scintillating luster enhanced by iridescent blue and russet peripheral toning. The strike is nicely executed throughout and just the slightest luster grazes can be detected on Liberty's cheek. This later and more plentiful die state exhibits a die crack that runs from star 5 all the way through Liberty to stars 8 and 9, as here, along with two faint cracks on the left side of the reverse. Attribution is further aided by a cluster of four dots near the juncture of the left (facing) wing and shield. Solid Condition Census, and currently listed on Herrman's CC as the second finest O-107a. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3182. From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24EP, PCGS# 39371 Base PCGS# 6090 [115044 QP](#)

1809 O-102 Half Dollar, AU55
Damaged Reverse Die Variety



- 3752** 1809 XXX Edge, O-102, R.1, AU55 PCGS. The O-102 reverse is shared with O-101 and -110. Early in its usage for O-110, the die was damaged, with the result that some sort of scroll marks appear in the field above the eagle. Almost all O-110 coins and all O-102 representatives show this feature. The present O-102 coin is toned golden across the interiors with sea-green, amber, and russet around the borders. Only slight friction is evident over the sharply struck devices. NGC ID# 24ES, PCGS# 39380 Base PCGS# 6093 [247022 STD](#)

1809 O-102 Half Dollar, AU58
XXX Edge Type



- 3753** 1809 XXX Edge, O-102, R.1, AU58 PCGS. CAC. The familiar "scroll" marks are evident in the reverse field above the eagle, the result of damage to the die inflicted during its usage for the O-110 die marriage. This near-Mint O-102 coin is CAC endorsed in near-Mint condition. Strike sharpness is superb aside from trivial softness on the inner part of the eagle's left (facing) wing. Original multicolor toning colors the margins, leaving the interiors with a light golden hue. NGC ID# 24ES, PCGS# 39380 Base PCGS# 6093

1809 O-109 Half Dollar, AU55
Experimental III Edge



- 3754** 1809 III Edge, O-109, R.3, AU55 PCGS. CAC. An early die state specimen with remnants of letters and embossed or raised segments through AMERICA. There is no evidence of the die crack that appears in later die states. This is a pleasing and problem-free piece bathed in medium to deep gunmetal-gray, sea-green, and golden-brown toning. Marks are few, and none are worthy of comment. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 3421; FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2015), lot 3132, which realized \$2,820. NGC ID# 24ES, PCGS# 39386 Base PCGS# 6094 [134011 STD](#)

1810 O-102 Half Dollar, MS63
Elusive in High Grade



- 3755** 1810 O-102, R.1, MS63 PCGS. The 1810 half dollar is plentiful in circulated grades, but in Mint State it is elusive, especially in MS63 or better condition. This piece sharp throughout the obverse, while the reverse is curiously weak on the eagle's left (facing) wing. Original luster illuminates warm golden toning, and abrasions are trivial. Population (all varieties included): 32 in 63 (4 in 63+), 21 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24ET, PCGS# 39406 Base PCGS# 6095

- 3756** 1811/10 O-101, R.1, AU53 PCGS. CAC. O-101 and O-102 share the same obverse die, noteworthy for a die lump or "dot" between the 8 and first 1 in the date. The dies appear out of parallel, since the strike is much sharper on the right-side borders. The shoulder curls confirm light wear, but marks are refreshingly few across the dusky gunmetal-gray surfaces. NGC ID# 24EV, PCGS# 39421 Base PCGS# 6099 [134010 NOIMAGE](#)

3757 1811 Small 8, O-110, R.1, MS63 PCGS. An impressive Capped Bust type coin that offers smooth surfaces and original medium mahogany-brown and cobalt-blue toning. Cartwheel luster traverses both sides. The left obverse displays a few small carbon flecks. Dr. Peterson attributes Overton-110 by its slanted date and touching AM in AMERICA. NGC ID# 24EU, PCGS# 39434 Base PCGS# 6097

3758 1814 O-106, R.5, XF45 PCGS. The present die marriage is rarest among the nine 1814-dated die pairings, although certain Overton die states for the year are rarer. This O-106 example the prominent clashmarks characteristic of the variety, though it lacks the bold cracks through the arrowheads associated with O-106a. The unblemished surfaces are primarily silver-gray, with sea-green and lavender toning limited to the borders. PCGS# 39482 Base PCGS# 6105 [25017 NOIMAGE](#)

1815/2 O-101a Half Dollar, VF20



3759 1815/2 O-101a, R.3, VF20 PCGS. A rising die crack through 50 C confirms the scarcer Overton subvariety. A stone-white example with powder-blue and almond-gold undertones. The fields are strongly clashed but marks are essentially confined to a single short line beneath the M in AMERICA. The stopper to a date collection of Capped Bust halves.

Ex: PNG Invitational Signature (Heritage, 2-3/2015), lot 3741. NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39492 Base PCGS# 6108 [163044 STD](#)

1815/2 O-101a Half Dollar, AU50 A Date Set Necessity



3760 1815/2 O-101a, R.3, AU50 NGC. The late die state of the 1815/2 is somewhat scarcer than the earlier Overton-101 variety, confirmed by a rising die crack that runs through 50 C on the reverse. The trade-off is a slightly less visible view of the overdated 2, which fades in later states of the die pair — the sole die marriage for the entire 47,150-piece mintage. This About Uncirculated example saw brief circulation with light rub on the cheek and eagle's wings. Shades of orange and sea-green toning cover both sides while substantial mint luster remains. There are no significant marks to report. NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39492 Base PCGS# 6108

1817/3 Capped Bust Half, MS62 Late Die State, O-101a



3761 1817/3 O-101a, R.2, MS62 PCGS. The arcing die crack from the rim above M in AMERICA through the top of the denomination identifies the popular late die state O-101a. This interesting overdate is extremely popular with collectors and Mint State examples are elusive. This MS62 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and lightly marked, lustrous surfaces, under attractive shades of lavender and pale gold toning. Population: 3 in 62, 7 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24F7, PCGS# 39512 Base PCGS# 6111

3762 1818/7 Large 8, O-101a, R.1, AU55 PCGS. The underdigit 7 is mostly apparent as "horns" above the final 8 in the date. Vibrant fire-red, cobalt-blue, forest-green, and stone-gray toning blankets this lightly circulated and unmarked Choice AU overdated Bust half dollar. Liberty's cheek, forehead, and hair curls exhibit slight wear, but the eye appeal is undeniable.

From *The Spring Creek Collection, Part II*. NGC ID# 24FA, PCGS# 39541 Base PCGS# 6115 [192030 NOIMAGE](#)

1818/7 Half Dollar, MS61 Large 8, O-101a



3763 1818/7 Large 8, O-101a, R.1, MS61 PCGS. The clear overdate and wide gap between the dentils under the C in the denomination confirm the variety. This is a late die state example with a crack from 50 through the olives leaves to the U in UNITED. Both sides show heavy clash marks. The devices are nearly fully struck, and each side is lustrous with vibrant golden-orange toning. NGC ID# 24FA, PCGS# 39541 Base PCGS# 6115 [251028 STD](#)

1818/7 Small 8 Half Dollar, MS63
O-102a, Filled Upper Loop of 8



- 3764** 1818/7 Small 8, O-102a, R.2, MS63 ANACS. The Small 8 overdate, a one-die-marriage *Guide Book* variety in demand at the Select Uncirculated level. This piece is sharp throughout the central devices and border legends, with complete star centrils. Luster is vibrant and satiny, yielding delicate lavender toning across the interiors with orange-gold and russet around the borders. There are remarkably few discernible abrasions to deny this coin entry into a finer grade level, although some faint hairlines on the obverse, detectable with a loupe, earn the MS63 designation from ANACS.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24FA, PCGS# 39537 Base PCGS# 6114 **115012 STD**

1818/7 Half Dollar, MS64
Large 8, O-103a, Smooth Surfaces, CAC
Ex: Pogue-Friend



- 3765** 1818/7 Large 8, O-103a, R.4, MS64 PCGS. CAC. This Condition Census level coin is probably third or fourth finest for the die combination, which includes both the early (O-103) and later die states (O-103a) of the popular overdate. The Gem Eliasberg coin exists in a finer grade, as do a pair of MS65 coins from a pair of fixed price list sales according to the most recent Steve Herrman Condition Census information. It is this very coin, though, that holds the price record for an O-103a example, achieved in the D. Brent Pogue Collection Part II auction. Prior to that sale, it appeared as part of Heritage's April 2009 Joseph C. Thomas Collection auction, lot 682.
A notably small number of Mint State examples survive from the Large 8, O-103a dies. This is a lustrous and satiny example, with attractive pale-gold toning surrounded by vibrant steel-blue hues at the margins. A sharp strike exists on both sides (despite the obverse seeing its second use, previously seen on the O-101 variety). The stars remain pinpoint-sharp. A light abrasion runs from star 1 into the left obverse field, and a natural bit of deep toning exists over the eagle's head, yet the surfaces of this near-Gem Uncirculated example are in all ways Choice, with outstanding eye appeal.
From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24FA, PCGS# 405384 Base PCGS# 6115 **63015 QP**
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**1820/19 O-101a Half Dollar, MS64
Square Base 2 Overdate, CAC**



- 3766** 1820/19 Square Base 2, O-101a, R.3, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. The lower loop of 9 beneath the primary 0 is incomplete, accounting for the late die state O-101a designation by PCGS. The stars are minimally drawn to the edge, while a sharp strike provides pinpoint definition on all but the a few curls. Attractive peach-gold toning enhances the lustrous margins of this near-Gem example, surrounding bluish-gray and deep lavender centers.

The 1820 issue is well-known for its two “naked eye” overdates — one with a small, Square Base 2 and the other with a Curl Base 2. This is the Square Base variant, with the underdigits boldly visible. Smooth surfaces show only a few tiny marks and display strong eye appeal throughout the colorfully toned surfaces. CAC endorsement confirms the Choice Uncirculated quality. MS64 coin occupy the fourth through sixth spots in the Condition Census for the Square Base 2 overdate variety. Population: 5 in 64, 2 finer. CAC: 2 in 64, 1 finer (11/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV.
NGC ID# 24FE, PCGS# 39573 Base PCGS# 6125 [63012 QP](#)

**1820/19 Half Dollar, MS63
Curl Base 2, O-102**



- 3767** 1820/19 Curl Base 2, O-102, R.1, MS63 PCGS. Ex: “Col.” Green-Newman-Link. The Curl Base 2 overdate though elusive is slightly more common than the 1820/19 Square Base 2, O-101. Rich apple-green and russet-brown toning embraces the margins of this lustrous half dollar. The strike is precise and surface marks are insignificant. The luster and eye appeal are everything one might hope for in an MS63 Bust half dollar.

Ex: “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33575. NGC ID# 24FE, PCGS# 39574 Base PCGS# 6126 [251017 STD](#)

**1820 O-103a Half Dollar, Scarce MS62
Small Date, Curl Base 2**



- 3768** 1820 Curl Base 2, Small Date, O-103a, R.2, MS62 PCGS. A sharp die crack runs from the edge near star 11 to the top of 1 in the date to define the late die stage O-103a. The die marriage is the only 1820 variety with a non-overdated Small Date and a Curl Base 2. This lustrous, lilac-gray example displays pale-gold at the border. The coin is sharply struck and lightly toned throughout both sides. A number of small, deep-gray spots and build-up are scattered across the portrait and a few of the obverse stars. The O-103 variety is quite scarce in Uncirculated grades, in both its early and later die states. This O-103a is tied at the low end of the Condition Census (12/19). NGC ID# 24FD, PCGS# 39564 Base PCGS# 6121

- 3769** 1820 Square Base 2, Large Date, Knob, O-105a, R.3, AU55 PCGS. The scarce late die state with cracks near the date and final stars. This impressive and partly lustrous Choice AU 1820 half dollar has brilliant fields and devices. The borders display apple-green and autumn-brown freckles. The strike is good save for blending on the RI in PLURIBUS. PCGS# 39568 Base PCGS# 6122 [247026 NOIMAGE](#)

**1822 O-110a Half Dollar, MS65
Multicolor Toning, Unmarked Fields**



3770 1822 O-110a, R.2, MS65 NGC. Overton-110a is readily identified by the vertical die crack between stars 1 and 5. The crack continues through stars 6 and 7, and also passes through a tip of star 2. The marriage is also known without the crack (Overton-110). The present lightly circulated O-110a half dollar merits inclusion in the Stephen J. Herrman census, which includes MS66 through MS64 examples. The coruscating surfaces are well defined and impressively unabraded. Aquamarine and dove-gray centers are bounded by cherry-red and forest-green peripheries. An important addition to the finest specialized collection. NGC ID# 24FG, PCGS# 39598 Base PCGS# 6129 [18063 QP](#)

3771 1823 O-112, R.1, MS62 Prooflike NGC. An untoned and flashy representative that boasts a bold strike and unblemished surfaces. A search of Heritage's auction archives reveals only two prior appearances of 1823 half dollars certified as Prooflike: an O-108 example certified MS64 Prooflike NGC in our January 1999 FUN Signature, and an O-112 piece certified as MS64 Prooflike NGC in our November 2003 Dallas Signature. [60001 NOIMAGE](#)

**1824 Over Various Dates Half Dollar, MS63+
O-103, Light Original Toning, CAC**



3772 1824 Over Various Dates, O-103, R.1, MS63+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. The Parsley reference calls the O-103 variety "1824 over a jumble of recuttings," while PCGS calls it simply "over various dates." Clearly, there is an underdigit 2 in there somewhere, but the other overlapping digits are indecipherable beneath the primary 4. This is a high-end, Select Uncirculated example of the popular overdate, with lustrous, almond-gold accents and frosted, silver-lilac surfaces. A sharp strike exists for the assigned grade, with the high quality recognized by CAC. Population: 12 in 63 (1 in 63+), 10 finer. CAC: 1 in 63, 3 finer (11/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV.
NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39646 Base PCGS# 6138 [63010 STD](#)

**1824/4 O-109 Half Dollar, AU58
Original Border Toning, CAC Approval**



3773 1824/4 O-109, R.2, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Overton-109 is one of two varieties that show the 4 in the date repunched, the other being O-110. The reverses distinguish the die pairings, with the RI in AMERICA being joined at their bases on O-109. This CAC-approved near-Mint coin displays bold strike sharpness and just the faintest trace of surface friction. Brilliant interiors cede to original peripheral hues of amber-gold and ocean-blue. Eye appeal is excellent for the grade. NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39643 Base PCGS# 6140 [247016 STD](#)

**1824 O-115 Half Dollar, MS64
Lustrous, Silver-Gray Toning**



3774 1824 O-115, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Dusky silver-gray, forest-green, and walnut-brown toning embrace this lustrous and lovely Choice half dollar. The strike shows incompleteness on the RIB in PLURIBUS and the fletchings, but the stars are fully impressed. Refreshingly unabraded. A small die lump between the left scroll end and the eagle's wing provides the pick-up point for Overton-115. At the lower end of Steve Herrman's Condition Census. Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4965; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2016), lot 3463. NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39637 Base PCGS# 6137 [251018 STD](#)

**1825 O-114 Half Dollar, MS64+
Condition Census Quality**



3775 1825 O-114, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. A Condition Census example of Overton-114, superseded in quality only by the MS66 PCGS example we auctioned in our 2017 January FUN Signature. This remarkable near-Gem half dollar exhibits vibrant cartwheel luster and shows only incidental contact. The medium pumpkin-gold and sea-green toning is comprehensive and further increases the eye appeal. Well struck aside from a few star centers. NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39661 Base PCGS# 6142 [157059 STD](#)

**1825 O-116 Half Dollar, MS64
Census Level**



3776 1825 O-116, R.3, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. Although considered a common variety, the 1825 O-116 is seldom encountered in better grades, and this example ranks among the five or six finest of the variety that are known to us. In his auction record, Stephen Herrman records one MS65 and four MS64 examples that have appeared for sale in the last seven years. This fully lustrous piece has light gold and blue toning. NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39663 Base PCGS# 6142

3777 1826 O-101, R.1, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Link. Vibrant blue-green, magenta-red, and mahogany-brown toning encompasses smooth and sharply struck surfaces. This lustrous representative falls just outside the Overton-101 Condition Census, but exhibits eye appeal commensurate with inclusion. The identifier for O-101 is a point from the left end of the scroll. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39666 Base PCGS# 6143

3778 1826 O-102, R.1, MS63 PCGS. A satiny Select representative with pastel butter-gold, powder-blue, apple-green, and lilac-red patina. The fields display clash marks but lack noticeable abrasions. Minor inexactness of strike is apparent on the bust tip, left-side stars, and first S in STATES. Overton-102 is identified by a die line within the upper right serif of the E in E PLURIBUS UNUM. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39668 Base PCGS# 6143 [157044 NO IMAGE](#)

**1826 O-111 Half Dollar, MS64
Toned and Lustrous**



3779 1826 O-111, R.2, MS64 PCGS. A moderately plentiful variety identified primarily by star and lettering orientations. The obverse has several peripheral die cracks, but the reverse is uncracked in this usage. The present coin is in near-Gem condition, displays satiny luster and deep sea-green and lilac-gold toning. Strike sharpness is above average for the issue. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39680 Base PCGS# 6143

**1826 O-116a Half Dollar, MS64
Sharp Capped Bust Type Coin**



3780 1826 O-116a, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. This late state of the O-116 die pair is cracked on the reverse through STATES OF AMERICA. The present near-Gem coin is impressively well-struck, showing subtle softness only on a few right-hand stars. Luster is satiny and vibrant, nearly brilliant in the centers and toned olive-green and russet around the borders. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39688 Base PCGS# 6143 [157032 STD](#)

**1826 O-117a Half Dollar, MS64
Toned and Lustrous**



3781 1826 O-117a, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. A peripheral die crack runs along the top of ERICA and the arrowheads on this late die state of the O-117 marriage. The present coin is in near-Gem condition, showing satiny russet-toned luster and a sharp central strike. The border stars have trivial softness in the centers, as usual. Eye appeal is pleasing for the grade. NGC ID# 49FX, PCGS# 39690 Base PCGS# 6143 [157033 STD](#)

1826 Half Dollar, O-118a, MS65
Ideal Capped Bust Type Coin



- 3782** 1826 O-118a, R.1, MS65 NGC. A die line running horizontally through the UNU in UNUM on the reverse identifies this plentiful variety, while a peripheral die crack along the top of UNITED STATES denotes the O-101a die state. This coin is sharply struck and exceptionally well-preserved, showing deep orange-gold toning with russet flecks. A partial print is evident on the obverse, suggesting that the surfaces are original. Census (all varieties included): 61 in 65 (1 in 65★), 26 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39692 Base PCGS# 6143 [1091 STD](#)
-

1826 O-118a Half Dollar, MS65+
Condition Census, Ex: Pogue
The CoinFacts Plate Coin



- 3783** 1826 O-118a, R.1, MS65+ PCGS. The Pogue pedigree alone is enough to command attention for this O-118a half dollar, which yields shimmering satin luster beneath layers of original toning. Orange-gold and light olive-russet peripheral toning complements lilac-gray and light gold color throughout the central obverse, while the reverse displays brighter lemon-gold and mint-green border toning around lilac and pale blue interior hues. This boldly struck, beautifully preserved high-end Gem ranks third in Stephen Herrman's Condition Census, trailing only two MS66 coins. The quality is simply immense. Population: 42 in 65 (4 in 65+), 9 finer (12/19). Ex: Auction '87 (*Superior*, 7/1987), lot 1579; U.S. Coins via private treaty (1/2002); D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III (*Stack's Bowers/Sotheby's*, 2/2016), lot 3058; ANA Money Show (*Kagin's*, 3/2017), lot 1174. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39692 Base PCGS# 6143 [251020 QP](#)
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1827 Square Base 2 Half Dollar
O-108a, MS63



- 3784** 1827 Square Base 2, O-108a, Low R.4, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Link. A die chip partially fills the upper portion of the F in OF on O-108a. This coin is Mint State and devoid of major abrasions, although some faint slide marks on Liberty's portrait prevent a grade finer than MS63. The strike is sharp, and the fields are lustrous. Russet border toning surrounds brilliant interiors. PCGS# 39701 Base PCGS# 6144 [157024 STD](#)
-

**1827 O-112 Half Dollar, MS63
Condition Census**



- 3785** 1827 Square Base 2, O-112, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Link. This piece appears at the low end of the Condition Census that includes an MS66, an MS65, and two MS64 pieces. Excellent design definition and satin luster appear beneath rich golden-brown and steel-blue toning. Population for O-112: 2 in 63, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39705 Base PCGS# 6144 [157025 STD](#)

**1827 O-118a Half Dollar, MS63
Square Base 2, Ex: Link**



- 3786** 1827 Square Base 2, O-118a, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Link. The bottom of the 8 is broken, and the first line of the fourth vertical shield stripe pierces the lower border. Softly lustrous surfaces show complete central strike definition. The peripheral elements are slightly drawn to the rims. Delicately toned in dusky lavender-gray patina with ice-blue and sea-green accents. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 407160 Base PCGS# 6144 [157039 STD](#)

- 3787** 1827 Square Base 2, O-120a, R.3, MS63 NGC. Heavy die lines between the tip of the bust and the dentils on the obverse identifies this obverse die, while the reverse is cracked above the A in STATES, denoting the late state of the O-120 marriage. This Select example displays bold central definition and is only slightly weak on the right-hand stars. Dusky lavender centers cede to sea-green and blue-gray borders. NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39718 Base PCGS# 6144

- 3788** 1827 Square Base 2, O-129, Low R.4, MS63 PCGS. The second S in STATES is repunched, an identifier for high-grade examples of the scarce Overton-129 die pairing. Those interested in this lightly abraded half dollar only for its quality and eye appeal will appreciate the sharp strike and the colorful, album-style toning. Golden-gray centers blend into rose, russet, and turquoise peripheral hues. Liberty's drapery folds, clasp, and hair curls are sharp. The eagle is fully feathered with a touch of softness on the right (facing) talons. Luster is pervasive on both sides of the coin. Tied for third place in the Herrman Spring 2019 census. Ex: *Atlanta ANA Signature (Heritage, 2-3/2014), lot 3472; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 3773, which realized \$1,527.50.* NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39728 Base PCGS# 6144 [171041 NOIMAGE](#)

- 3789** 1829/7 O-101, R.1, MS62 PCGS. Lustrous and well preserved with a sharp strike and original peripheral patina. Mauve and electric-blue shades fill the margins. An impressive representative of the popular *Guide Book* overdate. The variety is actually an 1829/27, with a secondary base of a 2 apparent in addition to the horn and base of a 7. NGC ID# 24FT, PCGS# 39807 Base PCGS# 6155

- 3790** 1829/7 O-102, R.2, MS62 PCGS. Deep gunmetal, mauve, and brown toning encompasses satiny and sharply struck surfaces. Only unobtrusive marks on the field above the eagle's head merit mention. O-101 and O-102 were struck with the same overdated obverse die, but are promptly distinguished by the shape of the flag of the 5 in 50 C. On Overton-102, the flag has a crude appearance, as if a defective punch was used to prepare the working reverse die. NGC ID# 24FT, PCGS# 39809 Base PCGS# 6155 [251031 NOIMAGE](#)

**1829/7 O-102 Half Dollar, MS62
CAC Approved, Prooflike Fields**



- 3791** 1829/7 O-102, R.2, MS62 PCGS. CAC. The obvious upright of a mostly effaced 7 is evident within and below the lower loop of the 9 in the date, and with a loupe and good lighting one can also discern the "ears" of the 7 on either side of the upper loop. Overton-102 is one of two varieties that comprise this important *Guide Book* overdate. This coin is notably prooflike in the fields. Vivid flashes of blue, violet, olive, and orange-gold dazzle the viewer when tilted beneath a light. The strike is sharp, and the CAC green label attests to the outstanding quality for the grade. NGC ID# 24FT, PCGS# 39809 Base PCGS# 6155 [247020 STD](#)

**1829 Small Letters Half Dollar, AU58
Challenging O-106 Die Variety**



- 3792** 1829 Small Letters, O-106, Low R.5, AU58 PCGS. An ever-present die crack runs from star 10 down through the lowest curls to the 2 in the date. A tine extends left off the apex of the shield, and the left base of A(MERICA) is repunched. This AU58 representative just misses out on making the Condition Census for the O-106 variety. Violet, crimson, and golden toning dominate smooth surfaces. Strongly struck and virtually devoid of friction. Only the branch stem and C in the denomination are soft, as always. NGC ID# 24FS, PCGS# 39785 Base PCGS# 6154 [171006 STD](#)

**1830 Small 0 Half Dollar, MS65
O-101, Vividly Toned on Both Sides**



- 3793** 1830 Small 0, O-101, R.1, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Friend. A plentiful Small 0 variety, although conditionally scarce in MS65. Only one coin — the Eliasberg MS66 piece — is ranked finer on Stephen Herrman's Condition Census. The Dale Friend coin displays vivid ocean-blue and mint-gold margins, surrounding lavender and peach-orange interiors, with beaming mint luster throughout. Strike sharpness is impeccable, adding to the incredible visual appeal. As a date, the 1830 Capped Bust half dollar is ideal for type and date collectors. A *Guide Book* set will require both a Small 0 and a Large 0 coin. Of the two, the Small 0 type is more plentiful. Population (all varieties included): 27 in 65 (5 in 65+), 7 finer (12/19).
From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV.
NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39810 Base PCGS# 6156 [63013 OP](#)

**1830 O-103 Half Dollar, MS65
Ex: Eric P. Newman, "Colonel" Green**



- 3794** 1830 Small 0, O-103, R.1, MS65 PCGS. Ex: "Col." Green-Newman-Link. The first A in AMERICA is noticeably repunched, as is the 5 in 50 C. The present satiny Gem exhibits almond-gold and silver-gray fields and devices. The borders are cobalt-blue. Abrasions are absent aside from hair-thin field lines in front of the nose and near star 1. A Condition Census example of 1830 O-103, ranked fourth in Stephen Herrman's register.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33637; San Francisco Signature (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 10354. NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39812 Base PCGS# 6156 [251019 STD](#)

- 3795** 1830 Small 0, O-111, R.2, MS63 PCGS. Although just outside of the Condition Census for the die marriage, the present Overton-111 half dollar is a refreshingly unabraded piece that boasts ample luster and attractive golden-brown, silver-gray, and lime-green toning. The high points of the curls and left (facing) wing show minor incompleteness. NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39822 Base PCGS# 6156 [175082 NOIMAGE](#)

**1830 O-119 Half Dollar, MS64
Lustrous and Lightly Toned**



- 3796** 1830 Medium 0, O-119, R.1, MS64 PCGS. The pick-up point for O-119 is a die lump on the right leg of the R in LIBERTY. We call O-119 a Medium 0 while PCGS considers this coin to have a Small 0; the significance is minimal. This lot is a candidate for the Overton-119 Condition Census. A thoroughly lustrous and well struck Choice Capped Bust half dollar type coin. A lens reveals only incidental evidence of abrasion. The fields and motifs are practically brilliant, while the borders display golden-brown patina. NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39830 Base PCGS# 6157 [146013 STD](#)

1830 Capped Bust Half, O-122, MS65

Ex: 'Col.' Green, Eric P. Newman



3797 1830 Large 0, O-122, R.1, MS65 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Iridescent toning and scintillating luster are the touchstones to this Gem. Bluish-gray and golden-brown patina paints each side. This eye-appealing Large 0 representative resides near the top of the Condition Census.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33647; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 3441. NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39833 Base PCGS# 6157 [1331 STD](#)

3798 1831 O-114, R.3, MS63 NGC. A die line from a leaf pair to the branch is Glenn Peterson's pick-up point for Overton-114. Potent cartwheel luster illuminates this lightly abraded Select Bust half. The borders exhibit a hint of rose toning. The stars and claws lack a full impression, but the major devices are generally sharp. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. NGC ID# 24FV, PCGS# 39851 Base PCGS# 6159

1832 Small Letters Half Dollar, MS64

O-103, Satiny Mint Luster



3799 1832 Small Letters, O-103, R.1, MS64 NGC. The upright of the 5 in the denomination is repunched on this variety. The present coin displays satiny mint luster and light rose-gold toning, with russet hues visible around the borders. Strike sharpness is bold and even throughout. Most varieties of the 1832 half dollar fall into the Small Letters subtype, a *Guide Book* variety. NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39860 Base PCGS# 6160 [1250 STD](#)

1832 Half Dollar, MS64+

O-103, Small Letters



3800 1832 Small Letters, O-103, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. A plentiful variety, suitable for representing the Small Letters Reverse subtype. As a date, the 1832 Capped Bust half is occasionally seen in MS64, although such coins are rare with a Plus designation. Higher-grade pieces are equally rare. This example displays bold central definition and is only slightly weak on the peripheral stars. Dusky olive-russet, gold, and lilac-gray toning blankets each side, showing no mentionable abrasions. NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39860 Base PCGS# 6160 [251023 STD](#)

3801 1832 Small Letters, O-111, R.1, MS63 PCGS. CAC. A diagonal die line below the TY in LIBERTY is diagnostic for Overton-111. The present lot lurks just outside the Condition Census for the variety, which consists of multiple MS64 examples. Nonetheless, the coruscating and unblemished surfaces exhibit undeniable eye appeal. Peripherally patinated in navy-blue and russet-brown shades. For all 1832 Small Letters halves, CAC: 14 in 63, 28 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 9KXV, PCGS# 39869 Base PCGS# 6160

1832 Small Letters Half Dollar, MS64

Toned O-111 Example



3802 1832 Small Letters, O-111, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. A tiny die line beneath the TY in LIBERTY aids in identification of this plentiful Small Letters variety. The near-Gem example offered here is boldly struck and satiny, showing deep olive-green, gold, and russet toning around the borders. The centers have a light golden hue. Eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. NGC ID# 9KXV, PCGS# 39869 Base PCGS# 6160 [157035 STD](#)

3803 1832 Small Letters, O-121, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Close to O-121a, since the upper half of the 3 (in the date) is half-filled, and the about half of the reverse milling is absent (as struck from a worn die). This example makes it into the Condition Census for the marriage, which can be identified by a diagonal die line within the shield. A coruscating and unmarked Select half dollar with coruscating luster and medium cream-gray and wheat-gold toning. NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39881 Base PCGS# 6160 [175072 NOIMAGE](#)

**1832 Small Letters Half, MS64
Condition Census O-122**



- 3804** 1832 Small Letters, O-122, R.1, MS64 PCGS. A Condition Census example of O-122, principally identified by a "vertical line from right corner of shield," in the words of specialist Dr. Glenn Peterson. This lustrous chestnut-gold and pearl-gray near-Gem has dashes of gunmetal-blue toning on the portrait high points. Marks are limited to wispy abrasions beneath the right scroll end.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 3762; Donald E. Bently Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 4460, which realized \$2,999.78. NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39883 Base PCGS# 6160

**1833 O-101 Half Dollar, MS65+
Green Label Holder**



- 3805** 1833 O-101, R.1, MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Orange-gold, apple-green, and lilac-red endow this lustrous and unmarked Gem. The strike is bold except on the right-side stars. Likely not the finest hour of work by the die engraver, given that the 8 in the date is entered high, as is the N in UNITED, the E in STATES and the 5 in 50 C.
Ex: Richard Genaitis Collection (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 6613; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 4447. NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 39887 Base PCGS# 6163 [157021 STD](#)

**1833 O-102' Half Dollar, MS64
The Early Die State**



- 3806** 1833 O-102', R.2, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. A short die line connects the dentils to the 0 in 50 C. on this early state of O-102. The present coin is boldly struck and vibrantly lustrous, yielding warm amber-gold toning overall. Only some faint contact on Liberty's cheek prevents Gem classification for this pleasing Capped Bust type coin. NGC ID# 2CN4, PCGS# 39888 Base PCGS# 6163

**1834 O-101 Half Dollar, MS64+
Large Date, Large Letters**



- 3807** 1834 Large Date, Large Letters, O-101, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The Large Date, Large Letters Guide Book variety is limited to only the first three of the 22 1834 Overton die marriages. O-101 is the most distinctive, since the 5 in 50 C has a strongly recut upright, but all three die pairings are readily collectible. For the O-101, near-Gems are rare, and rank just outside the Stephen J. Herrman Spring 2019 census. This well-preserved example displays forest-green and fire-red freckles that overlie smooth stone-gray surfaces. The strike is bold except on the joint of the left (facing) wing. NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39905 Base PCGS# 6164 [134014 STD](#)

**1835 O-103 Half Dollar, MS65
Among the Finest Known**



- 3808** 1835 O-103, R.2, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Link. This piece ranks among the finest known 1835 O-103 half dollars. Stephen Herrman's Spring 2019 revision of his auction report for the early half dollars shows that no finer examples have appeared in auction, and that MS65 graded coins appear less than once per year, on average. This example exhibits a delightful blend of pale blue and light rose toning on the obverse with faint gold toning on the brilliant reverse. This is the only 1835 O-103 half dollar that PCGS has graded MS65 with no finer pieces. Population for all 1835 varieties: 9 in 65, 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24FZ, PCGS# 39929 Base PCGS# 6168

**1835 Capped Bust Half, MS64+
Attractive O-106 Example**



- 3809** 1835 O-106, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. Ex: Link. The upright of the 5 in the date is recut and there is a small line on the left side of the eagle's neck, identifying the O-106 variety. This Plus-graded Choice example exhibits well-detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces, under shades of steel-blue and lavender-gray toning. Population (for the variety): 1 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24FZ, PCGS# 39932 Base PCGS# 6168 [157037 STD](#)

- 3810 1835 O-110, R.2, MS63 PCGS.** Autumn-brown, forest-green, and gunmetal-gray toning embraces carefully preserved and satiny surfaces. A pleasing example of Overton-110, which is plentiful in VF but very rare in the present quality. The Herrman Spring 2019 Condition Census extends from MS64 to MS63. The present coin is fourth on that roster.
Ex: Baltimore Sale (Stack's-Bowers, 11/2015), lot 22235, which realized \$1,645. NGC ID# 4EKE, PCGS# 39936 Base PCGS# 6168

**1836 O-101a Half Dollar, MS65
Lettered Edge, Late Die State
Tied Finest of the Variety**



- 3811 1836 Lettered Edge, O-101a, R.1, MS65 PCGS.** *Ex: Friend.* A die crack curves from the edge through the left (facing) wingtip, then crosses the top pair of olive leaves and travels to the eagle's leg. The uppermost points of star 6 are recut, as is the left upright of N in UNITED to confirm the O-101a variety. A sprinkling of golden-gray toning accompanies orange-gold and blue accents over lustrous, pearlescent Gem surfaces. A sharp strike weakens slightly at the left shield corner. This coin is tied at the top of the Condition Census for the die pair.
From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39938 Base PCGS# 6169 63014 STD

**1836 Capped Bust Half Dollar, MS64
Lettered Edge, O-112, 'Bar Dot' Variety**



- 3812 1836 Lettered Edge, O-112, R.1, MS64 PCGS.** *Ex: Link.* A short horizontal bar with a dot at the end protrudes from the outer right edge of the loop of the 6 in the date. The reverse shows the two lower arrowheads joined by a die line. Peripheral design elements drawn to the rims frame well-struck centers. This near-Gem final-year type coin displays pale golden toning over lustrous, still-brilliant surfaces. Tied for second place on the Condition Census for the O-112 die marriage. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39959 Base PCGS# 6169 157029 STD

**1836 O-113a Half Dollar, MS64
Lettered Edge, Ex: Eliasberg**



- 3813 1836 Lettered Edge, O-113a, R.3, MS64 PCGS.** *Ex: Eliasberg.* Described in the Eliasberg catalog as "high condition census," this O-113a half dollar is indeed among the finer-known O-113a representatives. Stephen Herrman's Condition Census lists an MS65 NGC coin and an MS64 PCGS coin as the two finest pieces known. The Eliasberg coin ties for second place. Vibrant luster complements boldly struck design elements and clean surfaces. Light golden interiors cede to sea-green, lilac, and russet border hues.
Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1905. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 403156 Base PCGS# 6169

REEDDED EDGE HALF DOLLARS

**1836 Reeded Edge Half, AU58
GR-1, Only Dies for the Date**



- 3814 1836 Reeded Edge, GR-1, R.2, AU58 PCGS.** From a low mintage of 1,200 pieces, the 1836 Reeded Edge half dollars were the first coins of this denomination struck on the steam powered coin press. The denomination was rendered as 50 CENTS on the new design. This attractive near-Mint specimen exhibits just the slightest trace of friction on the sharply detailed design elements and the lightly abraded surfaces are still lustrous, under vivid shades of magenta and greenish-gold toning. Population: 32 in 58, 29 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2U28, PCGS# 531046 Base PCGS# 6175

**1837 GR-13 Half Dollar, MS64+
Lustrous, Choice Surfaces, CAC**



- 3815 1837 GR-13, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Friend. Struck from an advanced state of the dies, used solely to strike the GR-13 variety, although identified incorrectly on the PCGS holder as GR-9. A diagnostic die crack angles from the edge beneath star 1 across the drapery, while a distinct die line extends from the curl above L in LIBERTY. A die lump is visible inside the recess of the top-most olive leaf. This high-end, near-Gem example radiates mint luster from colorfully toned, fine-grained surfaces, with shades of steel-blue, violet, and reddish-orange decorating both sides. The sharp strike weakens slightly at the upper cap and adjacent stars. Plus-graded by PCGS and CAC-endorsed. The Autumn 2019 revision of Steve Herrman's GR-13 Condition Census lacks an example certified above MS64 (11/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. PCGS# 531059 Base PCGS# 6176 [63011 STD](#)

- 3816 1839 Large Letters, GR-7, R.1, MS62 PCGS.** This attractive final-year Bust half dollar is brilliant aside from narrow arcs of forest-green and russet toning along the upper obverse margin. As always for GR-7, the borders display occasional minor inexactness of impression. Lightly abraded overall, though we note a horizontal line on the cheekbone. NGC ID# 24G6, PCGS# 531104 Base PCGS# 6179 [134015 NOIMAGE](#)

- 3817 1839-O GR-1, R.1, XF40 PCGS.** A very late die state example with advanced cracks and breaks throughout both peripheries. The 1839-O is the sole collectible New Orleans Bust half dollar issue, and examples are in demand from Southern type set collectors. Medium ocean-blue and chestnut-brown bathes this moderately circulated example. Marks are relatively few across the muted surfaces. NGC ID# 24G7, PCGS# 531106 Base PCGS# 6181

- 3818 1839-O GR-1, R.1, XF40 PCGS.** A prominent die crack curves through the date on the obverse, and another curves through ERIC on the reverse. This piece has light to medium gray toning with delicate blue overtones and a few lines of darker gray toning on the obverse.

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2016), lot 4081, which realized \$1,527.50. NGC ID# 24G7, PCGS# 531106 Base PCGS# 6181 [163039 NOIMAGE](#)

- 3819 1839-O GR-1, R.1, AU50 PCGS.** 30th Anniversary Green Label Holder. The mintmark is repunched south, as usually seen on the sole collectible New Orleans Bust issue. The borders exhibit lengthy cracks, though they are less advanced than is customary for GR-1. The borders display golden-brown and forest-green freckles, though open areas are pearl-gray. NGC ID# 24G7, PCGS# 531106 Base PCGS# 6181 [25015 NOIMAGE](#)

- 3820 1839-O GR-1, R.1, AU50 NGC.** The mintmark is repunched on this variety, and a heavy die crack extends through the date and the entire obverse circumference. The reverse has extensive peripheral cracks from a shattered die. This 1839-O Capped Bust half is well-detailed with original olive-gold and gray surfaces. Traces of luster remain in the most protected regions. NGC ID# 24G7, PCGS# 531106 Base PCGS# 6181 [120031 NOIMAGE](#)

**1839-O GR-1 Half Dollar, AU55
First Collectible New Orleans Issue**



- 3821 1839-O GR-1, R.1, AU55 PCGS.** Following on the heels of the extremely rare 1838-O half dollar, the 1839-O is the first collectible half dollar issue from the Louisiana Mint. This Choice AU example has rich gold toning over nearly full luster with excellent aesthetic appeal. NGC ID# 24G7, PCGS# 531106 Base PCGS# 6181 [1415 STD](#)

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

**1839 No Drapery Seated Half, AU53
WB-101, One-Year Type**



- 3822 1839 No Drapery, WB-101, Die Pair 4, R.4, AU53 PCGS.** A one-year type, the inaugural Seated Liberty half dollar design shows Liberty's figure without drapery at her right (facing) elbow. This No Drapery issue is rare in Mint State and elusive at the AU level. The present example displays bright silver surfaces with daubs of cobalt-blue and amber toning around the borders. Wear is light, and only mild surface abrasions are seen. PCGS# 801667 Base PCGS# 6230

- 3823 27-Piece Set of S.S. Republic Shipwreck Effect Half Dollars.** The coins are separately housed in NGC holders without a grade. The certificate of authenticity for each coin is included, along with information about the number of halves of each issue that were recovered from the 1865 shipwreck. Many of those numbers are very small. The set begins with an 1838 Bust half, continues with each New Orleans Seated half dollar date, 1840 through 1861, and ends with four Civil War Philadelphia dates. The coins are slate-gray and exhibit varying degrees of granularity from long-term exposure to seawater. The set consists of **1838 Bust Half; 1840-O; 1841-O; 1842-O Medium Date; 1843-O; 1844-O; 1845-O; 1846-O Medium Date; 1847-O; 1848-O; 1849-O; 1850-O; 1851-O; 1852-O; 1853-O Arrows & Rays; 1854-O Arrows; 1855-O Arrows; 1856-O; 1857-O; 1858-O; 1859-O; 1860-O; 1861-O; 1862; 1863; 1864; 1865.** (Total: 27 coins)

- 3824 1842-O Small Date, Small Letters, WB-101, Die Pair 2, R.5, VF35 PCGS. CAC.** The Small Date, Small Letters 1842-O half dollar is rare relative to its Large Date, Large Letters counterpart. PCGS has certified only two Mint State examples, and the variety is desirable in any grade. This Choice VF representative displays medium to deep mauve, cobalt-blue, and olive-green toning. Six letters in LIBERTY are sharp. The E is only slightly faint. A tick on Liberty's reclining arm provides the sole mentionable contact. For all Small Date varieties, Population: 9 in 35, 27 finer (11/19).

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. PCGS# 801049 Base PCGS# 6238 [192034 NOIMAGE](#)

3825 1849 WB-101, Die Pair 14, R.4, MS63 PCGS. Ocean-blue and plum-mauve toning enriches the borders of this nicely struck and prooflike Select half dollar. The fields exhibit moderate contact. Peripheral die cracks on each side and a distinctive, triangular area of raised metal beneath the eagle's right (facing) wing confirm the Bill Bugert die variety. Population (all varieties combined): 12 in 63, 31 finer (11/19). PCGS# 801786 Base PCGS# 6262 [1448 NOIMAGE](#)

3826 1853 Arrows and Rays, Doubled Die Reverse, FS-802, MS62 NGC. CAC. Die doubling is most apparent on HALF DOL. As of (11/19), NGC has certified only four examples as FS-802, with the present piece as the finest by three grades. PCGS has certified nine pieces as FS-802, none in Mint State. A lustrous and nicely struck single-year type coin with light to medium silver-gray and straw-gold toning. No marks are noticeable. PCGS# 413718 Base PCGS# 6275 [129003 NOIMAGE](#)

3827 1854 Arrows, WB-101, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. An impressive near-Gem example of the Arrows half dollar coinage from the mid-1850s, in this case representing the first of the two-year design subtype. This piece has frosty silver luster beneath splashes of gold toning. Population: 37 in 64 (1 in 64+), 14 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 6 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24JL, PCGS# 572087 Base PCGS# 6279 [18057 NOIMAGE](#)

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

1861 Scott Restrike, Choice AU Popular Confederate Die Striking



3828 1861 Scott Restrike AU55 PCGS. Breen-8002, Bertram-B861-267. In 1879, J.W. Scott obtained the reverse die for the Confederate half dollar from coin dealer Ebenezer Locke Mason, Jr. Scott then located 500 1861-dated Seated halves, machined off the reverses, and restruck them with the Confederate reverse die. Because of this restriking on an already struck coin, all known examples show softness on the obverse devices. This flattening of the devices is a sacrifice that had to be made in order to bring up the reverse details. This is a dusky charcoal-gray representative with pleasing reverse sharpness and only a hint of granularity. Listed on page 429 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2869; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2010), lot 2124, which realized \$8,050. NGC ID# 2C4R, PCGS# 340402 [119001 STD](#)

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

3829 1866-S No Motto, WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.5, XF40 PCGS. Despite the vast geographical distance between San Francisco and Philadelphia, where the dies were made, Motto dies apparently reached the California coining facility early in the year. Only 60,000 of 1,054,000 1866-S half dollars struck lacked IN GOD WE TRUST on the upper reverse field. Their numismatic significance went unrecognized for decades, and most survivors are well worn. This lavender-brown and wheat-gold example is sharp and displays hints of luster. Smooth save for minor rim bumps at 5 o'clock on the obverse and 3 o'clock and 4:30 on the reverse. Population: 25 in 40, 35 finer (11/19).

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 5V4T, PCGS# 572170 Base PCGS# 6315 [192035 NOIMAGE](#)

1867-S/S Half Dollar, MS65 WB-103, A Rarity in This Grade



3830 1867-S/S WB-103, Die Pair 4, R.3, MS65 PCGS. Repunching on the mintmark is faint due to the die state of this piece, which shows metal flowlines in the fields. The clash marks described by Bill Bugert are not yet visible on the obverse, although the reverse shows clashing within the shield, in the usual place. This golden-toned Gem has freckles of russet around the borders, and the strike is strong for the variety, save for weakness on the upper obverse stars. As a date, the 1867-S half dollar is scarce in any Mint State grade, and it is a major rarity at the Gem level. Only one finer coin is reported, an MS66 PCGS example. Population: 1 in 65, 1 finer (11/19). PCGS# 572181 Base PCGS# 6322 [1513 QP](#)

1870-CC Seated Half Dollar, Fine 12 Well-Defined Key-Date Example



3831 1870-CC WB-101, Die Pair 4, R.6, Fine 12 PCGS. The reverse die is transitional in its later die state with 1871-CC and 1872-CC halves, here in its initial use in an early die state. Light silver-gray surfaces show traces of deep build-up around some of the raised devices, with lightly abraded fields tempered by moderate wear. LT of LIBERTY remain visible on the obverse shield. A faint pinscratch between stars 1 and 2 curls toward the rock. The coin is well-defined for the Fine 12 grade and shows substantial feather detail on each wing. Population (all varieties): 14 in 12, 93 finer (11/19). PCGS# 800654 Base PCGS# 6328 [83001 STD](#)

3832 1874 Large Arrows, WB-102, MS64 PCGS. A frosty Choice Mint State example with light gold toning at the centers in a peripheral frame of deep gold, blue, and magenta toning on both sides. Sharply defined and attractive. PCGS has certified only 23 finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 24LA, PCGS# 572219 Base PCGS# 6346 [247030 NOIMAGE](#)

3833 1877-CC Type Two Reverse, Medium CC, WB-103, Die Pair 15, R.2, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Light to medium golden-brown patina enriches the borders of this lustrous, well struck, and minimally marked half dollar. Numerous peripheral die cracks provide further numismatic interest. Exceptional for the grade, and worthy of an advanced Carson City type set. CAC: 9 in 63, 23 finer (11/19). PCGS# 800751 Base PCGS# 6356 [86001 NOIMAGE](#)

1878-CC Half Dollar, Brilliant AU58 Key Carson City Date



3834 1878-CC WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.4, AU58 PCGS. The 1878-CC half is even rarer than its mintage of 62,000 pieces would indicate. Apparently the entire mintage was dropped into circulation. The result is most of the survivors are well worn, and AU examples are almost impossible to locate. PCGS has only certified two other pieces in AU58, and 14 are finer (11/19). This splendidly preserved example is brilliant throughout. Portions of mint luster can be made out around the devices, and the strike details are uniformly strong throughout. A couple of marks on the face of Liberty and light chatter in the left obverse field are the only mentionable surface flaws.
Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7170. NGC ID# 24KP, PCGS# 572257 Base PCGS# 6359 [216015 STD](#)

1884 WB-102 Half Dollar, MS65 Repunched 4



3835 1884 Repunched Date, WB-102, MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 4 is recut slightly north on all circulation-strike 1884 half dollars, while the 1 is repunched on proofs. This lovely Gem Mint State example has pleasing gold and light blue toning over satiny silver luster. Population: 18 in 65, 32 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 14 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24KX, PCGS# 572269 Base PCGS# 6366 [254014 STD](#)

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

3836 1859 PR63 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Although light hairlines are noted in the fields on each side, and the centers are bright silver with contrast, this is a wonderfully attractive Select proof with intense gold and blue-toned peripheries. Population: 14 in 63 (1 in 63+) Cameo, 16 finer. CAC: 5 in 63, 6 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 27TJ, PCGS# 86413 [230065 NOIMAGE](#)

1865 Seated Half, PR66+ Cameo Vivid Toning and Bold Contrast



3837 1865 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. WB-101. Despite the moderate color, this 1865 Seated half displays perceptible field-device contrast along with essentially pristine preservation and excellent eye appeal. Only 500 proofs were struck of this issue during the last year of the Civil War, and today this PR66+ is among a handful of highly graded coins at the PCGS Cameo level. A strong light reveals pastel hues of slate, ice-blue and cobalt-blue, and deeper magenta tones on the reverse. A couple of thin marks in the obverse field near star 7 and some minuscule dark flecks that appear under magnification are undistracting. A great-looking type coin. Population: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 1 finer (11/19).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 2/2014), lot 5143. NGC ID# 27TS, PCGS# 86419 [1503 QP](#)

3838 1870 PR65 NGC. A magnificent white-on-black Gem The darkly reflective fields are devoid of blemish, and the motifs are radiant with frost. The strike shows slight blending on the eagle's fletchings and dexter claw. Certified in a former generation holder. Census: 15 in 65 (1 in 65+), 10 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 27U5, PCGS# 6428

3839 1880 PR65 NGC. A pleasing Gem proof, this piece has dappled blue and lilac toning over its mirrored fields with light field-to-device contrast evident on both sides. The strike is a trifle blunt at the top of the left (facing) wing. Census: 43 in 65 (1 in 65+), 37 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27UF, PCGS# 6441 [1097 NOIMAGE](#)

**1880 Half Dollar, PR66
Attractively Toned**



- 3840 1880 PR66 NGC. CAC. WB-102.** Subtle cameo contrast is apparent on this piece, although the deep toning on each side prevents a Cameo designation from NGC. The strike is sharp, and the fields are deeply reflective beneath peripheral ocean-blue and violet toning. Warmer orange-gold hues adorn the interiors. Census: 27 in 66 (2 in 66★), 10 finer; 14 in 66 (2 in 66★) Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 12 in 66, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27UF, PCGS# 6441

**1883 Half Dollar, Toned PR66
Attractive Proof With CAC Endorsement**



- 3841 1883 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Old-time toning colors the mirrored fields of this Premium Gem proof with shades of peach-gold, russet, lilac, blue, and green. Both sides are sharp, and modest cameo contrast penetrates the patina. The CAC green label is a testament to the quality of this proof type coin. Higher-grade non-Cameos are rare. Population: 15 in 66 (3 in 66+), 4 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 2 finer (11/19).
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 27UJ, PCGS# 6444

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

**1892-O Barber Half Dollar, VG10
Rare Micro O Variety**



- 3842 1892-O Micro O, FS-501, VG10 PCGS.** An eminently collectible example of this elusive key issue, from the first year of the Barber design. Apparently, the engraver mistakenly used a small O punch intended for use on the quarter to impress the mintmark on this half dollar die. This well-worn VG10 example retains all major design elements complete in outline, with some interior detail still intact on the eagle's feathers. The legends, date, mintmark, and E PLURIBUS UNUM remain bold, but much of LIBERTY is effaced. Population: 4 in 10, 21 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24LH, PCGS# 391216 Base PCGS# 6463 **1254 STD**

- 3843 1894 MS66 NGC.** Richly toned in shades of turquoise, gray, and golden-brown, this impressive Premium Gem displays needle-sharp definition on all design elements, with satiny mint luster and well-preserved surfaces under the patina. From a mintage of 1.1 million pieces. Census: 7 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 4385; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2017), lot 4367. NGC ID# 24LN, PCGS# 6468

- 3844 1896-O XF40 PCGS. CAC.** The 1896-O is one of the key issues to a set of Barber half dollars from a mintage of 924,000 coins. Just 15 other issues had lower mintages, but many of those others had higher survival rates. This pleasing example has natural pewter-gray surfaces with inconsequential handling marks that are consistent with the grade. CAC: 7 in 40, 16 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24LW, PCGS# 6475 **61011 NOIMAGE**

- 3845 1899-O MS61 Prooflike NGC.** A brilliant and lustrous example of this conditionally challenging New Orleans issue. The reverse is well preserved, and the obverse is lightly hairlined. The strike shows moderate blending near the right shield corner. As of (11/19), NGC has certified three 1899-O half dollars as Prooflike; one each in the MS61, MS62, and MS63 grades. A search of auction archives reveals no prior appearances of 1899-O halves certified as Prooflike. **60002 NOIMAGE**

- 3846 1900-S MS64 PCGS.** Lovely golden-brown, blue-green, and lavender-gray toning encompasses both sides. The lustrous surfaces appear pristine, though a mint-made flan flaw on the cheek behind the mouth determines the grade. The strike is sharp except on the right shield corner. Population: 23 in 64 (1 in 64+), 15 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 57PC, PCGS# 6488 **175077 NOIMAGE**

**1902-S Half Dollar, MS66+
A Top-Tier CAC Survivor
Ex: Queller, Gardner**



- 3847 1902-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The "wants of trade" necessitated an increased supply of silver subsidiary coins in 1902, but the majority of resources were still being directed toward the production of Morgan dollars. In his *Annual Report* of that year, Mint Director George E. Roberts wrote: "I beg ... that the provision of law which requires the coinage of 1,500,000 of silver dollars per month be repealed and that the balance of this bullion be held for subsidiary coinage." The San Francisco Mint struck 1.4 million Barber halves in 1902, and most ended up in circulation. This Premium Gem is in the top echelon of survivors among the few dozen Mint State examples graded. It offers well-defined devices with glistening mint frost beneath speckled russet and olive-gold toning. Unlike some Uncirculated survivors, this beautifully preserved example comes free of roller marks. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 4 finer (11/19).
Ex: Queller Family Collection of U.S. Half Dollars (Stack's, 10/2002), lot 774; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 6343; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 10/2015), lot 98748. NGC ID# 24MH, PCGS# 6494 **1366 STD**

- 3848 1906-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1906-S has a generous mintage and is common in typical circulated grades, but is surprisingly scarce in Fine and better grades. Near-Gems are desirable, particularly with pleasing surfaces and original light autumn-gold and lavender toning. Hints of sea-green adorn the borders. Population: 45 in 64 (2 in 64+), 22 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24MX, PCGS# 6507

- 3849 1907 MS65 PCGS.** An absolutely amazing Gem, this 1907 survives from a mintage of just under 2.6 million coins. Most contemporary collectors sought proofs, so Mint State pieces like this one survived in small numbers. This piece has brilliant, frosty mint luster and untuned silver surfaces. Population: 33 in 65 (2 in 65+), 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24MY, PCGS# 6508 [52032 NOIMAGE](#)

**1908-O Half Dollar, MS67
Notable Condition Rarity**



- 3850 1908-O MS67 NGC.** The penultimate New Orleans half dollar issue was struck in quantity (more than 5 million pieces) but is a clear condition rarity in Superb Gem. This MS67 example is well-defined for the issue and has generous luster lighting up predominantly blue-toned surfaces with hints of violet and olive. Census: 5 in 67, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24N6, PCGS# 6514

- 3851 1909-S MS64 PCGS.** Richly toned throughout in magenta and gold, this conditionally scarce issue features a sharp strike and frosty underling luster on both sides. Population: 20 in 64, 32 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24NA, PCGS# 6518 Base PCGS# 6518

**1911 Half Dollar, MS66
Reflective Fields, Sharp Devices**



- 3852 1911 MS66 NGC.** The 1911 Barber half is scarce in Gem condition and rare in MS66. No finer pieces are listed at PCGS, and only a few higher-grade coins are reported at NGC. This example is brilliant and boldly struck. The fields are semiprooflike, and neither side has bothersome abrasions. Census: 8 in 66 (1 in 66★), 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24ND, PCGS# 6521 [1090 STD](#)

**1915 Half Dollar, Luminous MS64
Impressive Eye Appeal**



- 3853 1915 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Hayes. Faint gold patina visits this well-struck and coruscating near-Gem. No marks are remotely worthy of mention, and the eye appeal is obvious upon first glance. The 1915 has the second-lowest mintage of the series at 138,000 coins, exceeding in production only the 1914. Examples are seldom seen this fine. Population: 30 in 64, 25 finer. CAC: 6 in 64, 10 finer (11/19). Ex: *Chicago Signature* (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 4134; *Central States Signature* (4/2016), lot 3611. NGC ID# 24NR, PCGS# 6532

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

- 3854 1896 PR66 Cameo NGC.** An attractively contrasted Premium Gem Cameo, showing sharp design definition and deep field mirroring. Each side displays a light tan-gold hue, and there are no distracting marks or other blemishes. Census: 15 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 15 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24NY, PCGS# 86543

**1898 Barber Half Dollar, PR68
Top-Grade Non-Cameo Registry Coin
Proof Set Toning, CAC Approval**



- 3855 1898 PR68 PCGS. CAC.** This is the single highest-grade non-Cameo proof half dollar of this date at PCGS, and it is the only non-Cameo 1898 proof half in this grade with CAC endorsement (10/19). The preservation lacks nothing, while deep old-time proof set toning graces each side. The obverse displays distinctive multicolor hues, while the reverse has uniform lilac-gray color. The eagle's right (facing) wing junction and talons exhibit the usual strike softness, although the obverse portrait and border stars are sharp. A Cameo designation may have been earned were it not for the depth of the toning. Population: 1 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (10/19).

Ex: *El Don Diego Luna Collection*. NGC ID# 24P2, PCGS# 6545

- 3856 1899 PR65 PCGS.** Collectors seeking vivid toning on their proof Barber half dollars will adore this Gem 1899 coin. Both sides display dramatic forest-green, sun-gold, and crimson toning, with sharp design elements and deep field reflectivity. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 20 in 65, 14 finer; 13 in 65 (2 in 65+) Cameo, 27 finer; 0 in 65 Deep Cameo, 15 finer (12/19).

From *The Joseph D. Osborne Collection*. NGC ID# 6C4V, PCGS# 6546 [115051 NOIMAGE](#)

1900 Half Dollar, PR66+ Cameo
Only 10 Finer at PCGS



- 3857 1900 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** This amazing Premium Gem Cameo proof half dollar has gorgeous gold, blue, and iridescent toning over its deeply mirrored fields that frame the fully struck and highly lustrous devices. Population: 21 in 66 (7 in 66+) Cameo, 10 finer. CAC: 11 in 66, 5 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24P4, PCGS# 86547

1904 Half Dollar, Originally Toned PR67



- 3858 1904 PR67 PCGS.** Cobalt-blue and violet borders surround amber-gold interiors on this Superb Gem 1904 proof Barber half dollar. The design elements are fully struck and satiny. A Cameo designation might have been achieved were it not for the rich patina. Superb Gem examples are genuinely rare for the 1904 proof. Population: 12 in 67 (2 in 67+), 1 finer; 4 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24P8, PCGS# 6551 **1508 STD**

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

1916 Half Dollar, MS66
Attractively Frosted Luster



- 3859 1916 MS66 NGC.** The first-year Philadelphia issue in the Walker series is popular with type collectors, although high-grade examples are elusive. This Premium Gem displays glistening mint luster and a sharp strike. The obverse has a golden tint overall, while the reverse is brilliant, and neither side shows distractions. Census: 63 in 66 (2 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 12 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566 **205001 STD**

1916-D Half Dollar, MS66+
Top-Pop Coin at CAC



- 3860 1916-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** A conditionally scarce 1916-D in this grade, and one of just three at PCGS with a Plus designation. Fewer than two dozen pieces in MS66 are CAC endorsed with none in higher grades, making the present coin especially important for the Registry collector. Strike sharpness is bold, and the brilliant, frosted surfaces are exceptionally well-preserved. Population: 77 in 66 (3 in 66+), 4 finer. CAC: 23 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24PM, PCGS# 6567 Base PCGS# 6567 **170047 STD**

- 3861 1916-S MS62 PCGS.** Frosty original luster adorns this Mint State 1916-S Walker, cast in dappled olive-russet toning on each side. Strike sharpness is outstanding, and the surfaces are apparently quite clean beneath the toning, despite the modest MS62 grade. NGC ID# 24PN, PCGS# 6568 **42021 NOIMAGE**

1916-S Half Dollar, MS64
Popular First-Year Branch Mint Issue



- 3862 1916-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Lustrous surfaces endow this near-Gem with frostlike luminance, with few distinguishable abrasions. CAC endorsement is easily earned, and eye appeal excels. This is a well-struck piece overall, although slightly weak on the eagle's trailing leg. A trace of golden warmth on each side adds to the visual merits. Higher-grade 1916-S Walkers are elusive. CAC endorsements in this and finer grades are scarce. CAC: 44 in 64, 35 finer (9/19). *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 24PN, PCGS# 6568

1916-S Half Dollar, MS65
Seldom Available Finer



- 3863 1916-S MS65 NGC.** The 1916-S is scarcer in high grade than its Philadelphia counterpart. This Gem example represents the finest that the issue is usually available, as finer pieces are genuinely rare. A dusting of golden toning complements the frosty surfaces and Gem-quality preservation. Eye appeal is pleasing. Census: 63 in 65 (2 in 65+), 16 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24PN, PCGS# 6568

3864 1917-D Reverse Mintmark MS64 PCGS. Reverse Mintmark coins are seldom encountered in grades finer than MS64. This near-Gem displays deep multicolor toning across both sides, complementing satin luster and pleasing preservation. Liberty's branch hand is well-defined, although the head detail is incomplete. PCGS has certified only 56 finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 24PS, PCGS# 6571 [90003 NOIMAGE](#)

3865 1917-D Reverse Mintmark MS64+ PCGS. Although more half dollars were minted in 1917 with the mintmark on the reverse, few were saved from circulation, hence, the conditional rarity of this piece. The 1917-D Reverse is also a strike rarity among early Walkers, but this piece is well-defined on each side. The surfaces are satiny and generally untoned in the centers with deep russet toning around the margins. 9 in 64+, 56 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24PS, PCGS# 6571 [52072 NOIMAGE](#)

3866 1917-D Reverse Mintmark MS64 PCGS. CAC. The mintmark was moved to the reverse partway through the year in 1917. This attractive Choice is sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of softness on the wreath hand and eagle's leg. The well-preserved surfaces are lustrous and lightly toned. PCGS has graded 56 numerically finer examples, CAC: 24 in 64, 9 finer (9/19). *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 24PS, PCGS# 6571

1917-S Half Dollar, MS64 Obverse Mintmark



3867 1917-S Obverse Mintmark MS64 PCGS. The 1917-S half dollar was initially struck with an obverse mintmark, but part way through production new dies were issued with the mintmark on the reverse. The Obverse Mintmark issue boasts by far the lower mintage (952,000 vs 5.55 million pieces), and is scarcer in high grade. This near-Gem example displays satiny luster with iridescent toning. Impressive strike sharpness characterizes Liberty's head as well as the central regions on each side.

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 6572

3868 1917-S Reverse Mintmark MS64 PCGS. Shimmering mint frost gives this piece a lovely, radiant appearance. The surfaces have a light golden cast, and an occasional dash of tan or lilac occurs on the obverse. Boldly struck with a few light marks that are consistent with the near-Gem grade. From a transitional year when the branch mintmarks were moved from the obverse to the reverse. PCGS has graded 65 numerically finer examples (9/19).

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 1460; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 1425.

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24PU, PCGS# 6573

3869 1918 MS64 PCGS. Frosty original mint luster illuminates profoundly sharp design elements on this near-Gem 1918 Walking Liberty half dollar. Russet and olive hues appear around portions of the peripheries, leaving the interiors with a warm golden glow. Eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6574

3870 1918 MS64 NGC. CAC. Despite a mintage of 6.6 million pieces, the 1918 Walking Liberty half dollar becomes scarce in grades above the MS64 level. This attractive Choice example displays well-preserved brilliant surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster throughout. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of softness on the eagle's leg.

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6574

1918-D Walking Liberty Half Dollar, MS64 Seldom Found in Higher Grades



3871 1918-D MS64 PCGS. This 1918-D Walking Liberty half dollar is sharply struck for the date, with just a little softness on Liberty's hand and the eagle's leg. The surfaces are brilliant, with bright mint luster on both sides. PCGS has seen only only 33 submissions in higher numeric grades (9/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 3725.

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24PW, PCGS# 6575

1918-D Half Dollar, MS64+ Light Golden Patina



3872 1918-D MS64+ PCGS. Denver half dollar production ramped up to 3.8 million coins in 1918. Examples are somewhat elusive but still generally collectible in MS64, while Gems are proven rarities. This MS64+ representative showcases light golden toning and clean surfaces with satiny mint luster. Central strike softness and incompleteness on Liberty's head are typical. PCGS reports 33 finer submissions (12/19). NGC ID# 24PW, PCGS# 6575 [230054 STD](#)

3873 1918-S MS64 PCGS. A pleasing Choice example of this popular early series issue, with just a trace of the usual softness on the wreath hand and eagle's leg. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces show highlights of lavender and pale gold toning. PCGS has graded 39 numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576

3874 1918-S MS64 PCGS. An attractive Choice specimen of this popular branch mint issue, with well-detailed design elements that show sharp definition on Liberty's head, but a touch of softness on the wreath hand. The well-preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded 39 numerically finer examples (9/19).

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576

**1918-S Half Dollar, MS64+
Scarce So Fine With CAC Approval**



3875 1918-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Available to a certain degree in MS64, the 1918-S Walking Liberty half dollar is rare any finer. This piece balances quality and affordability, earning a Plus designation at the near-Gem level and also boasting CAC endorsement. The usual strike weakness occurs in the centers, although this frosty Walker is otherwise well-struck. Golden toning graces each side, and two tiny ticks between the TY in LIBERTY are the only obvious abrasions. Population: 53 in 64+, 39 finer. CAC: 51 in 64, 7 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576 [42037 STD](#)

3876 1919 AU58 NGC. The 1919 Walking Liberty half dollar claims a small mintage of 962,000 pieces. This impressive near-Mint specimen shows just a trace of friction on the well-detailed design elements and the lightly abraded surfaces retain much of their original mint luster. NGC ID# 24PY, PCGS# 6577 [265003 NOIMAGE](#)

**1919 Walking Liberty Half, MS62
Low Mintage Better Date**



3877 1919 MS62 NGC. The 1919 has one of the lowest Philadelphia mintages of the series, ahead of only the 1921 and 1916. The latter issue was set aside due to its novel design, but the 1919 is very scarce in nice Mint State. This is an unmarked silver-gray representative with bold definition and original eye appeal. A depression is noted in the field below the ES in STATES. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. NGC ID# 24PY, PCGS# 6577 [120010 STD](#)

**1919 Half Dollar, MS64
Elusive in Better Grades**



3878 1919 MS64 PCGS. Light golden toning accents satiny mint luster on this Choice Mint State 1919 Walking Liberty half dollar. Strike sharpness is above average for the date, although Liberty's branch hand still shows minor softness. A couple of light grazes in the right obverse field are all that appear to prevent Gem classification. The 1919 Walker is seldom seen at the Gem level.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24PY, PCGS# 6577

3879 1920 MS65 PCGS. A frosty Gem, and an important rarity among the early Walking Liberty half dollars, exhibiting brilliant silver luster and delicate lavender toning on the obverse. This piece is sharply struck and quite pleasing. PCGS has only certified 23 finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 24R3, PCGS# 6580 [1053 NOIMAGE](#)

3880 1920 MS65 PCGS. This boldly struck and lustrous Gem features olive-gold and pearl-gray toning. Even the aid of a loupe is unable to locate consequential marks. Although the 1920 is common in circulated grades, and relatively available in MS62 through MS64, Gems are both scarce and desirable.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 1476. NGC ID# 24R3, PCGS# 6580 [58012 NOIMAGE](#)

3881 1920-S MS62 PCGS. This impressive MS62 Walking Liberty half dollar exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on the wreath hand and eagle's leg. The lightly marked surfaces are blanketed in shades of lavender-gray and golden-tan toning, with a streak of amber allot on the sun. NGC ID# 24R5, PCGS# 6582 [1455 NOIMAGE](#)

3882 1920-S MS62 PCGS. An important early San Francisco Mint Walking Liberty half dollar, this piece exhibits dappled gold toning on highly lustrous silver surfaces with scattered marks that limit the grade. Nicely struck with the thumb partially outlined. NGC ID# 24R5, PCGS# 6582 [175102 NOIMAGE](#)

**1920-S Walking Liberty Half, MS64+
Brilliant and Sharply Detailed**



3883 1920-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. This highly lustrous near-Gem will appeal to any Walking Liberty half dollar specialist. Both sides are fully brilliant with pristine, frosty surfaces. While slightly weak in the center of the obverse, the strike overall is sharper than usually encountered. PCGS has graded 62 numerically finer examples. CAC: 26 in 64, 22 finer (9/19).
Ex: Sacramento Signature (Heritage, 3/2011), lot 3722.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24R5, PCGS# 6582

**1921 Walking Liberty Half Dollar, MS64+
Elusive, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 3884 1921 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1921 Walking Liberty half dollar claims the second-lowest mintage of the series at 246,000 pieces, making the issue relatively scarce in today's market, especially in high grade. This Plus-graded Choice specimen exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of softness on Liberty's head and the eagle's leg, but definite separation between the thumb and fingers on the wreath hand. The well-preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster throughout, with a few subtle hints of lavender and pale gold toning. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. PCGS has graded 65 numerically finer examples (9/19).

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2016), lot 3901.

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24R6, PCGS# 6583

**1927-S Half Dollar, MS64
Challenging in High Grades**



- 3885 1927-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1927-S is a better date in Uncirculated grades, especially in Gem condition. This near-Gem is an accessible coin with good eye appeal. Struck from lapped dies, it shows extensive die polishing lines in the fields that produce a satiny appearance while slightly weakening the recessed elements of the design, such as the sun rays on the obverse. The centers show the usual strike softness, but abrasions are minimal. Light golden toning accents the borders.

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24RA, PCGS# 6587

**1927-S Half Dollar, MS64
Smooth and Lustrous**



- 3886 1927-S MS64 NGC.** San Francisco was the only facility to strike Walking Liberty halves between 1923 and 1928. The 1927-S mintage was generous, but most examples are well worn, since there were comparatively few West Coast collectors. This nicely struck near-Gem is impressively unabraded beneath a medium blanket of chestnut-brown toning. In a circa-2000 holder. NGC ID# 24RA, PCGS# 6587 [120008 STD](#)

**1928-S Half Dollar, MS63
Brilliant and Frosty**



- 3887 1928-S MS63 PCGS. CAC.** Fewer than 2 million Walking Liberty half dollars were struck in 1928 — all at the San Francisco Mint. The 1928-S is one of the most challenging Walker issues to locate in Uncirculated condition, and CAC-approved examples at this level are rarely offered. Brilliant surfaces exhibit frosty luster and minor grazes. Central strike softness is typical. NGC ID# 24RB, PCGS# 6588 [120037 STD](#)

**1928-S Half Dollar, MS64
Elusive in Finer Grades**



3888 1928-S MS64 PCGS. The fields of this satiny near-Gem are exceptionally well-preserved, and only a few faint marks on the high points of the devices prevent a finer grade. Typical of the 1928-S, this piece is weakly struck in the centers, but eye appeal remains pleasing. The right half of each side displays mottled golden toning, leaving the left half brilliant.

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24RB, PCGS# 6588

**1928-S Half Dollar, MS66
None Finer, Bold Strike**



3889 1928-S MS66 PCGS. The 1928-S is the last in a series of three consecutive S-mint issues where Western production constituted the entirety of Walking Liberty half dollar output for the year, preceded by the 1923-S and 1927-S. Only 1.9 million 1928-S half dollars were struck, and the average grade awarded by the leading certification companies falls between XF45 and AU50. This monumental Premium Gem ranks among the top 10 submissions at PCGS (11/19).

Practically every design element is sharply struck, the exception being Liberty's branch hand, which still shows clear thumb separation. Variegated toning is speckled around a brilliant center on the obverse. The reverse remains mostly bright and frosty with a touch of peripheral color. An impossible-to-upgrade example of this challenging issue. Population: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24RB, PCGS# 6588 [1042 QP](#)

3890 1929-D MS65 PCGS. Among post-1921 issues, only the 1938-D has a lower mintage than the 1929-D. But the 1929-D is much scarcer as a Gem than the 1938-D, which was saved in roll quantity. The present well-struck '29-D Walker exhibits vibrant cartwheel sheen and light peripheral obverse russet toning. Smooth save for contact on Liberty's face. NGC ID# 24RC, PCGS# 6589 [1473 NOIMAGE](#)

3891 1929-S MS65+ PCGS. Light butter-gold toning accompanies this lustrous and uncommonly well preserved Gem. The reverse field exhibits die polishing lines, and the obverse has a mattelike appearance, all as made. The strike is fairly sharp aside from the usual incompleteness on the branch hand and the eagle's trailing leg feathers. PCGS has certified just ten pieces as MS65+ (11/19). *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 4264, which realized \$3,113.75.* NGC ID# 24RD, PCGS# 6590 [178002 NOIMAGE](#)

**1933-S Half Dollar, MS65+
Brilliant and Lustrous**



3892 1933-S MS65+ NGC. The 1933-S is the only regular issue half dollar bearing the date, marking the end of several years of intermittent half dollar coinage. This Gem is boldly defined with a full thumb at the center of the obverse. Both sides are brilliant and highly lustrous with untuned silver surfaces and exceptional eye appeal. NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591 [227016 STD](#)

**1933-S Walking Liberty Half, MS66+
Rare Any Finer**



3893 1933-S MS66+ PCGS. The 1933-S Walking Liberty half dollar claims a smallish mintage of 1.7 million pieces, making the issue scarce in MS66 condition and rare in finer grades. This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the impeccably preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Eye appeal is terrific. PCGS has graded 18 numerically finer examples (10/19). NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591 [39009 STD](#)

3894 1935-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Faint blue and light reddish-gold toning grace the frosty and highly lustrous silver surfaces of this impressive Gem half dollar with dappled deep gold on each side. The strike is typical for the issue, with weakness at the central obverse affecting the thumb. NGC ID# 24RL, PCGS# 6597 [230019 NOIMAGE](#)

3895 1937 MS67+ NGC. More than 9.5 million pieces were struck, making the 1937 eminently available in high grades through the Premium Gem level. It only becomes scarce in high-end Superb Gem grades, such as this dazzling MS67+. A hint of golden, translucent toning is a testament to surface originality, but for all purposes the coin is brilliant and supremely lustrous. NGC has seen just three numerically finer coins. Census: 92 in 67 (9 in 67+, 3 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 256A, PCGS# 6601 [230030 NOIMAGE](#)

3896 1938-D MS66 PCGS. An amazing Premium Gem, this key 1938-D Walking Liberty half dollar survives from a low mintage of 491,600 coins. Both sides are exquisite with brilliant silver surfaces, frosty mint luster, and no evidence of toning. PCGS has certified just 59 numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605 [1066 NOIMAGE](#)

3897 1938-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. An exceptional Premium Gem, this piece has earned the PCGS Plus-designation for its high quality within the MS66 grade level, and it has also earned the CAC endorsement. The frosty silver surfaces are highly lustrous with splashes of light gold toning. Just 19 finer examples are CAC approved (12/19). NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605 [175071 NOIMAGE](#)

3898 1938-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The important low-mintage issue in the late date series of Walking Liberty half dollars. The limited production of 491,600 coins was the third lowest in the series behind the 1921 and 1921-D half dollars. This Premium Gem exhibits brilliant, untuned silver surfaces with frosty mint luster. PCGS has certified only 59 finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605 [175088 NOIMAGE](#)

1938-D Walking Liberty Half, MS67 Brilliant, Among the Finest Known



3899 1938-D MS67 PCGS. The 1938-D has key-date status among the later-series Walkers, and it is genuinely scarce in MS67. No higher-grade coins are reported (11/19). This piece displays frosty, untuned mint luster and exceptionally clean surfaces. Liberty's branch hand is slightly soft, but the head detail is sharp. Population: 59 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605 [1048 STD](#)

3900 20-Piece 1941 to 1947-D Short Set of Walking Liberty Half Dollars MS66 PCGS. The coins are individually held and have matching grades. The set includes: 1941; 1941-D; 1941-S; 1942; 1942-D; 1942-S, Trumpet Tail S; 1943; 1943-D; 1943-S, FS-101, Trumpet Tail S; 1944; 1944-D; 1944-S, Large S; 1945; 1945-D; 1945-S, Knob S; 1946; 1946-D; 1946-S, Knob S; 1947; 1947-D. (Total: 20 coins) NGC ID# 24S3, PCGS# 6611

3901 1941-D/D RPM, FS-501, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Among 1941-D half dollars that NGC or PCGS has certified as FS-501, the present lot is the single highest graded, above nine pieces certified as MS66 by PCGS and three coins graded MS66 by NGC (11/19). The mintmark is boldly repunched northwest. This brilliant and lustrous example is nicely struck and shows only wispy contact on the right obverse field.

Ex: West Coast Auction (Kagin's, 9/2017), lot 1153, which realized \$1,292.50. NGC ID# 24S4, PCGS# 145786 Base PCGS# 6612

3902 1942 MS67+ PCGS. A beautifully preserved, high-end Superb Gem with deep, original album toning. Vivid russet-gold, orange, and crimson hues frame an iridescent silver interior on the obverse, while the reverse is similarly toned but with distinct plum and lavender hues intertwined. Liberty's branch hand is a trifle soft, but this coin is overall visually exceptional. PCGS has seen only a half dozen higher-grade representatives (10/19). NGC ID# 24S6, PCGS# 6614 Base PCGS# 6614 [52017 NOIMAGE](#)

1942-S Walker, Frosty MS67 Top-Grade Condition Rarity



3903 1942-S MS67 NGC. A plentiful member of the Walking Liberty half dollar short set, the 1942-S is suddenly a condition rarity in MS67. NGC and PCGS combined report fewer than two dozen pieces this fine and none in higher grades (10/19). This example is frost-white and luminous, virtually devoid of contact marks in the problematic right obverse field. Liberty's branch hand is slightly soft, as is normal for the 1942-S. Census: 13 in 67, 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 24S8, PCGS# 6617 [39006 STD](#)

1943-S Walking Liberty Half, MS67 Frosty Original Mint Luster



3904 1943-S MS67 NGC. The faintest tinge of golden toning warms the frosted surfaces of this Superb Gem Walker, complementing a near-complete lack of abrasions. Liberty's branch hand shows trivial strike weakness, although the eye appeal does not suffer in the least. The 1943-S half dollar is scarce in this grade and unknown numerically finer. Census: 30 in 67 (1 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24SB, PCGS# 6620 [1440 STD](#)

3905 1944-S/S FS-501 MS62 PCGS. The mintmark is nicely repunched due north. FS-501 is surprisingly scarce in Uncirculated grades. NGC and PCGS have each graded only one Mint State example (11/19). This variety is sometimes confused with another important RPM for the issue, FS-502. This lustrous and brilliant example is smooth for the grade and shows the usual blending of impression on Liberty's branch hand. PCGS# 145797 Base PCGS# 6623

1945 Half Dollar, MS67+ Beautifully Toned, Tied for Finest Certified



3906 1945 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. This plentiful Philadelphia issue is occasionally seen as fine as MS67, but less than two dozen MS67s have earned a Plus designation from PCGS, and none are finer at either service (11/19). This top-grade Registry coin is boldly struck and luminous beneath a light. Delicate lilac hues cover the interiors, ceding to russet and olive-gold around the borders. Neither side displays mentionable abrasions. Population: 23 in 67+, 0 finer. CAC: 88 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYKU, PCGS# 6624 Base PCGS# 6624 [52040 STD](#)

3907 1945-S MS67★ NGC. Knob S. Sea-green, ruby-red, and orange-gold toning dominates the borders and is most prevalent on the reverse. The strike is above average for this wartime West Coast Walker. Although the 1945-S has a mintage of more than 10 million pieces, the issue is conditionally rare as a Superb Gem with attractive multicolor toning. NGC has certified only three coins as MS67★, and none have been certified as MS67+ or finer with or without a Star designation (11/19).

Ex: Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 1707, which realized \$2,185. NGC ID# 24SH, PCGS# 6626 [90004 NOIMAGE](#)

3908 1946 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, MS65 PCGS. CAC. The *Guide Book* lists only a single die variety of Walking Liberty halves, the FS-801 1946. It exhibits dramatic pivoted die doubling, strongest on the wing tips and E PLURIBUS UNUM. Lustrous and nicely struck with light gold toning and only a few delicate grazes on the right obverse field. NGC ID# 24SJ, PCGS# 145152 Base PCGS# 6632

1947-D Half Dollar, MS67+ Tied for Finest Certified Vividly Toned on Both Sides



3909 1947-D MS67+ PCGS. Although we auctioned an MS68★ NGC coin in the recent 2019 FUN Signature, that piece is no longer listed on the *Census*, likely having been crossed to PCGS during the interim. Today, the finest 1947-D Walking Liberty half dollars known are graded MS67+ (12/19). We have previously handled only one such coin in a PCGS holder, an example that appeared in the 2016 FUN Signature where it realized \$11,750. This piece every bit the equal of that piece in terms of technical preservation, although it is bathed in vivid multicolor toning, similar to the color that was presented by the former MS68★ NGC coin. This piece is well-struck and visually spectacular. A prime Registry coin. Population: 78 in 67 (11 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 5ESK, PCGS# 6631 [97005 QP](#)

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

1936 Half Dollar, PR65 Important CAC Coin



3910 1936 PR65 PCGS. CAC. A lovely, reflective first-year proof in Gem condition. This 1936 Walker displays sharp definition and light golden toning over well-mirrored surfaces. Eye appeal is pleasing, and the coin easily earns the CAC green label. Of the seven proof issues in the Walking Liberty half dollar series, the 1936 is the most elusive overall. NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

1936 Half Dollar, Toned PR67 Nearly Uncollectible Finer



3911 1936 PR67 PCGS. The 1936 is the scarcest proof Walker in the series, coming from a mintage of only 3,901 coins. This Superb Gem is among the finest pieces typically available to collectors — PCGS and NGC each list only a single higher-grade example. The present coin is fully struck and reflective, yielding light golden toning overall. Population: 62 in 67 (7 in 67+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636 [1054 STD](#)

3912 1937 PR67 PCGS. A fully struck, brilliant proof type coin in Superb Gem condition. Field mirroring is phenomenal, and the devices display soft, satiny mint luster. Proof 1937 Walkers are occasionally seen in this grade, but with only 16 finer pieces reported at PCGS (12/19), collector demand easily matches the supply. NGC ID# 5ESS, PCGS# 6637 [175084 NOIMAGE](#)

3913 1937 PR67 PCGS. This Superb Gem proof is entirely brilliant and untuned with impressive surfaces. The sharply defined devices show a trace of luster, although the contrast is subtle. PCGS has certified only 16 numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 5ESS, PCGS# 6637

**1938 Half Dollar, PR68
Stunning Superb Gem**



3914 1938 PR68 NGC. Light golden-brown toning adorns the rims, although the majority of this prominently mirrored Superb Gem is bereft of color. Nicely struck and immaculate with outstanding eye appeal. None have achieved a finer grade at either NGC or PCGS. Census: 56 in 68 (1 in 68+, 8 in 68★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27V6, PCGS# 6638

3915 1939 PR68 NGC. 1939 proof half dollars have two features overlooked by most collectors. IN GOD WE TRUST is lightly die doubled, and the designer's monogram was hand-engraved into the working reverse die, similar to the FS-901 1944-D. The proof issue becomes rare at the PR68 level, and this flawless, fully brilliant, and intricately struck specimen more than merits its lofty grade. Census: 101 in 68 (2 in 68+, 21 in 68★), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 5ESU, PCGS# 6639 [175006 NOIMAGE](#)

3916 1942 PR68 PCGS. Although not enough for a Cameo designation, this piece displays slight field-to-device contrast. Both sides of this Superb Gem are brilliant with a trace of champagne toning on the reverse. Population: 81 in 68 (5 in 68+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 282G, PCGS# 6642 [1069 NOIMAGE](#)

3917 1942 PR68 NGC. An immaculate stone-white Superb Gem that boasts mirrored fields and fully impressed motifs. The 1942 was the seventh and final proof issue of the series, and was struck in greater numbers than its predecessors. Yet specimens in the present quality are scarce. Census: 198 in 68 (4 in 68+, 17 in 68★), 8 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007)*, lot 3152; *Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009)*, lot 1725, which realized \$2,530. NGC ID# 282G, PCGS# 6642 [175007 NOIMAGE](#)

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

**1948 Franklin, MS67 Full Bell Lines
Top-Grade PCGS Registry Coin**



3918 1948 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. Frosty, original mint luster yields yellow-gold, mint-green, russet, and crimson toning across both sides of this Superb Gem Full Bell Lines coin, one of the finest 1948 Franklins certified at PCGS (11/19). Strike sharpness is impressive on this important Registry coin. Population: 20 in 67 (1 in 67+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24SR, PCGS# 86651 [1378 STD](#)

**1950-D Half Dollar, MS67 Full Bell Lines
First Appearance for a Coin in This Grade
Monumental Registry Opportunity**



3919 1950-D MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. This is the first auction appearance for any 1950-D half dollar in MS67 Full Bell Lines. It is one of two top-certified examples, both of which reside in PCGS holders. The other coin boasts a Plus designation, but this Registry candidate remains a monumental opportunity for advanced specialists in the Franklin half dollar series. The obverse appears pristine, while the reverse shows a single tick on the lower part of the bell. Both sides feature powder-blue, gold, and lavender patina centrally with deeper orange toning around the borders. Population: 2 in 67 (1 in 67+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24SX, PCGS# 86657 Base PCGS# 86657 [95001 QP](#)

3920 1951 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. An essentially pristine Superb Gem. The lustrous and undisturbed surfaces display blended golden-brown and powder-blue patina, with the deepest toning at the rims. Though the bell lines do not qualify as full, this example is otherwise unimprovable. Population: 6 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24SY, PCGS# 6658

3921 1954-S MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS. There are a great many 1954-S Franklin halves in MS66 Full Bell Lines, but just a fraction of those coins are Plus graded, and the Plus designation makes all the difference in the world for Registry collectors, where fractions of a point for some issues can change an entire sets rank in the Registry. Higher-grade Full Bell Lines coins are major rarities. This Plus-graded Premium Gem displays softly frosted ivory interiors with multicolor peripheral toning. Strike sharpness and surface preservation are outstanding. Population: 29 in 66+ Full Bell Lines, 7 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24TB, PCGS# 86669 [175069 NOIMAGE](#)

**1958-D Half Dollar, MS66+ Full Bell Lines
Attractively Toned**



- 3922** 1958-D MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS. The obverse of this sharply detailed Franklin half dollar has dappled gold toning over frosty luster. The reverse has amazing gold, violet, blue, green, and rose toning with extraordinary eye appeal. Population: 991 in 66 (82 in 66+) Full Bell Lines, 101 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 5HNM, PCGS# 86675

**1960-D Franklin, MS66+ FBL
Among the Finest Known**



- 3923** 1960-D MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. Lustrous, untoned surfaces add to the visual appeal of this well-struck example. The 1960-D Franklin half dollar is rare in Premium Gem condition with Full Bell Lines and a Plus designation. PCGS has certified only seven coins in the category, with one finer (12/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5009. NGC ID# 24TM, PCGS# 86679 [230073 STD](#)

**1961 Half Dollar, MS66 Full Bell Lines
CAC, None Are Finer at PCGS**



- 3924** 1961 MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. Many Registry collectors need this coin: a 1961 Franklin half in MS66 Full Bell Lines with CAC endorsement. This is among the finest 1961 Full Bell Lines halves at PCGS and CAC, and it is a rarity as such. Each side displays brilliant satin luster and impressively sharp strike definition. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 18 in 66 (4 in 66+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 24TN, PCGS# 86680 [30004 STD](#)

**1961 Franklin Half, MS66 Full Bell Lines
CAC-Approved Registry Candidate**



- 3925** 1961 MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. Brilliant, satiny mint luster shimmers over each side of this CAC-endorsed Premium Gem, complementing the Full Bell Lines sharpness and clean surfaces. Most Full Bell Lines examples of the 1961 Franklin half grade MS64 and sometimes MS65. In MS66, such coins are rare, and no Superb Gems are reported at PCGS. Population: 18 in 66 (4 in 66+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 24TN, PCGS# 86680 [30005 STD](#)

- 3926** 1961-D MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with Full Bell Lines definition on the reverse. The virtually pristine lustrous surfaces show highlights of lavender-gray and sea-green toning. Population: 34 in 66 (2 in 66+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 0 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 24TP, PCGS# 86681 [30003 NOIMAGE](#)

**1962 Franklin Half Dollar, MS66
Seldom Seen With Full Bell Lines**



- 3927** 1962 MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. This spectacular Premium Gem is one of the few survivors at this exalted level with the Full Bell Lines designation. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout and the impeccably preserved brilliant surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster. Population: 21 in 66 Full Bell Lines, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (12/19).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2015), lot 3354. NGC ID# 24TR, PCGS# 86682 [30002 STD](#)

**1963 Franklin, MS66 Full Bell Lines
Impressive Condition Rarity**



- 3928 1963 MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS.** The final-year issue from the Philadelphia Mint is challenging to acquire in Gem or better Full Bell Lines grades. Registry collectors in particular are presented with a difficult task if a top-grade coin is desired. The finest pieces certified with Full Bell Lines are Premium Gems, and there are just seven coins that meet this grade at PCGS (9/19). The present example is a must-have for any advanced PCGS Registry Set. Both sides are sharp and satiny, showing brilliant mint luster. Not a single mentionable abrasion is noted. Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 24TT, PCGS# 86684 [30001 QP](#)

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

- 3929 1950 PR67 PCGS.** A delightful Superb Gem from the first Franklin half dollar proof issue, this coin offers sharply detailed design elements, deeply reflective fields, and impeccably preserved surfaces with highlights of sea-green and magenta toning. PCGS has graded one numerically finer example with this degree of contrast (11/19). NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 6691 [1325 NOIMAGE](#)
- 3930 1950 PR67 PCGS.** While 1950 proof Franklin half dollars are occasionally encountered at the PR67 grade level, few can match this piece for its overall eye appeal. Both sides are brilliant and untuned, with hints of field-to-device contrast. PCGS has certified only one numerically finer example (12/19). NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 6691 [175048 NOIMAGE](#)

**1950 Half Dollar, PR67
Elusive Example With CAC Approval**



- 3931 1950 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** The first-year Franklin half dollar is collectible in PR67, although finer coins are far out of reach for most enthusiasts. In this grade, a minority of the survivorship is CAC endorsed, which sets the present coin apart from its peers. A full strike and frosted luster adorn the devices, while the fields glimmer with reflectivity. Delicate yellow-gold toning graces each side. NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 6691 [52005 STD](#)

**1951 Half Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo
Striking Contrast**



- 3932 1951 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS.** This Gem Deep Cameo proof has striking contrast between the deeply mirrored fields and lustrous devices. A small spot in the right obverse field prevents a higher grade to this black-and-white proof. Population: 13 in 65 Deep Cameo, 33 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27VB, PCGS# 96692

**1951 Half Dollar, PR66 Deep Cameo
Scarce Early Proof**



- 3933 1951 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: RRL.** The 1951 has a proof mintage of 57,500 pieces, less than 2% of the production of the series-ending 1961 through 1963 proof issues. Deep Cameo examples comprise only a fraction of the 1951 proofs, since only the first pieces struck by freshly installed dies exhibited white-on-black distinction. This high-grade example has frosty motifs and light peripheral russet patina. Population: 30 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 3 finer. CAC: 15 in 66, 4 finer (12/19). *From The Kallenberg #1 PCGS Registry Set Of Proof Half Dollars / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2203.* NGC ID# 27VB, PCGS# 96692 [275003 STD](#)

- 3934 1952 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Dusky yellow-gold toning drapes this satiny and undisturbed Superb Gem proof. The hair curls near the ear show essentially complete definition. The lower mintage 1952 is elusive in exemplary condition with noticeable cameo contrast on the portrait and bell. Population: 91 in 67 (9 in 67+) Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 64 in 67, 9 finer (12/19). *Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2205.* NGC ID# 27VC, PCGS# 86693 [275009 NOIMAGE](#)

1953 Franklin Half, PR67 Deep Cameo
Only One Deep Cameo Finer at PCGS



3935 1953 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. The 1953 proof Franklin is a challenging issue in Deep Cameo grades, and such coins are decidedly rare at the Superb Gem level. This example displays brilliant, starkly contrast surfaces with deeply mirrored fields and frost-white devices. Strike sharpness and surface preservation are superb. Population: 16 in 67 (1 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# D9VE, PCGS# 96694 [200001 STD](#)

1953 Franklin Half, PR67 Deep Cameo
Thickly Frosted Devices



3936 1953 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. The devices display uncommonly thick cameo frost, and both sides appear immaculate save for a few faint dashes of golden toning at 3 o'clock on the obverse and 4 o'clock on the reverse. Only a minuscule portion of proof 1953 Franklins possess such dramatic white-on-black contrast. Population: 16 in 67 (1 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer (12/19). From *The Kallenberg #1 PCGS Registry Set Of Proof Half Dollars / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2210. NGC ID# D9VE, PCGS# 96694 [275005 STD](#)

1954 Half Dollar, PR68 Deep Cameo
Few Known With Such Strong Contrast



3937 1954 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. While the number of proof Franklin halves struck in 1954 soared to 233,300 pieces, Deep Cameo examples remain elusive today. The frosted effect that created the cameo effect on the most noteworthy coins wore away quickly, and a majority of Franklin proofs for the year are non-contrasted. This incredibly well-preserved specimen is an eye-catching exception. Though the portrait and the Liberty Bell show only moderate frost, the contrast between the devices and the watery fields is bold and undeniable. A small milk spot is seen in the right obverse field and the reverse exhibits a subtle golden cast, but the surfaces are otherwise untuned. Population: 15 in 68 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (12/19). From *The Kallenberg #1 PCGS Registry Set Of Proof Half Dollars / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2909. NGC ID# 27VE, PCGS# 96695 [275002 STD](#)

1954 Franklin, PR68+ Ultra Cameo
One of the Finest Ultra Cameos Known



3938 1954 PR68+ Ultra Cameo NGC. This is one of the two finest Ultra or Deep Cameo proof 1954 Franklins known. NGC and PCGS each list a few coins in PR68 Ultra or Deep Cameo with none finer, but of those, only two are Plus-graded — this one and a PR68+★ Ultra Cameo at NGC (12/19). This piece is brilliant and virtually flawless, yielding stark white-on-black contrast and fully rendered design elements. The depth of mirroring in the fields is seemingly limitless, and the satiny devices glisten beneath a light. Eye appeal is unsurpassed. Census: 17 in 68 Ultra Cameo (1 in 68+, 1 in 68+★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27VE, PCGS# 96695

1954 Franklin Half Dollar
Brilliant PR68 Deep Cameo
Spectacular Registry Set Contender



3939 1954 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. This spectacular Superb Gem Deep Cameo is one of the few 1954 proofs that qualify for the unsurpassed PR68 grade level plus CAC endorsement. Jet-black fields surround smooth, frost-white devices, with entirely brilliant surfaces. There are no distractions — the mirrored fields are free of any hairlines from the original Mint packaging, nor are there any signs of polyvinyl residue that affect many proofs of this date. Razor-sharp definition accompanies each of the raised elements, and the surfaces appear altogether unimprovable. Population: 15 in 68 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 11 in 68, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27VE, PCGS# 96695 [118002 STD](#)

1955 Half Dollar, PR68 Deep Cameo
Among the Finest Certified



3940 1955 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Magnificent ice-white frost dominates the devices of this outstanding proof Franklin half. The fields are prominently mirrored, and hairlines are absent. Hobby growth in 1955 led to increased proof set mintages from prior years, yet few half dollars in those sets exhibited exemplary cameo contrast on both sides. Population: 38 in 68 (1 in 68+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 27 in 68, 0 finer (12/19). From *The Kallenberg #1 PCGS Registry Set Of Proof Half Dollars / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2213. NGC ID# 27VE, PCGS# 96696 [275004 STD](#)

1956 Half Dollar, PR68 Deep Cameo
Scarce Type One Reverse
Single Finest With a Green Bean



- 3941 1956 Type One PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex:** Blue Ocean. The Mint made a slight alteration to the Franklin half dollar design partway through 1956. The old Type One design features four feathers on the eagle's left wing, while the new Type Two coins show three feathers left of the perch. The former are about 10 times scarcer than their later counterparts, and PR68 Deep Cameo representatives are major rarities. In fact, they are among the rarest coins in the series after the 1961 Doubled Die Reverse. This brilliant Superb Gem with CAC endorsement showcases glassy fields and fully struck devices covered in a rich layer of frost. The overall quality is unimprovable. Population: 3 in 68 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3998, which realized \$25,850. NGC ID# 24TV, PCGS# 96686 275010 QP

1958 Franklin Half, PR68 Deep Cameo
Very Scarce Date With Strong Contrast



- 3942 1958 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** This is a surprisingly scarce issue in this grade. According to Tomaska (2002): "EXTREMELY RARE. To date, only a few dozen examples have received either of these ultimate grades (PR67 and PR68). The few ultra heavy cameos that are encountered are usually too hairlined, or possess too many milk-spots to grade as high as '67.'" This is a wonderful coin whose surfaces are as pristine as the day they left the Mint. Deeply mirrored in the fields, the devices are heavily frosted and present a strong cameo contrast on each side. Population: 31 in 68 (2 in 68+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 19 in 68, 0 finer (12/19).
From The Kallenberg #1 PCGS Registry Set Of Proof Half Dollars / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2220. NGC ID# 27VH, PCGS# 96699 275007 STD

1962 Half Dollar, PR69 Deep Cameo
Flawless, None Finer



- 3943 1962 PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS.** This boldly contrasted proof Franklin is devoid of grade-limiting blemishes. Virtually brilliant, although a freckle of gold patina is noted on the hair and bell. The devices are thickly frosted and set atop glimmering fields. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 25 in 69 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (12/19).
From The Kallenberg #1 PCGS Registry Set Of Proof Half Dollars / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2226. NGC ID# 27VK, PCGS# 96703 275006 STD

1963 Half Dollar, PR69 Deep Cameo
Starkly Contrasted



- 3944 1963 PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A superlative two-side cameo that is untuned save a small blush of milky patina on the lower left portion of the reverse. The contrast between the glassy fields and the heavily frosted devices is especially stark. From a high proof mintage, but Deep Cameo examples constitute only a minuscule proportion. Population: 19 in 69 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (12/19).
From The Kallenberg #1 PCGS Registry Set Of Proof Half Dollars / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2227. NGC ID# 27VL, PCGS# 96704 275008 STD

KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

1964 Kennedy Half Dollar, MS67+ Beautiful Top-Grade Rarity



3945 1964 MS67+ PCGS. Perhaps no other first-year issue in American coinage was as heavily saved at the time of issue as the 1964 Kennedy half dollar. This issue is abundant in high grade, although that availability seldom earns certification at the Superb Gem level of preservation. Pieces in this grade are elusive, and Plus-graded coins are rare. This MS67+ example is tied for the finest certified. A bold strike and satiny luster characterize each side, while faded ribbons of multicolor toning grace the left hand margins. Eye appeal is superb. Population: 92 in 67 (8 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27WH, PCGS# 6706 [1242 STD](#)

3946 1964-D MS67+ NGC. This piece is tied for the finest 1964-D Kennedy half at NGC, a distinction that makes it unsurpassable for the Registry collector. The obverse is vividly toned in multicolor hues, while the reverse is essentially brilliant. The strike is sharp, and neither side has distracting abrasions. A scarce date in MS67 and a major rarity with the Plus designation seen here. Census: 27 in 67 (3 in 67+, 3 in 67★), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24U3, PCGS# 6707 [1421 NOIMAGE](#)

3947 1964-D MS67+ PCGS. The 1964-D Kennedy half dollar is slightly scarcer than its Philadelphia counterpart overall, although Superb Gem examples of each issue are similar in rarity. Coins of this date are unique among circulation strikes for having the old 90% silver coin alloy, and essential count as a one-year type. This Plus-graded 1964-D is conditionally rare and within the Condition Census of the issue. Vivid multicolor toning covers the obverse, and the reverse has a light tan-gold hue. Sharpness and preservation are pleasing. Population: 86 in 67 (9 in 67+), 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24U3, PCGS# 6707 [1521 NOIMAGE](#)

3948 1965 MS67 PCGS. The 1965 Kennedy half dollar was issued as a circulation strike with no mintmark as well as in a special format through the Special Mint Sets. The circulation strike is a rarity in today in Superb Gem condition. This MS67 example is among the finest certified, an essential coin for the Registry collector. Lovely lilac-blue interiors yield to yellow-gold, mint-green, orange, and crimson borders. The strike is sharp, and the surfaces lack obvious abrasions. Population: 27 in 67, 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 27WJ, PCGS# 6708 [52016 NOIMAGE](#)

PROOF KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR

1964 Kennedy Half Dollar, PR68 Deep Cameo Accented Hair Variant



3949 1964 Accented Hair, FS-401, PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. The Kennedy design was introduced on the half dollar in 1964 and coins struck early in the year show extra detail in the hair below the part, hence the Accented Hair nomenclature. The slain President's widow, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, apparently disliked this motif and the design was soon modified to deemphasize this feature. The easiest way to recognize this popular *Guide Book* and *Cherrypickers'* variety is by the broken left foot of the I in LIBERTY.

The present is a magnificent PR68 specimen, with razor-sharp definition on the richly frosted design elements and deeply reflective fields that create intense cameo contrast when the coin is tilted in the light. The brilliant surfaces are impeccably preserved and overall eye appeal is terrific. Population: 18 in 68 (1 in 68+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24WG, PCGS# 145627 Base PCGS# 96801 [118013 STD](#)

End of Session Two

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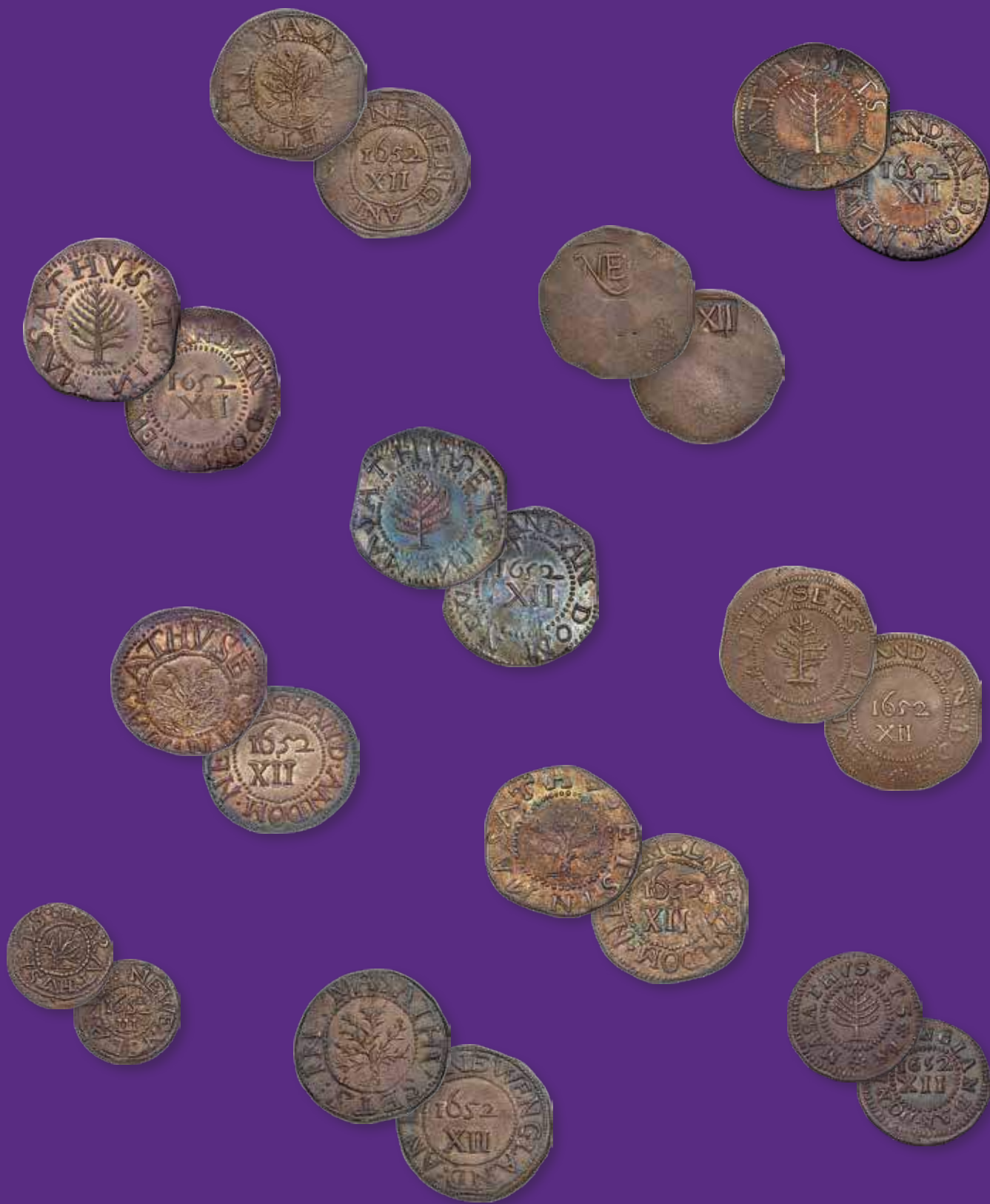
U.S. COIN AUCTION

JANUARY 8-10 & 12, 2020 | FUN | ORLANDO



PLATINUM
NIGHT





Front Cover Lot: 4046

Front First Fold Lots: 4030, 4031, 4047, 4049, 4050, 4051, 4052, 4053

Front Second Fold Lots: 4057, 4059, 4058, 4060, 4061, 4063, 4061, 4066, 4067, 4068, 4069

Inside Front Cover: Lots: 4055, 4345, 4392, 4484, 4320, 4483, 4166, 4210, 4309, 4325, 4330, 4220

Inside Back Cover Lots: 4268, 4383, 4407, 4056, 4085, 4306, 4346, 4382, 4414, 4423, 4470, 4472, 4533, 4538, 4542, 4595

Back Cover Lots: 4083, 4183, 4185, 4187, 4235, 4307, 4332, 4376, 4410, 4418, 4417, 4467, 4476, 4552, 4080

PLATINUM NIGHT

THE ROLLO FOX COLLECTION OF \$20 SAINT-GAUDENS GOLD



HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS67 High Relief, Wire Rim Variant Low-Mintage, One-Year Issue

4000 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox. President Theodore Roosevelt was pleased with the privately commissioned design by Augustus Saint-Gaudens for his inaugural medal, and equally unimpressed with the official medal produced by Chief Engraver Charles Barber. In a letter to the artist, he thanked him by stating:

“My dear fellow, I am very grateful to you, and I am very proud to have been able to associate you in some way with my administration. I like the medals *immensely*; that goes without saying, for the work is eminently characteristic of you. Thank Heaven, we have at last some artistic work of permanent worth done for the government!”

It was a small, logical step for Roosevelt to next commission Saint-Gaudens to redesign the nation's coinage, a subject he brought up over dinner at the White House in January 1905. Saint-Gaudens had a backlog of commissions at that time, but this request delivered by the president himself forced coinage designs onto the sculptor's calendar, even if some of work had to be given to assistants in his studio. While the designs were completed prior to the sculptor's death in early August 1907, it was not until the fall of that year that production actually began. Production began to move forward when the president sent a letter to Secretary of the Treasury George Cortelyou and stated: “I do not want to wait about those new coins.” Chief Engraver Barber had his vacation at Oyster Bay, Long Island interrupted, and High Relief twenties began to be produced the following month.

The three-dimensional, sculptural high relief of Saint-Gaudens' iconic design caused many problems in production. To completely bring up the details of the design, each coin had to be struck three times on the medal press, with the planchet annealed between each strike. On average, it took about 12 minutes to strike each coin. By working overtime shifts and using up to three presses at a time to produce the coinage, the Philadelphia Mint succeeded in striking 12,367 acceptable High Relief double eagles by the end of the year, a large enough production total to satisfy President Roosevelt.

The coins produced from August through mid-December show a thin fin, or Wire Rim, around the circumference of the coin. This feature was the result of metal being extruded through the small gap between the dies and the collar during striking. The Wire Rim had two practical disadvantages for regular-issue coinage. First, the Wire Rim made the coins difficult to stack for counting purposes, an important disadvantage for clerks and bank tellers. Even worse, the thin fin would quickly wear down in normal use, causing the coins to be underweight after a short time in circulation. Mint Director Frank Leach was particularly concerned about these problems and Mint personnel worked hard to eliminate the fin by adjusting the diameter and upset angle of the planchets. By mid-December they were able to strike High Relief double eagles with a Flat Edge, which were struck for the remainder of the year. Accordingly, about 70% of High Relief double eagles are of the Wire Rim variety.

Because of the special nature of the coins, none were destroyed in assay testing. After selected specimens were sent to VIP's and Treasury officials, most of the coins were sent to Subtreasuries for distribution, but almost all examples were bought by clerks and managers there, who either saved them as souvenirs or resold them at a profit to coin dealers. Very few ever reached the general public, making the concerns about stacking and wear in circulation moot. Initially, the High Reliefs commanded significant premiums from collectors, but the novelty soon wore off and the supply of high-quality specimens was more than adequate to meet demand. Prices quickly returned to normal and only rose significantly after the Gold Recall of 1933, when collecting double eagles became widely popular as one of the few legal means of investing in gold in this country. Today, collectors prize High Relief double eagles of both types equally, for the undeniable beauty of the design.

The present coin is a spectacular Superb Gem, with basined fields and razor-sharp definition on the central design elements. The impeccably preserved reddish-gold surfaces are virtually flawless, with die polishing lines in the fields and vibrant mint luster on both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Population: 21 in 67, 4 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 3 finer (8/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The 1907 Extremely High Relief (also called Ultra High Relief) double eagle was arguably the most beautiful coin ever struck by the U.S. Mint. It was the faithful implementation of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' original Standing Liberty design even though both Henry Hering, Saint-Gaudens' assistant, and Charles Barber, the Chief Engraver of the Mint, knew perfectly well that such a coin could never be minted for general circulation. Saint-Gaudens had been commissioned by President Theodore Roosevelt to design a U.S. double eagle, which would match or exceed the beauty of the best Greek and Roman coins from 2,000 years earlier, many of which had very high relief portraits on deeply dished fields. Despite their concerns about the practicality of the design, Hering and Barber ordered some trial pieces to be struck, each of which took nine blows of the dies for the design to strike up fully. The resulting coins, technically patterns, were as beautiful as President Roosevelt and Saint-Gaudens himself envisioned, but pressing demands for large quantities of the new coins required immediate revisions to the design.

The next step in the process of bringing to reality the Saint-Gaudens design for general circulation was to reduce the relief to a more practical level while retaining as much of the original Greek type relief as possible. The result was this so-called High Relief issue. Unfortunately, this revision was just not enough because each coin required at least three blows from the dies to strike up properly. Furthermore, the coins had to be visually inspected by hand due to the high rate of rejection from a quality control standpoint. Obviously, this was an unacceptable situation when millions of coins were expected to be produced in a timely fashion. Only 12,367 pieces of the new High Relief design were minted until another decision was made to abandon the idea of ever having high relief devices on dished fields for a coin of which very high quantities would be needed.

The majority of High Relief double eagles are this Wire Rim variety (perhaps as many as 75%-85% of the total mintage) and, because the coins were so beautiful and different from anything previously seen by the public, they were largely saved and cared for, meaning that many exist today that are of gem or superb uncirculated quality.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



MCMVII High Relief, Flat Edge Twenty, MS67 Far More Elusive Than the Wire Rim Variety Ex: Akers-Duckor

4001 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox-Duckor-Akers. There is some confusion about the mintage figures for the 1907 High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagle. Official Mint documents are inconsistent on the number of coins delivered, with Mint Director Frank Leach reporting the mintage as 11,250 pieces and other sources stating significantly higher totals. Handwritten annotations on official letters indicate 1,246 High Relief double eagles were subsequently melted, further confusing the issue. Recent research by Roger W. Burdette indicates the most accurate estimate of the final mintage is 12,367 examples, making it by far the smallest production total of any regular-issue coin in the series.

Fortunately, the High Reliefs have an unusually high survival rate. None were destroyed by assay testing and many examples were sold to presidential friends, cabinet members, and other VIP's, who preserved them carefully over the years. Four examples are included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, and other institutional collections preserve at least 17 more specimens. The bulk of the mintage was sent to Subtreasuries for normal distribution, but few examples ever saw circulation. Treasury officials, clerks, and managers scooped up most of the coins sent through normal channels and either kept them as souvenirs or resold them at a profit to coin dealers. David Akers commented on this situation as a guest cataloger when we sold the coin offered here in our sale of the Dr. and Mrs. Steven Duckor Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4601:

“The entire mintage of the MCMVII High Relief, both varieties included, was only 12,367 pieces, by far the lowest mintage figure of any regularly issued Saint-Gaudens double eagle. Because they were so beautiful and unusual in comparison to the previous Liberty Head design, they were saved by the collecting public and rarely, if ever, actually used in normal commerce. So a large percentage of the original mintage has survived with most of them in choice uncirculated or higher grades including more truly superb examples than are known of all but a couple of other very common dates in the series.”

Roger Burdette estimates the surviving population at about 8,000 examples in all grades today.

Akers mentioned two varieties of High Relief twenties, categorized as the Wire Rim and Flat Edge varieties today. In a 1989 lot description of a different coin Akers noted:

“... it was not the mint's intention to strike two different varieties. The varieties actually occurred by accident when the first pieces struck (the Wire Rim coins) were struck using a collar that either did not fit properly or was insufficiently tight. The pressure from the repeated blows required to bring up the design properly forced metal up where the edge of the coin meets the collar to form a thin wire rim.”

The Wire Rim was considered a serious flaw by Mint Director Leach, as it prevented the coins from stacking properly, making counting operations by clerks and bank tellers much more complicated. Also, the Wire Rim would wear down quickly in everyday use and the coins would be underweight after only a short time in circulation. Leach was determined to eliminate the troublesome feature and, after much experimentation, he succeeded in producing the Flat Edge coins, by carefully altering the dimensions and upset angle of the planchets (the problem was not with the collar, after all). All the coins produced through mid-December of 1907 were of the Wire Rim variety, about 70% of the reported High Relief mintage. The 3,870 examples struck after December 20 were of the Flat Edge variety, about 30% of the total production. Traditionally, the two varieties have sold for about the same price, making the Flat Edge coins seem underrated and underpriced by comparison. Recently, collector knowledge about the comparative rarity of the Flat Edge coins has resulted in slightly higher prices for the issue in auctions we have monitored. Recent sales include the stunning MS67 PCGS example in our ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3958, that realized \$312,000.

The present coin is a delightful Superb Gem specimen of the scarcer Flat Rim variety. It was purchased by David Akers in the 1980s and sold to Dr. Steven Duckor, as he recounts:

“I purchased this coin at a coin show from dealer Silvano De Genova in the late 1980s and initially planned to keep it for my daughter because I thought it was so beautiful and exceptional, even by High Relief standards. The fact that it also was the much rarer Flat Rim variety made it all the more appealing. But I quickly had second thoughts and felt it really belonged in a superb, complete collection and so I sold it to Dr. Duckor instead.”

Dr. Duckor retained this piece in his remarkable collection until he sold his double eagles through Heritage in January of 2012. It has been a highlight of the Rollo Fox Collection ever since.

This spectacular Flat Rim example is graded MS67 by PCGS and certified by CAC. The vivid orange-gold surfaces display hints of pale blue and violet patina. Both sides are virtually pristine, exhibiting soft, frosty mint luster throughout. The fields show the characteristic swirling lines from die polishing, although they can be perceived best on portions of the reverse, including the sun's face, the field just above, and the field area between TWENTY DOLLARS and the eagle's upper wing. The bold strike shows no weakness on either side. A loupe reveals a few tiny ebony flecks, including one on the left side of Liberty's neck. A small curved lint mark appears below the upright of the R in LIBERTY. Overall visual appeal is terrific. Population: 10 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 1 finer (8/19).

Ex: Silvano Digenova; David Akers in the late 1980s; Dr. and Mrs. Steven Duckor Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4601; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The Flat Rim variety of the beautiful High Relief design was struck with dies from the same hubs as the Wire Rim version, but with a slightly revised edge collar. This was necessary because the fine and often irregular Wire Rim resulting from the collars initially used was deemed unsightly and thus unacceptable. In all other respects the two varieties are identical. Of the two High Relief varieties, the Flat Rim is substantially the rarer, at least three to five times as rare as the Wire Rim variety, yet the price difference between the two varieties is minimal in comparison to the difference in rarity.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

1907 Arabic Numerals Double Eagle, MS68
Important First-Year Issue
Single-Finest Certified Example
Ex: Phillip H. Morse

4002 1907 MS68 PCGS. Ex: Fox. After Augustus Saint-Gaudens' death on August 3, 1907, his assistant Henry Hering attempted to modify his high relief design for the double eagle to make it practical for high-speed coinage operations. Unfortunately, Hering's attempts were not successful and it was left to Mint Chief Engraver Charles Barber to make the final adjustments to the design. Under considerable pressure from President Theodore Roosevelt to get the job done, Barber lowered the relief considerably and changed the date from Roman Numerals to Arabic Numerals, touching up some finer details by hand. Unfortunately, the compromises in design resulted in some lack of detail on the working dies, giving the coins a slightly flattened aspect, even when fully struck.

The first coins of the Arabic Numerals design were delivered on December 3, 1907, but problems with the three-part segmented collar delayed production for another 13 days. Philadelphia Mint personnel made heroic efforts after the problems were solved, and succeeded in striking 361,667 double eagles of the new design by the end of the year. President Roosevelt expressed satisfaction with the result and the general public embraced the new design enthusiastically for its obvious artistic merit. Many high-quality examples were saved for their novelty value, making the 1907 one of the most available dates of the series in high grade.

The present coin is a magnificent MS68 specimen, the finest ever certified by either PCGS or NGC (9/19). The surfaces project a frosty appearance with vibrant mint luster and terrific eye appeal. Variegated peach, orange, and greenish-gold coloration with subtle accents of rose and powder-blue covers each side. The design elements are exquisitely struck, with fine definition apparent on the Capitol, on the leaves beneath the rock, and on the eagle's feathers. The pristine surfaces display no mentionable marks. For the Registry Set enthusiast, there is no adequate substitute for this finest-certified example. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 68, 0 finer (9/19).

Ex: Phillip H. Morse Collection (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 6530, as MS67 PCGS, realized \$48,875; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

Despite its undeniable beauty and popularity with the contemporary public, the High Relief Double Eagle had the same problem as its Ultra High Relief predecessor; namely, the striking process was too time-consuming to serve effectively for long-term production. Accordingly, Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber lowered the relief on Saint-Gaudens' existing hubs and master dies and then touched up the finer design elements by hand. The result is the Arabic Numerals design that would remain essentially unchanged through the end of the Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series in 1933.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141







1908 No Motto Double Eagle, MS69 A Wells Fargo Hoard Legend Among the Finest Saint-Gaudens Twenties Known

4003 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada, MS69 PCGS. Short Rays Obverse. In 1996, Ron Gillio and an associate met with a group of individuals concerning a massive, newly revealed hoard of Saint-Gaudens double eagles. At an undisclosed location, the owners of the hoard opened decades-sealed canvas bags, revealing some 19,900 1908 No Motto Saints. Gillio later said in an interview with Q. David Bowers, “Of all the different hoards I have bought in Europe, Asia, America, and elsewhere, this group of 1908s is the most interesting and highest quality group I have ever purchased.”

The story of the Wells Fargo Hoard is well-known among numismatists. Although many details of its history are masked by a necessity for confidentiality, the provenance of the coins is documented. The coins were originally part of an international payment of some sort in 1917, when they left government vaults and went into private hands. They remained in deep storage, unmoved until the 1960s. By that time, the original Mint bags had deteriorated, and the owners rebagged them in new, larger canvas bags of 500 coins each. The bags were sealed, dated, and put back into storage, where they remained, untouched, for another three decades.

Gillio said of the coins’ owners during their 1996 meeting, “They had a special book in which we had to register before they opened the first bag. The book contained the seal number and the date of the seal. We had to sign this book for every bag they opened. The person opening the bags was the person who sealed them originally.” After documenting and purchasing the entire hoard, Gillio and his associate wrapped the coins in paper rolls, resealed them in the canvas bags, and then moved and stored them for a time at a Wells Fargo bank in Nevada. In late 1997, the coins were brought to market and certified, carrying the Wells Fargo pedigree in lieu of a family name or individual collector being tied to them.

The quality of the coins was amazingly superb. The vast majority graded MS65 or finer, with thousands qualifying for MS66 and MS67 designations, and a couple of hundred pieces reaching the lofty MS68 level. The most famous coins from the Wells Fargo Hoard are the 10 pieces graded MS69 — a level of preservation not previously achieved by any Saint-Gaudens double eagle.

The 1908 No Motto double eagle was not scarce prior to the discovery of the Wells Fargo coins. David Akers, in 1982, considered the 1908 No Motto to be one of the most plentiful Saint-Gaudens twenties, trailing only the 1924 and 1927 at that time in availability. He wrote, “The 1908 No Motto actually had more auction appearances in my survey than any other Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle.” Thousands of Uncirculated pieces were known, including some high-end examples. One of those high-grade coins appeared in the Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1303:

“1908 Type as last, but without motto. Uncirculated, frosty mint surface. Not struck in proof, although Mr. Atwater has this listed as a proof. (Mr. Atwater’s private catalog was prepared by a prominent dealer of long experience and standing.)”

The coin realized \$70, a strong price for what was in effect a common-date coin even back then. The Atwater specimen, as well as many of the other Mint State 1908 No Motto Saints that appeared at auction during the 1940s and as far back as the John Story Jenks Collection in 1921, may have been purchased directly from the Mint Cashier or the Annual Assay Commission pyx coins, as was the practice at the time for high-profile collectors and dealers. For all of those coins to have been “one-upped” by the pieces in the Wells Fargo Hoard, the quality of the Wells Fargo coins must have been truly spectacular. Gillio recalled of the Wells Fargo coins, “I have never seen a hoard of \$20’s of this quality, all one date, before this group or after.”

Six of the 10 Wells Fargo No Mottos in MS69 have never been offered at public auction. The other four have made isolated appearances. The Philip H. Morse specimen (Heritage, 11/2005), holds the auction record for the date of \$94,875. The Jackson Hole/Fenn Family Collection coin appeared in our July 2006 Dallas Signature and again in our January 2017 FUN Signature sales. A third specimen appeared in Goldberg’s Pre-Long Beach auction of February 2011, and the fourth piece to change hands at public auction was the Bently Shores Collection coin, in Stack’s Bowers’ August 2013 ANA sale.

The Fox coin is fresh to the market. This piece carries with it tremendous weight for Registry Set collectors. Of the top five current PCGS Registry Sets, only the Fox and Simpson collections contain a 1908 No Motto in MS69. These coins are highly coveted. The Fox specimen showcases original prairie-gold coloration, transitioning through shades of greenish-gold, peach, and rose as one’s eye travels across each side. Luster is naturally satiny, and as the grade suggests, virtually flawless. Boldly rendered motifs are yet another hallmark of the eye appeal.

The Fox Wells Fargo No Motto Saint has the capacity to set a new auction record for this issue. The Rollo Fox Collection contains many magnificent Saint-Gaudens double eagles, including celebrated rarities. It is fitting that for the 1908 No Motto — long one of the most plentiful dates in the series — the coin represented is one of “the 10,” one of the Wells Fargo elites — one of the finest Saint-Gaudens double eagles known.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1808 No Motto is one of the most common issues in the entire Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series. Although thousands of Mint State coins already existed prior to that time, the “Wells Fargo Hoard” that dealer Ron Gillio purchased in the 1990s made the 1908 No Motto even more obtainable. The hoard contained 19,900 examples that had been kept in sealed bags since 1917. These bags had been temporarily stored in the vault of a Wells Fargo Bank, to which the hoard owes its name. The 1908 No Motto Double Eagles from the “Wells Fargo Hoard” are of nearly uniform high quality, most grading out in the MS65 to MS67 range when they were submitted to the major certification services. Even more significantly, the hoard contained 10 MS69s.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 99142 Base PCGS# 9142



1908-D No Motto Twenty, MS66 Registry Set Contender

4004 1908-D No Motto MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox-Duckor-Akers. Long Rays. David Akers outlined the history of this coin when it was sold in lot 4604 of the Dr. and Mrs. Steven Duckor Collection (see commentary below). Akers obtained this coin from Manfra, Tordella and Brooks and later sold it to Dr. Steven Duckor, who retained it until he sold his collection at the Heritage sale in 2012. Rollo Fox obtained it there

This sharply detailed Premium Gem exhibits vivid orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and no mentionable distractions. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Population: 15 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (9/19).

Ex: Manfra, Tordella and Brooks; David Akers; Dr. and Mrs. Steven Duckor Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4604; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

Prior to 1983, the 1908-D No Motto was considered to be a scarce issue in mint state and a major rarity in Gem uncirculated condition. In fact, it was all but unobtainable in MS65 or higher grade and even an MS64 example was considered a rarity. The Eliasberg and Norweb Collections, both formed many years before 1983, contained some of the rarest and highest quality Saint-Gaudens double eagles in existence. However, both of those great and famous collections contained examples of the 1908-D No Motto that fell considerably short of the gem level. So did every other major collection of double eagles up to that time. Then, in 1983, a large hoard of U.S. double eagles, mostly Saints, but many Liberty Heads as well, was discovered in Central America. The hoard consisted of approximately 47,000 coins, more than 90% of them uncirculated, including many thousands which graded MS64, MS65, and even higher. The hoard was purchased by Manfra, Tordella and Brookes (MTB) and included a large number of 1908-D No Motto pieces of which this was one of the very finest. I was fortunate enough to be able to handle most of the best ones from the hoard, more than a hundred beautiful and completely original MS64, MS65, and MS66 specimens. Subsequently, other uncirculated examples of this issue, including many choice specimens, were located in Europe and sold in the late 1980s and early 1990s. As a result of the discovery and disbursement of these hoards, as many as 250-300 gems are now known of this previously impossible-to-find issue, although no more than a few, perhaps 12-15 at most, are superb gems like the Duckor specimen offered here.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26F7, PCGS# 9143



1908 Motto Twenty Dollar, MS66+ Extraordinary Preservation and Eye Appeal One Coin Graded Finer

4005 1908 Motto MS66+ PCGS. Ex: Fox. David Akers was somewhat measured in his comments regarding the conditional rarity of this first-year Motto issue, writing: "There is no doubt that it is very rare in MS-64 or better condition but below that level, it is only scarce, certainly not rare. Even in gem condition, I do not find it to be as rare as the 1909, 1911 or 1914 although admittedly others' experience may differ from mine." He did maintain that examples are seldom available in Gem condition, which is true. In MS66, the population totals speak for themselves: 14 submissions at PCGS, this being one of two MS66+ examples, plus 10 additional Premium Gems at NGC, including three in MS66 ★. There is only one finer 1908 Motto twenty certified, housed in an MS67 PCGS holder (9/19).

This outstanding Plus-graded offering is extraordinarily well-preserved, challenging that top-graded PCGS representative. Medium yellow-gold surfaces are finely textured and softly frosted with a few small coppery alloy spots. Close inspection reveals nothing more than a handful of microscopic, inconsequential flecks.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The P-Mint issues from the 1908 With Motto to the 1915 have been a largely underappreciated subset of the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series for many years. Recently, collectors trying to put together truly exceptional sets of the series have discovered just how difficult all the members of this nine coin group really are to find in superb mint state (MS66 or better) condition. Of all the 54 issues in the Saint-Gaudens series, including all of the many famous rarities, only three have had none graded by PCGS in MS66 or finer condition and two of those are in this early P-Mint group, the 1913 and 1915. To put this fact in proper perspective, there are at least three superb specimens graded of every one of the famous late date issues from 1929-1932 and at least two of every one of the famous rarities of the 1920's. Of course at the Gem MS65 level and below, each of these nine issues is more common than the major rarities but for the perfectionist, finding a great example of any of these early P-Mint issues is a real challenge.

Although for a long time the 1908 With Motto was considered one of the rarest of the group, it is now correctly seen to be the second most common in gem MS65 condition after the 1910 although it is not as rare as the 1910 in superb mint state. In fact, along with the 1911, the 1908 With Motto is the most available of the early P-Mint issues in MS66 or higher grade. Even so, only about 12-15 exist at that level.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# BNAK, PCGS# 9147



1908-D Motto Double Eagle, MS66+ Finely Textured Orange-Gold Surfaces

4006 1908-D Motto MS66+ PCGS. Ex: Fox. The 1908-D Motto double eagle is, by a wide margin, the most collectible first-year Motto issue in Gem and Premium Gem grades. The Denver Mint struck 349,500 double eagles after July 1, when the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was reinstated. Roger Burdette reports that approximately 5,500 examples were repatriated from foreign holdings. Those coins constitute nearly all of the 1908-D Motto twenties known today, with the rest having been melted. Most survivors come from a large Central American hoard dispersed in 1983, and it is likely this blazing MS66+ double eagle was included in that cache. Both sides are sharply struck with beautifully textured, nearly unabraded fields and rich orange-gold color. Minuscule marks are expertly concealed within the design features. Population: 37 in 66 (3 in 66+), 4 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

Many of the comments I made with respect to the 1908-D No Motto apply to the 1908-D With Motto as well. Before 1983, it was very difficult to find examples of this issue that were better than MS63 although the 1908-D With Motto was never thought to be as rare and impossible to find in gem condition as the 1908-D No Motto. For example, both the Eliasberg and Norweb collections, formed decades prior to the early 1980s, contained gems of the With Motto issue; in fact, the Eliasberg specimen was a superb, nearly flawless coin which Dr. Steven Duckor purchased at the famous 1982 sale of Eliasberg's gold coin collection. However, both collections contained only low quality mint state examples of the 1908-D No Motto.

In 1983, a huge hoard of U.S. double eagles was located in Central America and sold to MTB, a New York City rare coin and bullion dealer of renown. It contained many uncirculated examples of both the 1908-D With Motto and 1908-D No Motto, many of them grading choice to gem uncirculated with some superb MS66 and, in the case of the With Motto issue, one or two MS67 specimens included as well. Today, the 1908-D With Motto is only moderately scarce in gem condition and certainly not rare by any means. Superb MS66 examples remain rare, however, and MS67 specimens are extremely rare with only a handful known.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26F9, PCGS# 9148





1908-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66 Low-Mintage Branch Mint Issue Rarely Seen This Fine

4007 1908-S MS66 PCGS, CAC. Ex: Fox-Brahin. After the Arabic Numerals, No Motto variety went into circulation, legislation went before Congress to add the motto IN GOD WE TRUST to the new Saint-Gaudens double eagle design. Before the law went into effect, both Philadelphia and Denver struck No Motto twenties in 1908. San Francisco, by contrast, struck no double eagles in that year until the With Motto reverse dies were ready. The West Coast facility also suffered production problems because their coin presses did not have enough clearance to allow the new segmented edge collars to function properly. Even more difficulties arose when the coins did not stack properly. Much experimentation was needed before these difficulties were ironed out. Accordingly, the San Francisco Mint experienced significantly below-average production in 1908.

With its mintage of just 22,000 pieces, a far cry from the 1907-S Liberty issue's production of over 2.1 million coins, the 1908-S has drawn collectors' attention for decades, and while lightly circulated and lesser Mint State pieces are somewhat available, Select and better coins are highly elusive. David Akers wrote in his landmark reference on the denomination: "With the sole exception of the 1907 High Relief, the 1908-S has the lowest mintage of any regular issue Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. Therefore, it is not surprising that the 1908-S is a scarce date in all grades."

Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note that as a rule, 1908-S double eagles " ... are awash in satiny luster and decent strikes." One glance at this Premium Gem survivor, with its swirling, bold mint luster and generally strong detail, reinforces this impression. The obverse is orange-gold with occasional pink-gold accents, while the reverse has pale straw and wheat coloration. A carefully preserved and elegant representative of this challenging and desirable issue. Population: 13 in 66 (3 in 66+), 4 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 4 finer (8/19).

Ex: Jay Brahin; Carter Family Collection: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2010), lot 2341, realized \$86,250; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

This issue has the second lowest mintage figure of any regular issue Saint-Gaudens double eagle after the 1907 MCMVII High Relief. This low mintage figure, only 22,000 pieces, undoubtedly contributed to the esteem in which the 1908-S was held throughout the 1940s, 1950s and forward to the present day. At one time it was considered to be at the low end of the fourth tier of Saint-Gaudens double eagle rarity which also consisted of the 1920-S, 1922-S, 1924-D, 1925-S and the late date P-Mints 1929, 1931, and 1932. When offered for sale at auction, all of these issues typically realized only in the \$200-\$400 price range. Unlike almost all of the double eagle issues minted after World War I, the 1908-S issue was intended and used for general circulation. That is why a much larger percentage of known specimens of the 1908-S are in circulated grades than is the case with other prized dates of the series. Although less rare than the low mintage might imply, choice uncirculated and very choice ones are at least very scarce and gem quality MS65 examples are rare with only about 25-30 known. More superb MS66 and MS67 examples exist of this issue than of most of the other rare dates in the series, but they are still very rare with perhaps 15-18 known.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

1909/8 Double Eagle, MS66 Sole Saint-Gaudens Overdate Tied for Finest Certified

4008 1909/8 MS66 PCGS. FS-301. Ex: Fox. The Philadelphia Mint double eagles of 1909 are unusual in that they are split into Normal Date and Overdate varieties. The total mintage of only 161,282 business strikes is consistent with the typical die life for two double eagle obverses, one correct and the other erroneous. However, research by Roger W. Burdette indicates seven normal date obverses were used and only one with the overdate. The 1909/8 overdate naturally enjoys a measure of popularity because of its error status (and its inclusion in the *Guide Book* as the only overdate in its series), but the premium it commands relative to the normal date is not strong until the Mint State grades.

The premium rises rapidly within that adjectival tier, from a small but significant percentage in MS60 to a near-doubling in MS63. At the Gem tier the 1909/8 is a condition rarity in its own right, further complicating collector efforts to own a high-grade representative. The present coin is tied with four other examples at PCGS for the title of finest certified (8/19). Examples this fine seldom change hands via auction more than once or twice a year and the ambitious Saint-Gaudens double eagle enthusiast should recognize this coin for the opportunity it is.

The most obvious asset of this piece, besides its impressive preservation, is its distinctive color, a mix of apricot-gold and paler yellows. The overdate is clear and looks closer to a plain 1908 than to a 1909, with only the straight right side of the final digit giving away the secret. Though striking softness affects the top of Liberty's torch, the overall visual appeal is excellent. Population: 5 in 66, 0 finer (8/19).

Ex: ANA National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 2/2014), lot 4312, realized \$67,563; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

This is one of the most popular issues of the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series due to its unique status in the series as an overdate. Prior to the 1960s this issue was not seen very often in uncirculated condition but then substantial quantities were located in various Paris and Swiss banks by Paul Wittlin who served as a gold coin buyer for James Kelly (a famous Dayton, Ohio, coin dealer) and later Paramount International Coin Corporation. Other hoards were discovered over the next several decades as well and this issue is now relatively common in the lower uncirculated grades and only scarce at the MS63 grade level. At the very choice level, the 1909/8 is very scarce, if not moderately rare and true gems are very rare with possibly fewer than 20 specimens known. Superb uncirculated examples, that is, those grading MS66 are extremely rare and it is doubtful if more than 7-9 exist; none have been graded above that level. This is one of the prime condition rarities of the series, just slightly more rare, but considerably more popular and expensive, than the 1909 to which it is most typically, and obviously, compared.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 9151







**1909 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66+
Finest Certified Example
Ex: Brahlin-Kutasi**

4009 1909 MS66+ PCGS. Ex: Fox-Brahlin. In 1909, the Philadelphia Mint struck 162,286 double eagles. Gold authority Roger Burdette writes that 1,104 pieces were rejected and melted, leaving a net mintage of 161,282 examples, which included the 1909/8 overdate. The 1909 is readily available, though not common, in the lower Mint State grades through MS62. MS63 specimens are somewhat more challenging, but higher-grade pieces are seldom seen. David Akers, in his *Handbook of 20th Century United States Gold Coins 1907-1933*, discussed the rarity factor of the issue:

“For years, the 1909 normal date was overshadowed by the popular 1909/8, but in the past decade or so the 1909 has come to be correctly recognized as the rarer of the two issues. Actually it is much more rare than the 1909/8 except possibly in gem condition where the two are of similar rarity. Unlike the 1909/8 which is often seen in VF or EF, the 1909 is normally available only in AU or Unc. This issue, along with the other early Philadelphia Mint issues from 1908 With Motto through 1915 (plus the 1920 as well), is very underrated in high grade. I have seen fewer Mint State examples of this issue than I have of any of the others, including the 1913, although there are a few more MS-64 or better quality examples in existence of this issue than there are of either the 1913 or the 1920. Nearly all of the known Mint State specimens of this issue are low quality, i.e. MS-60 to 62. Even in MS-63, the 1909 is a rarity, and above that level, especially in gem condition, the 1909 is one of the rarest issues of the entire series.”

To date (8/19), PCGS and NGC have seen 26 Gems, including three in 65+, and 10 MS66 examples, including this one coin in 66+; neither service has certified any coins finer.

This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits a bold strike; excellent detail is evident in the panes of the Capitol building, on Liberty's face, on the fingers of both hands, on the toes, as well as on the eagle's torso feathers. Both sides are awash in satiny luster, and are covered in a simply beautiful mix of light orange-gold and mint-green patination. Immaculate preservation is noted throughout, with no marks worthy of individual mention. A minute tick on the sun beneath the R in TRUST may help to pedigree the piece. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. An outstanding coin in every respect, and sure to generate spirited bidding. Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (8/19).

Ex: Jay Brahlin; Kutasi Collection (*Heritage*, 1/2007), lot 3266; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

Prior to about two decades ago, when a fairly large hoard of uncirculated examples was discovered in Europe, the 1909 was considered to be a very scarce issue in any grade and a rare one in choice uncirculated condition or better. The hoard changed all that, however, and now the 1909 is strictly a condition rarity, that is, one whose rarity is almost entirely dependent on the grade rather than the total number of specimens known. There were hundreds of choice and even very choice uncirculated specimens in the hoard and so at those levels the 1909 is now considered scarce rather than rare. However, the addition of the hoard specimens to the total population didn't diminish the rarity of gems of this date. They are still considered very rare and probably no more than 20-25 MS65 quality examples are known to exist, if that many. The number of superb MS66 quality specimens is much smaller, probably less than half the MS65 population, and none have been graded above that level. Over the years, I have changed my opinion several times as to whether I thought the 1909 or 1909/8 is the more rare issue in gem condition. Today, I consider the overdate to be slightly rarer at both of the top two grade levels, MS65 and MS66, while it brings a considerably higher price in those grades.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 9150

1909-D Twenty Dollar, MS65 Low-Mintage Denver Issue

4010 1909-D MS65 PCGS. Ex: Fox-Brahin. The mintage of 52,500 pieces is among the lowest in the Saint-Gaudens series, and while numerous survivors exist from overseas repatriations, most of them are either in circulated grades or, if Mint State, MS64 and lower. In MS65, PCGS has certified only 21 coins (undoubtedly including the inevitable duplications), with eight pieces finer, while NGC has certified an added six Gems (one in 65+), with two finer (9/19). The present example offers lush, deep sunset-orange coloration on each side, complementing radiant cartwheel luster and superior eye appeal. The strike is bold, if a trifle short of full, and only trivial, grade-consistent abrasions appear under a loupe.

Ex: Jay Brahlin; Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 1339; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

This issue has always been known to be a rare date due to its low mintage of just 52,500 pieces, the fourth lowest mintage figure of the series. With the exception of four really extraordinary examples known (Eliasberg, Norweb, Harry Bass, Jr., and Jeff Browning/Dallas Bank Collection), all of which are very similar in appearance and perhaps even assay pieces, in the “old days,” meaning prior to 1983, the 1909-D was just not known or available in choice uncirculated or better condition. The finest collections of Saints offered at auction from the 1940’s through the 1970’s typically had a circulated specimen or the occasional unattractive, heavily bagmarked mint state one. When Gerald Bauman of Manfra, Tordella and Brookes called me one day in 1983 to tell me about the incredible hoard of U.S. double eagles they had just acquired from Central America, he said they had large quantities of scarce, beautiful, original high quality Liberty Heads (1901-S, 1902-S, and 1905-S among others), and also a great many incredible quality Saints including such dates as 1909-S, 1910-S, 1911-S, 1914-S, 1915-S, and 1916-S. Obviously, I was impressed and interested in seeing them and purchasing as many as I could. But then Bauman let the hammer drop and said the hoard also included hundreds of seldom, if ever seen, choice uncirculated and even better examples of the 1908-D No Motto, 1908-D With Motto, 1909-D and 1922-S. Needless to say, I could not get to New York City fast enough and it turned out that everything Bauman had said about the coins was absolutely true, perhaps even understated. After spending an entire afternoon looking at representative samples of each issue, we discussed the terms under which I could buy the coins I wanted. My greatest interest was in the four rarest issues, including the 1909-D, and Bauman said that I could pick out what I wanted on an individual basis if I were willing to pay a substantial premium price and would take a minimum guaranteed quantity of each issue. After seeing the quality of the coins it was clear this was a reasonable request on Bauman’s part and an easy decision on mine to agree. I still rank this as one of my greatest thrills in the coin business, both for myself personally and for the many collectors to whom I sold the coins. The 1909-D and 1922-S were the real prizes of the hoard and it is not hyperbole to note that virtually all of the choice, very choice and gem uncirculated examples of both of these issues that are available to collectors today came from the Central American hoard.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FD, PCGS# 9152



1909-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS67 Condition Rarity in High Grade Tied for Finest Certified

4011 1909-S MS67 PCGS. Ex: Fox. More than 2.7 million Saint-Gaudens double eagles were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1909 and the issue is reasonably available in all grades up to the MS65 level. Many coins were used in foreign trade and some large groups have been repatriated from European and Latin American holdings in recent times. One especially impressive hoard surfaced in El Salvador in 1983, containing several thousand examples. In his landmark treatise *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles as Illustrated by the Phillip H. Morse and Steven Duckor Collections*, Roger W. Burdette estimates the surviving population at approximately 12,400 examples in all grades. However, most of the repatriated coins show surface marks from coin-to-coin contact in bags during shipping and storage. Heritage Auctions is pleased to present one of only two examples of this early series issue to be graded MS67 by either of the leading grading services in this important offering (9/19).

Collecting large denomination gold coins first became popular in this country in the late 1930s, as astute collectors realized it was one of the few legal opportunities to invest in gold, after the Gold Recall of 1933. An early auction appearance of the 1909-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle was in lot 870 of the Dr. Charles W. Green Collection (B. Max Mehl, 4/1949):

“1909-S. Brilliant uncirculated, but the obverse shows evidence of having been handled with other coins. Mint luster. Catalogs \$75.”

The lot realized \$70, not far from the retail price at the time. We can find no auction appearances of MS67-graded examples, but recent sales include the spectacular MS66 PCGS specimen in lot 4611 of the Dr. and Mrs. Steven Duckor Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), which realized \$34,500.

The present coin is a magnificent Superb Gem that exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas. Like most examples of this issue, just a trace of softness is evident on the upper torch, but Liberty's facial features and hair are finely delineated. The virtually pristine orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster throughout, with immense eye appeal. This coin is a must-have for Registry Set enthusiasts. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1909-S is a common issue in all grades short of MS65. This is primarily due to the discovery of several large hoards of Mint State examples, including one particularly impressive find comprised of several thousand coins that surfaced in Central America in 1983. Most of the 1909-S Double Eagles that have been repatriated over the years are in lower Mint State grades, however, with the result that this issue is scarce in MS65. Coins that grade MS66 are rare, and the 1909-S is virtually unobtainable as a Superb Gem.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FE, PCGS# 9153





1910 Double Eagle, MS66 Among the Finest at Both Services Exceptional Preservation

4012 1910 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Fox. The most commonly awarded grades for the 1910 Saint-Gaudens double eagle are MS62, MS63, and MS64. There are nearly 8,700 grading events at PCGS in those grades alone, testifying to the issue's relative availability in typical Mint State levels. The 1910 is scarce but obtainable in Gem condition. However, there are merely 16 submissions in MS66 at PCGS and NGC combined, evenly divided between the two services with none finer. Both sides are frosty with rich orange-gold color and evenly struck devices. The lack of overt abrasions and generally excellent preservation are the hallmarks of this marvelous Premium Gem. Population: 8 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The 1910 is a bit of an enigma, a classic example of a condition rarity. In any grade up to MS64, it is a common date, easily acquired at any time. Even MS65 quality gems are only scarce and not rare, making the 1910 by far the most available of the early P-Mints from 1908-1915 in gem condition; one can be located with only modest effort. Now we come to the condition rarity part. In superb uncirculated condition, that is, MS66 or higher grade as I use this term, the 1910 is extremely rare with just six to eight such pieces known. So, for the collector desiring to put together a registry set caliber collection of Saints, the choice is simple. If you want a gem MS65 coin, there is no problem at all. The wait will be short and the price very reasonable. If you won't settle for anything less than a superb example you may be in for a long wait that is measured in years rather than months. And if you want the very best, bid very strongly on this coin or be disappointed.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FF, PCGS# 9154



1910-D Twenty Dollar, MS66+ Glittering Registry Coin Two Finer Examples at PCGS

4013 1910-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox-Simpson. The 1910-D represents a widely collectible branch mint issue from the early part of the Saint-Gaudens series. While fewer than a half million examples were struck, the 1910-D has one of the highest survival rates with an estimated 15,000 pieces extant. That includes a majority of coins repatriated from overseas holdings in MS63 and MS64 condition. Those numbers fall substantially in MS65 and MS66, and plummet in higher grades. In fact, there are only two coins certified finer than this MS66+ coin at each service. Additionally, CAC has endorsed merely 17 Premium Gems and two Superb Gems (9/19). Simply put, this Plus-graded, CAC-approved example ranks among the very finest 1910-D twenties available, a serious consideration for any advanced Registry player.

Virtually unabraded surfaces glitter with vibrant satiny mint luster. They feature splashes of deep orange and pale lilac and green accents amid warm yellow-gold tones. Liberty face and torch fingers, the Capitol, and the eagle's feathers and talons are all strongly rendered.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The 1910-D is a condition rarity, that is, it is an issue that is rare only at or above a certain grade level. This is a very common issue in any grade up to and including gem MS65 condition and even superb MS66 examples can only be classified as scarce and not really rare as more than 100 such specimens exist. However, at the superb MS67 level, the 1910-D is extremely rare with only two or three examples graded so far.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FG, PCGS# 9155



1910-S Double Eagle, MS66+ Practically Impossible to Upgrade

4014 1910-S MS66+ PCGS. Ex: Fox. More than 2.1 million double eagles were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1910. Probably fewer than 10,000 coins survived the mass meltings that followed the 1933 Gold Recall. The coins in collectors' hands today likely derive from several hoards dispersed during the 1980s, but nearly all of them are in grades below MS65. This is a spectacular, strongly struck Premium Gem twenty that nearly qualifies for the next highest grade level. A tick within the rays under Liberty's right (facing) arm is probably the only imperfection preventing an even finer assessment. Otherwise, the peach-gold surfaces are exceptionally clean. Radiant mint frost swirls over each side, adding to the terrific eye appeal. This coin will be a welcome addition to the finest collection or Registry Set. Population: 11 in 66 (3 in 66+), 2 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2008) Comments:

Beginning in the 1960s, several small hoards of 1910-S Double Eagles started turning up in Europe and Central America, the largest of which came out of El Salvador in 1983. As a result, the 1910-S is a common issue in all grades below MS-65. High-grade examples remain scarce, however, and they are more challenging to locate than other early mintmarked issues in this series, such as the 1909-S, 1910-D, 1911-D, 1911-S, and 1913-D. A few nearly perfect examples are known, but the 1910-S is clearly a rare coin as a Superb Gem.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FH, PCGS# 9156



1911 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66+ Underrated Issue in High Grade Only One Finer Coin at PCGS

4015 1911 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox. A modest business-strike mintage of 197,250 Saint-Gaudens double eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1911, accompanied by 100 proof examples for sale to collectors. The circulation-strike coins were all delivered by May 1, but some of the proofs were struck as late as December 9. After untested examples were returned from the Assay Commission, the Philadelphia Mint Cashier would have had 162 specimens available for everyday transactions. The remainder of the mintage was stored in Mint or Treasury vaults for a short time and then most of the coins were used to settle large accounts in overseas trade. Many examples have been recovered from European holdings in recent times, but most of those coins grade no better than MS63, due to surface marks from rough storage and handling. Roger W. Burdette estimates the surviving population at 5,500 examples in all grades today, but prominent gold researcher David Akers noted:

“Like all Philadelphia Mint Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles from the 1908 Motto to 1915 (excluding the relatively common 1910), the 1911 is an underrated issue in all grades. Most Mint State examples grade MS-60 to MS-63, and even at the MS-64 level the 1911 is quite scarce. MS-65s are rare, MS-66s are exceedingly so and MS-67s number just two or three coins.”

Nearly 70% of examples in the Heritage Auctions Archive grade MS63 or below, confirming Akers’ observation. The few high-quality specimens known to collectors today were probably purchased directly from the Philadelphia Mint Cashier.

The present coin is a delightful Plus-graded Premium Gem, with sharply detailed design elements that show fine definition on the torch, Liberty’s facial features, and the Capitol building. The virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces are awash in vibrant mint luster. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 18 in 66 (4 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 1 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The 1911 is decidedly more rare than the 1910, especially in gem uncirculated condition. Until a substantial hoard of uncirculated examples was discovered in Europe about twenty years ago, the 1911 was thought to be scarce in MS63 condition, and MS64 quality examples were considered moderately rare at the very least. Today, though, there are many hundreds of choice and very choice mint state 1911 double eagles available to collectors. Gems remain rare, however, certainly considerably more so than equal quality examples of the 1908 With Motto and 1910. At the superb MS66 grade level, the 1911 is very rare with perhaps 15-18 known.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9157



1911-D Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS67+ Tied for Finest Certified at PCGS Ex: Dr. Thaine B. Price

4016 1911-D MS67+ PCGS. Ex: Fox-Price. From a mintage of 846,500 pieces, the 1911-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle is surprisingly available in high grade today. The coins were all struck in the first half of the year, before the fiscal year ended in June. Roger W. Burdette estimates as many as 415,000 examples may have been used in foreign trade with Europe and Latin America, escaping the wholesale melting that wiped out the later issues of the series, after the Gold Recall of 1933. Thousands of these coins were repatriated in later years, after restrictions on gold imports were relaxed in 1972. Burdette believes approximately 25,000 examples of the 1911-D are extant, making it the most available branch mint issue of the early series in today's market. The 1911-D is readily available in all grades through the MS65 level, and even MS66-graded coins can be found with a little patience. It seems likely that a large group of several thousand coins was held untouched in the original bags and repatriated from Central America in recent times, accounting for the high percentage of coins that are graded MS65, or better. The population drops off precipitously at the MS67 level, and the present coin is tied with the Morse-Duckor-Simpson example for the title of finest certified at PCGS (8/19).

The present coin traces its history to the fabulous collection of Dr. Thaine B. Price, one of the foremost collections of Saint-Gaudens coinage of all time. In his 1998 catalog of that collection, David Akers described this coin in lot 87 as:

"A boldly struck specimen with full mint luster and extremely attractive color, a medium yellow and orange gold with one copper toning spot (not carbon) on the leaves of the olive branch. The surfaces of the coin are extremely clean with virtually pristine fields and only a few minute bagmarks and lines on the figure of Liberty; there are also a couple of really trivial marks hidden in the eagle's feathers."

Akers went on to compare this coin to the magnificent Eliasberg specimen of the 1910-S double eagle he had described in lot 84 of the Price catalog, finding the two examples to be of equal quality, a mark of distinction for any coin. This spectacular Plus-graded Superb Gem will be an upgrade to all but one collection or PCGS Registry Set of Saint-Gaudens double eagles. Population: 11 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (8/19).

Ex: Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 87; Rollo Fox Collection. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1911-D is one of the most plentiful issues in the entire Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series. Examples are available in quantity in all Mint State grades up to and including MS65. Even MS66 coins can only be considered scarce. Superb Gems, while rare in an absolute sense, are more plentiful than those of any other pre-1920 issue in this series with the exception of the 1908 No Motto.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158



1911-D/D Double Eagle, MS66 Popular *Cherrypickers'* Variety

4017 1911-D/D FS-501 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox. The 1911-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a substantial mintage of 846,500 pieces, split between the normal mintmark variety and the popular repunched mintmark variety, FS-501, discovered by Walter Breen in the 1950s. In a study of 400 examples of the 1911-D double eagle, Roger W. Burdette found the repunched mintmark occurred on about 15% of the coins examined. He also discovered there are actually five different repunched mintmark varieties for this date, and it is possible others exist. Currently, only FS-501 is listed in the *Cherrypickers' Guide*.

This delightful Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with the large D mintmark repunched left of the original position. The curve of the undertype D is plainly visible to the right of the primary mintmark. The vivid orange-gold surfaces are impeccably preserved, with no mentionable distractions. Especially vibrant mint luster enhances the terrific eye appeal. This interesting repunched mintmark example will be a welcome addition to a fine collection or Registry Set. Population: 54 in 66 (5 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 23 in 66, 0 finer (9/19).

David Akers (1998) Comments:

David Akers said little about the 1911-D/D in his writings, simply noting, "Many 1911-D Double Eagles have a boldly repunched mintmark."

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 145010 Base PCGS# 9158



1911-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66+ Only One Finer Coin at PCGS

4018 1911-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox. The 1911-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle has a reported mintage of 757,750 pieces, with most of the coins delivered in February and March and some sizeable deliveries in September and December. Most of the mintage was initially stored in Mint and treasury vaults, but later paid out in overseas transactions with European and Latin American destinations. Many specimens have been repatriated in recent times, including a large number of pieces that surfaced in a Central American hoard of 47,000 double eagles discovered in the early 1980s. Roger W. Burdette estimates the surviving population at approximately 14,000 examples in all grades. The 1911-S can be easily located in grades up to the Gem level, but specimens in MS66 condition are elusive, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable.

This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just a trace of softness on the upper torch. The virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with terrific eye appeal. Population: 48 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 0 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1911-S is similar in overall rarity to the 1916-S, although it is much more challenging to locate in high grades. In grades at or below the MS64 level, this is a decidedly common issue, while Gems can only be considered scarce when viewed in the wider context of this series. In 1983, a hoard of several thousand Mint State coins was discovered in El Salvador. While the hoard contained several thousand mostly lower-grade Mint State coins, it also featured a number of high-grade pieces, including several Gems. A handful of MS66s are also known, but the population dwindles to just one or two coins at the Superb Gem level.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159



1912 Twenty Dollar, MS65+ Clean for the Grade

4019 1912 MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Fox. The average certified grade for the 1912 Saint-Gaudens double eagle falls just shy of MS62. According to Roger Burdette, at least 115,000 of the 169,750 pieces struck (the reported minted of 149,824 coins is incorrect) went to Europe, where they were either melted or subject to continuous handling, rebagging, and transport. This example could have resided stateside, or it may have been repatriated from a South American holding, where coins were generally left idle. Each side lacks the scattered bagmarks typically associated with this Philadelphia issue. Golden-orange surfaces are smooth and softly frosted with lovely texturing in the fields. Liberty's visage is boldly rendered, as are the eagle's feathers. A few tiny ticks of little to no consequence barely preclude a Premium Gem grade. Population: 45 in 65 (6 in 65+), 11 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The discovery of a large, previously unknown hoard of a given date obviously changes our perception of the overall rarity of that issue. The 1912 is one of those issues and small hoards first appeared in Europe in the late 1960's and 1970's including a group of 40 choice examples purchased by Paramount from a source in Basel, Switzerland in 1973. Twenty or so years later, a much larger hoard of uncirculated 1912 double eagles was uncovered in Eastern Europe and so the 1912, formerly considered very scarce in choice mint state, is now regarded as rather common in MS63 and MS64 with hundreds known, certified and regularly available at moderate prices. The earlier hoards and the larger Eastern European one contained very few gem quality coins, however, and so the 1912 remains a rare date at that level. Above the MS65 grade level, the 1912 is extremely rare with only six to eight examples known. I have used the term "underrated" rather liberally when commenting on the nine P-Mint issues from 1908 With Motto to 1915 and that term certainly applies to the 1912, because at the superb MS66 grade level it is every bit as rare, if not more so, than the famous and highly publicized 1931 and 1932.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FM, PCGS# 9160



1913 Double Eagle, MS65 Philadelphia Condition Rarity None Finer at PCGS

4020 1913 MS65 PCGS. Ex: Fox. There can be no denying the significance of this Gem offering — a coin that ranks among the finest 1913 double eagles ever seen by PCGS and one of the best examples of the date we have handled. Roger Burdette suggests that about 5,200 of the roughly 5,700 1913 twenties extant were held in European vaults and constitute most of the lower Uncirculated pieces known. The rest, about 500 coins, derive from Central American holdings and constitute the few MS64 or finer representatives, of which this is one. The only mentionable abrasions occur in the left obverse field. Light golden surfaces display shimmering frost and crisp definition on the relief elements. This Philadelphia condition rarity is well-worth a premium bid. Population: 16 in 65, 0 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

Without question, the 1913 is one of the most underrated issues in the entire Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. Of the nine early P-Mint issues from the 1908 With Motto to the 1915, the 1913 is by far the rarest of the group in gem uncirculated condition, although, like the other eight issues it is readily available in all the lower mint state grades up to and including MS64 due to the discovery of some large hoards of the date a couple of decades ago. Few, if any, gems were in these hoards, however, and so a 1913 Saint in MS65 is a definite rarity with perhaps only 14-18 examples known, making the 1913 a greater rarity in gem condition than the much more celebrated 1929, 1931 and 1932. Furthermore, I have neither seen nor heard of any 1913 that would grade superb MS66 or better although at least two or more such specimens exist of all the famous rarities of the series. There are only two other issues able to make this same claim, the 1915 and the 1920.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FN, PCGS# 9161

1913-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66+ Tied for Finest Certified Ex: Browning-Duckor

4021 1913-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox-Duckor-Browning. The 1913-D twenty dollar is another well-produced issue from early in the series, one that generally shows excellent luster over sharply struck surfaces. Denver Mint coins of this era generally have those criteria in common; however, Denver and the other branch mints skipped striking double eagles in 1912, so that the 1911-D and 1910-D issues are the D-mint products immediately preceding the 1913-D. Only 393,500 examples of the 1913-D were reportedly struck, yet today examples below the Gem grade are fairly obtainable. Many of the earlier Saint-Gaudens issues such as the 1913-D avoided the mass meltings that many later dates saw by being exported to Europe or Latin America, only to be repatriated over the ensuing decades.

The PCGS population in MS66 currently stands at eight submissions for the 1913-D, including this single example in MS66+. Similarly, NGC lists only one coin in MS66+, with 11 specimens in MS66 (8/19). We suspect those 20 certification events include a number of resubmissions and crossovers. Of course, as the single-finest certified example at PCGS, the present coin would upgrade every one of the top 10 PCGS Registry Sets. This Plus-graded Premium Gem displays medium yellow-gold surfaces complementing small glints of copper-gold in the recesses. The strike is sharp even though not quite complete, with a bit of bluntness on Liberty's nose. A few scattered shallow contact marks on the rays are in keeping with the grade and not distracting. The reverse is virtually flawless, save for a single dig on the eagle's midsection. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin is pictured on the PCGS CoinFacts website. Population: 8 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (8/19).

Ex: H. Jeff Browning; Dallas Bank Collection (Sotheby's/Stack's, 10/2001), lot 172; David Hall; Dr. and Mrs. Steven Duckor Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4620; Rollo Fax Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments (from PCGS CoinFacts):

Overall, the 1913-D is less rare than either the 1910-D or the 1914-D, but the difference is rather minimal. However, in gem condition, I find the 1913-D to be considerably more rare than either of those issues, perhaps two to three times as rare. Most 1913-D double eagles are heavily bagmarked although, in MS-63, this issue is still quite easy to find. In MS-64, the population drops off dramatically and gems are really very scarce, if not rare. The few superb MS-67 examples I have seen of this issue have all been the satiny variety. I consider this issue to be quite underrated, but only in top grade. There are two distinctly different surface finishes on this issue. The most common by far is 'soft' frosty with some granularity, but there are also some that are very satiny. The latter appear to be quite a bit more rare. The typical 1913-D is very sharply struck, and the lustre is generally average or slightly above average for the series. (The satiny specimens are very lustrous.) Color is usually quite good, light to medium orange or coppery gold being standard. A few also have greenish gold highlights.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FP, PCGS# 9162





1913-S Twenty Dollar, MS65+ A Single Coin is Certified Finer

4022 1913-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox. In a series replete with major melt rarities and a couple of nearly impossible-to-obtain issues, the 1913-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle stands out as having the second lowest mintage among regular issues from 1907 to 1933. Only 34,000 pieces were struck, 12,000 more than the lowest-mintage 1908-S. Of those, around 3,000 or so coins survive, with an average certified grade of MS62. Gem submissions include 23 pieces at PCGS, this being the only Plus-designated example at that service, plus eight more MS65 representatives at NGC. The only finer 1913-S double eagle resides in an MS66 PCGS holder. Upon close examination, it is no wonder both PCGS and CAC recognized the quality of this coin. There are no marks to mention other than a tick on the left part of the sun. Strike detail is trivially soft on the highest points but strong elsewhere. Gorgeous, frosty mint luster rolls over rich yellow-gold surfaces. Population: 23 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 0 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2008) Comments:

Obviously, mintage figures are a poor indicator of rarity in the 20th century gold series. The foregoing comments are not meant to denigrate the 1913-S, for this is a genuinely scarce issue in all Mint State grades. In addition, the 1913-S is rarer in high grades than the 1929, 1931, 1931-D and 1932 - all four of which are heavily melted issues that are more instantly recognizable as rarities in most numismatic circles. A small number of Gems are known, but the 1913-S is unobtainable any finer than MS66.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FR, PCGS# 9163



1914 Double Eagle, MS65+ Finest We Have Seen in Seven years

4023 1914 MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Fox. This low-mintage Philadelphia issue was struck to the extent of 95,250 pieces. That small production alone was not enough to make the 1914 an outright rarity. The issue has a relatively high survival rate of roughly 6% to 10%. However, examples become conditionally scarce at the Gem grade level, and finer coins are prohibitively rare.

This is a remarkably attractive Registry coin that boasts a Plus designation from PCGS for quality within the grade. Abrasions are scant. The only notable mark is a tick on Liberty's chest. Warm honey-gold surfaces aglow in soft mint frost display good detail with few areas of localized incompleteness. This is the finest 1914 double eagle we have offered since the MS66 NGC coin we sold as part of our January 2013 FUN Signature sale, lot 5963. Population: 40 in 65 (2 in 65+), 5 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

Among the 54 issues of the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series, the 1914 had the sixth lowest mintage after the High Relief, 1908-S, 1913-S, 1909-D and 1930-S in that order. These six issues are, in fact, the only ones in the series with mintages lower than 100,000 pieces. Since only the 1930-S in this low mintage group is considered one of the major Saint-Gaudens double eagle rarities today, this shows how unreliable mintage figures are in determining rarity, especially so in this series where few dates circulated after World War I and were largely stored by the government and later melted in the mid- to late 1930's. Among the nine early P-Mint issues from the 1908 With Motto to the 1915, the 1914 is in the middle of the pack rarity-wise. It is easily obtainable in any mint state grade short of the gem levels and even gem MS65 specimens, though certainly rare, do come on the market from time to time. At the gem level, the 1914 is more or less on a par with the 1911, 1912 and 1915, less rare than the 1909, 1909/8 and 1913, and more rare than the 1908 With Motto and 1910. Superb examples grading MS66 are extremely rare with only 3-5 specimens known.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# BYCE, PCGS# 0



1914-D Twenty Dollar, MS66+ Exceptional Denver Type Coin One Example Finer at PCGS

4024 1914-D MS66+ PCGS CAC. Ex: Fox. From an adequate mintage of 453,000 pieces, delivered in nine batches throughout the year, the 1914-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a plentiful issue in almost any grade today. In his series reference, *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles*, Roger W. Burdette estimates the surviving population at about 13,500 examples in all grades. The issue only becomes scarce in MS66, but it remains moderately collectible at that level. Superb Gem condition is where the 1914-D really shows its teeth. With only a single MS67 at PCGS and two more at NGC (9/19), this Plus-graded Premium Gem bridges the gap between accessibility and technical quality. A few tiny ticks are well-hidden within the well-detailed design elements. The only apparent flaw is a small mark below Liberty's left (facing) knee. Peach-orange, lavender, mint-green, and powder-blue accents complement satiny honey-gold surfaces. A gorgeous example for a fine type or Registry set. Population: 82 in 66 (6 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 0 finer (12/19).

David Akers (2008) Comments:

This issue is very similar in overall and high-grade rarity to the 1910-D, although it is a bit more plentiful in today's market. The 1914-D is readily obtainable in all grades from MS60 to MS64. MS65s, while scarce, are plentiful enough that they should not be too difficult to acquire. The certified population falls off markedly at the MS66 level, however, and Superb Gems are all but unknown.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FT, PCGS# 9165



1914-S Double Eagle, MS66+ Tied for Finest at PCGS

4025 1914-S MS66+ PCGS. Ex: Fox. No double eagles were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1912 and the famous Western facility only produced 34,000 examples in 1913. Things changed the following year, however, when a substantial mintage was accomplished. With 1.5 million coins struck and tens of thousands of examples certified at the leading grading services, the 1914-S represents one of the most collectible branch mint issues in the entire Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. About 65% of the original production was sent to Europe, while the remainder went either to South and Central America, or possibly Japan during the 1916-1918 period, according to Roger Burdette. The exceptional condition of this MS66+ representative suggests South or Central American origin, where double eagles were generally left untouched in their original bags. Textured orange-gold surfaces appear virtually pristine. Frosty mint luster rolls vibrantly over each side. This is one of six MS66+ submissions at PCGS with none finer (9/19).

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1914-S is one of the most common of the early issues in the early, pre-1920 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series. Thousands of Mint State examples are known, most of which grade MS60 to MS65. Many of these coins trace their pedigrees to hoards that we released into the market during the 15 year period from 1970-1985. Like most issues in this series, the 1914-S is rare in MS66. Superb Gems are unknown.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 82KA, PCGS# 9166





1915 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65+ Lower Mintage Philadelphia Issue Only Two Coins Certified Finer

4026 1915 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox. The 1915 Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a small business-strike mintage for a Philadelphia Mint Issue, at 152,000 pieces, with the coins all delivered after September 17. The need for large denomination gold coins diminished with the start of World War I the previous year. The resulting disruption in international trade saw the usual flow of gold coins reversed in 1915, with the United States importing more gold than it exported. Unlike previous years, Roger W. Burdette calculates that perhaps 10% of the double eagle production actually entered domestic circulation in 1915, explaining the unusual number of circulated examples seen by the grading services today. The bulk of the mintage was eventually shipped to Europe and South America and remained there until after World War II. Burdette estimates the surviving population at 4,500 examples in all grades.

Contemporary collectors generally preferred proofs to business strikes in the early 20th century, but dissatisfaction with the various matte proof finishes after 1907 led the Mint to abandon its commercial proof set offerings by 1916. In fact, gold proofs were struck for the last time in 1915, when an anemic mintage of 50 double eagles was produced to satisfy collector demand. With collector enthusiasm at a low ebb and the pressure of world events distracting even dedicated numismatists, it is not surprising that few really high-quality examples of the 1915 double eagle were saved. In his *Handbook of 20th Century United States Gold Coins* (2008), David Akers notes:

“Most 1915 Double Eagles grade MS-60 to MS-64, although the issue is still scarce even in these grades. Gems are rare, and the 1915 is unknown any finer than MS-65.”

Akers observations are still largely accurate today, although both PCGS and NGC now list a single example in MS66 in their population data (9/19). Unfortunately, the data has been skewed by resubmissions and crossovers in lower grades.

The present coin is a delightful Plus-graded Gem, with sharply detailed design elements in most areas and just a trace of softness on some stars and the Capitol dome. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are free of mentionable distractions and vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides. Overall eye appeal is exceptional. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 55 in 65 (4 in 65+), 1 finer. CAC: 10 in 65, 0 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The 1915 is another prime example of an issue that is “condition rare” but not necessarily “population rare.” There are at least several thousand mint state 1915 double eagles in existence but the vast majority of them are in the lower uncirculated grades from MS60-64. At the gem level, however, meaning MS65 as I use the term here in my comments, the 1915 is definitely rare, similar overall to the 1911, 1912 and 1914 but not nearly as difficult to find as the 1913, the rarest of the early P-Mints in gem condition. It is also not as rare in MS65 as either of the two 1909 issues. However, the 1915 has a distinction that only two other issues in the entire series also have, namely that not a single example of the date has ever been graded above MS65 by PCGS. The 1913 and 1920 are the only other issues with this distinction and yet none of the three is typically thought of as one of the great rarities in the series but, of course, that is exactly what it means to be a condition rarity. As I mentioned, the 1915 in gem condition should be lustrous and have good color since it is typically the best looking of all the early P-Mints. **Note:** Since David Akers wrote this in 2012, PCGS has graded a single coin in MS66.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FV, PCGS# 9167



1915-S Twenty Dollar, MS66+ A CAC-Endorsed Top-Grade Rarity

4027 1915-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The 1915-S double eagle was heavily exported as late as the early 1920s. Roger Burdette reasons that most of these exported coins went to South America, considering the high quality of survivors — double eagles shipped to Europe, if not melted down, were frequently counted and moved, causing extensive bagmarks to the coins that many 1915-S double eagles just do not exhibit. Whatever the final destination of exported pieces, though, the 1915-S circulated little in the United States. Compared to Uncirculated coins, circulated survivors of this date are scarce, and most are just barely below the Mint State barrier, grading AU58. This is typical of the double eagle denomination as a whole during the 1910s and later. Coins were struck primarily for export and to be stored domestically as backing for gold certificates, which by law had to be backed by at least two thirds of their face value in coined gold. Thus, the 1915-S double eagle is generally plentiful, except for at the two grading extremes: well-circulated pieces, and top-grade coins.

The present MS66+ coin is one of only four graded so fine at PCGS, and it is one of just 20 Premium Gems from any service to receive CAC recognition. There are no finer coins in the PCGS or CAC *Population Reports* (9/19). This is a Registry coin if there ever was one. It is nearly half a grade point finer than the MS66 piece in the Simpson Collection, which is the only higher-rated PCGS Registry Set than the Fox Collection, from which this piece is offered. Luster is frosty and vibrant, yielding greenish-gold margins and rich peach-orange interiors. The strike is bold, complemented by a lack of bothersome abrasions.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1915-S is one of the most common pre-1920 issues in the Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series, but it is still a bit rarer than the 1914-S in terms of total number of coins known. Several hoards with 1,000 or more coins have entered the market since the early 1970s, so it is not surprising that the 1915-S is plentiful in lower Mint State grades through MS64. Gems are also readily obtainable, but the issue is all but unknown in MS67.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168



1916-S Double Eagle, MS66+ None Are Finer at PCGS or CAC

4028 1916-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Coinage of double eagles increased slightly in 1916, with 796,000 pieces struck. However, the entirety of this mintage was accomplished in the first quarter of the year, meaning that the 1915 and 1916 coinages were both part of the same long run of double eagle production. In 1915, the San Francisco Mint took in significant quantities of foreign gold deposits in the form of foreign coinage, which needed to be refined and recoined, or cast into bars. Research by Roger Burdette in *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles*, suggests that this foreign gold was a driving force behind the regular double eagle production that took place during 1915 and 1916. After 1916, no double eagles were struck at the San Francisco Mint again until 1920.

Surviving examples of the 1916-S double eagle seldom grade finer than MS65. In MS66, this date is scarce, and just five such coins are Plus-graded at PCGS with none finer (9/19). This CAC-endorsed example displays impressively well-struck design elements and frosted, original peach-gold and wheat-colored mint luster. Eye appeal is superb on this top-of-the-line Registry coin.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The rarity of this issue has been understated in the past. It was once thought that the 1916-S was the most plentiful pre-1920 mintmarked issue in the Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series after only the 1911-D. Several hoards totaling thousands of coins were certainly dispersed during the 1970s and 1980s, the largest of which appears to be a group of 4,000+ pieces that surfaced in El Salvador in 1983. Nevertheless, it can now be said that the 1916-S is rarer than the 1911-D, 1914-D, 1914-S and 1915-S in an absolute sense. Current research also reveals that the 1916-S is rarer than the 1911-D, 1914-S and 1915-S in high grades. Many of the hoard coins were of relatively high quality, nevertheless, and the 1916-S is still a readily obtainable issue in all Mint State grades up to and including MS65. MS66s are scarce, but they are still fairly plentiful by the standards of the pre-1920 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series. There are two or three Superb Gems known.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 34NJ, PCGS# 9169



1920 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle CAC-Approved MS64+ Only Two Coins Finer at PCGS

4029 1920 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Although the 1920 double eagle is moderately plentiful in MS64, Plus-graded coins in this grade — particularly those with CAC recognition — are scarce, and finer examples of the date are just about unobtainable for most collectors. This issue comes from a mintage of only 228,250 pieces and marks the first coinage of this denomination at any mint since 1916. New gold exports following the World War quickly depleted gold coinage reserves in Treasury vaults, calling for the renewal of double eagle production to back gold certificates. According to Roger Burdette's research in *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles*, much of the 1920 production was held in reserve for this purpose.

Today, this issue is challenging in the context of the series, and almost the entire survivorship grades no finer than MS64. In MS64+, the 1920 becomes worthy of Registry Set inclusion, as such coins are scarce, and PCGS has seen only two MS65s finer (9/19). CAC endorsed, the present piece displays magnificent luster and design definition. Rich orange-gold interiors cede to brighter yellow-gold margins, earning this coin excellent visual appeal. Population: 84 in 64+, 2 finer. CAC: 88 in 64, 0 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The 1920 is the ultimate standard by which we judge a coin to be a "condition rarity," at least among the issues of the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. As a date, the 1920 is not even remotely close to being rare. Thousands exist, nearly all of them in AU or uncirculated condition. Even choice and very choice uncirculated examples exist in rather large quantities and can easily be obtained at almost any time. Above the MS64 grade level, however, there is virtually nothing ... The 1920 is perhaps the most underrated of all Saint-Gaudens double eagles in gem condition.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170





1920-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS64 Elusive, Heavily Melted Issue Rarely Seen Finer

4030 1920-S MS64 PCGS. Ex: Fox. In 1920, the mints in both Philadelphia and San Francisco struck double eagles, the first since the production of the 1916-S coins. Philadelphia produced roughly a quarter-million coins, while San Francisco made more than a half-million. But while the 1920-P is common up to the MS64 level, the 1920-S is rare in all grades. Today, it is considered a classic rarity in a series that abounds with them. Unlike some later dates where repatriations from overseas have replenished the supplies of once-rare issues, no hoards of 1920-S coins have ever been discovered in international holdings. David Akers' *Handbook of 20th Century United States Gold Coins* proposes:

“The 1920-S is one of the prime rarities in the Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series, if not in the entire 20th century U.S. gold series. In fact, it is the rarest collectible Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle after only the 1927-D, 1930-S and 1921. The 1920-S is actually rarer than the 1927-D and 1930-S in high grades. Virtually the entire mintage was destroyed during the gold recall of the 1930s—the first of several Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles from the 1920s and 1930s to suffer this fate. The majority of survivors fall somewhere in the Choice AU to MS-64 grade range. High-grade examples, of which there are very few, were almost certainly obtained at the time of issue by collectors who had close ties to Mint or other government officials.”

There are a few high-grade examples of the 1920-S known today. However, out of 100 specimens currently graded at PCGS, 43 are in circulated grades. In MS64, the grade of the present coin, PCGS has certified 12 examples, one of them in 64+, and six finer—three MS65s, one 65+, and two MS66s (9/11). NGC has certified seven pieces in MS64, with two MS65s the finest—and it is almost a certainty that some of those figures represent the same coins crossing from one service to another, or resubmissions.

Regardless of the exact number of high-Mint State specimens known, it is a truism that the number of advanced gold collectors is far greater than the limited population. One data point should serve to support that assertion: There are currently 85 different All Time PCGS Registry Sets listed in the Saint-Gaudens \$20 Gold With Major Varieties, Circulation Strikes collection at PCGS—of which 47 are more than 50% complete, with an average weighted GPA of nearly MS63. Not for the faint of heart, the circulation strikes Saint-Gaudens series is one in which an obsessive need for completeness demands patient searching—and deep, deep pockets.

The typical 1920-S is weakly struck on the lower obverse, but the present example displays strong, if less than complete definition. The texture is frosty, with swirling, moderate-intensity luster around both sides. A pleasant mixture of reddish-gold and pink-gold patina has gathered over the years. A few minor marks are seen overall, with several small rim nicks visible on the reverse. One in particular, above the final A of AMERICA, will serve as a future identifier. This is a coin whose rarity and near-Condition Census standing are as impressive as its technical merits. Population: 12 in 64 (1 in 64+), 6 finer (8/19).

Ex: *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 1950; Rollo Fox Collection.*

David Akers (2012) Comments:

This is the third most valuable collectible regular issue of the series in all grades, exceeded by only the 1927-D and 1921. Not surprisingly then, it is one of the most important coins by which the quality of any set of Saint-Gaudens double eagles is ultimately judged. The 1920-S is not the third rarest issue in the series in terms of total population rarity, however, since there are many more examples of this issue in existence than there are of the 1930-S and 1932 although most of them are EF, AU and the lowest uncirculated grades below MS63. While the half million plus mintage of the 1920-S is less than that of most of the other rarities of the 1920's, like the others this issue was not really intended for general circulation. However, the number of circulated examples around shows that at least some small quantities were released into public hands, and other modest quantities were also sent to Europe between 1926 and 1933, probably in mixed date, mostly circulated bags (same for the 1921). I doubt if any single date bags of uncirculated 1920-S double eagles were ever sent overseas since no large quantity or even small groups of uncirculated 1920-S Saints were ever returned to the U.S., just the occasional circulated or minimal uncirculated specimen. Paul Wittlin, the European buyer for James Kelly and later Paramount, searched more than 20 years for rare and scarce date U.S. gold coins in Paris and Swiss banks and acquired some amazing things yet managed to find only the occasional single AU or uncirculated 1920-S double eagle, never any quantities of uncirculated pieces and not a single one that was really nice, like MS63 or better. So it is my opinion that the known population of the 1920-S has not materially changed in decades and nearly all of the specimens in the hands of collectors and dealers today, and certainly all of the better grade ones, were most likely the ones known in the 1940's. That is probably why the 1920-S was considered only rare at that time but not really one of the major rarities of the day. Since then the 1920-S has risen to the top of the rarity pyramid of Saint-Gaudens double eagles, not because it has been found to be more rare than originally thought but rather because all of the others ahead of it at that time (except the 1921) were subsequently found in sufficient quantities to prove them less rare.

It is in the grades of choice uncirculated and above that the 1920-S really makes its case as a major rarity today. Relatively few grade as high as MS63 and MS64, perhaps only 25-35 pieces between the two grades combined and, in gem MS65 condition, no more than 6-8 are known, if that many when strict grading is applied.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26FZ, PCGS# 9171



1921 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS63+ Prime Condition Rarity in High Grade Only Eight Finer Pieces Certified

4031 1921 MS63+ PCGS. Ex: Fox. The country experienced an economic recession after World War I and commercial demand for coinage was still low in 1921. Most of the Mint's resources were devoted to coining huge numbers of silver dollars that year (of both Morgan and Peace design), the first coins of that denomination struck since 1904. However, late in the year, the Philadelphia Mint struck a relatively modest mintage of 528,500 Saint-Gaudens double eagles, the only gold coins struck at any U.S. Mint that year. The coins were all delivered in November (90,000 pieces) and December (438,500 pieces), by which time most collectors had concluded there would be no gold coinage in 1921. The double eagles were specifically intended as currency reserves and none were released into circulation in the year of issue. Even T.L. Comparette, the Curator of the Mint Cabinet, only secured some examples for George Godard, his counterpart at the Connecticut State Library, the following January. Research by Roger W. Burdette indicates only 332 examples (or possibly 582 pieces, if the extra pyx coins were not bagged and stored) were available to the Philadelphia Mint Cashier after assay returns. The rest of the mintage was stored in Mint or Treasury vaults until the Gold Recall of 1933, and subsequently melted.

Probably 25 of the coins held by the cashier were sent to the Treasurer for potential sale to collectors. Some of the cashier's coins were undoubtedly spent in regular business transactions, as about half of the coins we know about today are in circulated grades. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 176 coins in all grades, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (8/19). PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at about 150 examples, while Roger Burdette believes possibly 175 specimens are extant. Only a few really high quality specimens were preserved by contemporary collectors, as only eight coins have been certified in MS64, or better (8/19). Three coins are included in institutional collections at the Smithsonian Institution, American Numismatic Society, and the Connecticut State Library.

The present coin is a Plus-graded Select specimen, with sharply detailed design elements that show none of the usual softness on the eagle's upper wings and breast feathers. The vivid orange-gold surfaces display a few hints of lilac, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. The few grade-consistent contact marks are not bothersome and the short scratch under Liberty's wreath arm serves as a good pedigree marker. Overall visual appeal is outstanding for this classic series rarity. This coin will be a welcome addition to the finest collection or Registry Set. Population: 11 in 63 (2 in 63+), 7 finer (8/19).

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2007), lot 2728, as MS63 PCGS, realized \$218,500, Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The standing of the 1921 in the overall hierarchy of Saint-Gaudens double eagle rarities has changed less over the last seven decades than any other regular issue in the series. During that time, some issues have dropped precipitously from their place at the top (1924-S and 1926-S for example) and others have risen substantially (1920-S, 1930-S and especially 1927-D) but the 1921 has always been recognized as being among the top four rarities of the series, both 70 years ago and today, at least with respect to value. The only thing that has changed is the other three coins with it at the top. The 1921 is now considered to be the second most valuable regular issue Saint-Gaudens double eagle, surpassed only by the 1927-D whose extreme rarity was not recognized fully until the 1950s, at least in comparison to other issues in the series. Judged solely on its population rarity, meaning the total number of specimens known in all grades, the 1921 is certainly rare, but not exceptionally so, comparable overall to the 1920-S, but actually less rare than the 1930-S and 1932. However, as a condition rarity it is the unrivaled "Queen" of the Saint-Gaudens series because the condition at which it becomes extremely rare and valuable is lower than for any other issue. Of course, every Saint is a condition rarity at a certain level. For example, any issue is (or would be if one existed) a great rarity in MS68 or 69. For some issues MS67 is the rarity point, for others it is MS65 or MS66. But no issue, not even the 1927-D, is as difficult to locate in MS64 or higher grades as the 1921. Only four or possibly five specimens are known in the MS65 and MS66 grades combined with nothing finer. Even in the MS63 and 64 grades, the 1921 is a major rarity with no more than 12-15 examples known of those two grades combined.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26G2, PCGS# 9172



1922 Double Eagle, MS65+ Prohibitively Rare Any Finer

4032 1922 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1922 is a famous condition rarity in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. This issue was part of a large multi-year production run of the denomination from Philadelphia that lasted through 1929. All of those issues, with the exception of the 1929, were widely distributed in international trading, and overseas caches are believed to be the source of many survivors. The typical example known today grades in the MS62 to MS64 range, although Gems are occasionally seen. Where the 1922 becomes a major rarity is in MS66. PCGS has certified only nine coins that fine and none in higher grades. We have not seen a Premium Gem PCGS example of this issue since 2012.

The Fox coin is a Gem, but it stands apart from its peers with a Plus designation and CAC endorsement. Only 44 coins are graded MS65+ at PCGS, and just 30 Gems — with or without a Plus mark — are CAC approved (9/19). This piece displays impressive sharpness on Liberty's fingers and face, and on the torch. Peach-orange mint luster glistens like frost as it illuminates beautifully preserved surfaces, and a few coppery alloy spots serve as pedigree markers.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1922 is a very common issue in terms of total number of Mint State pieces known. It is fairly easy to obtain an example that grades MS64 or lower. Gems are slightly scarce, but they still appear in the market on a regular basis. A few premium quality Gems are known, but the 1922 is clearly very rare in MS66. The issue is unknown in MS67 or higher grades.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173





**1922-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS65+
Popular Branch Mint Issue
Rare in High Grade**

4033 1922-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox. The 1922-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a large mintage of more than 2.6 million pieces, with the coins delivered in 97 batches, mostly between March and September. Apparently, some of the dies were improperly heat treated, resulting in many die breaks and other defects on some coins. According to research by Dr. Charles W. Green in the 1940s, 21,250 double eagles were sent to banks or Federal Reserve Banks for distribution. The San Francisco Mint Cashier was given 147 residual coins for use in everyday commerce and most of the remaining mintage was stored in Mint or Treasury vaults as currency reserves. The coins held in government storage, more than 2.6 million examples, were all melted and stored as gold bars after the Gold Recall of 1933. Fortunately, many double eagles released into circulation were used in foreign trade and found a safe haven overseas. Roger W. Burdette estimates about 1,500 examples were repatriated in later years, to augment the small supply of coins that survived in this country. Perhaps no more than 2,100 specimens are extant today in all grades. In our catalog of the Dr. and Mrs. Steven Duckor Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), guest cataloger David Akers related:

“In the 1940s and early 1950s, the 1922-S was considered to be one of the most important and rarest issues in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. In his Dr. Charles W. Green and Jerome Kern sales of 1949 and 1950, B. Max Mehl estimated that only a dozen or so examples were known ... In the early 1950's, however, several substantial quantities of the 1922-S were found in Paris and Swiss banks with many more to follow in the next two decades. Few, if any, of these coins were particularly high quality, however, mostly unattractive, heavily bagmarked uncirculated pieces ... Then, with the discovery of the Central American hoard in 1983, for the first time ever, a substantial number of beautiful, original, choice, very choice, and even gem uncirculated examples became available to collectors.”

Today, the 1922-S remains a scarce issue in absolute terms, but it is no longer a great rarity. It remains rare in high grade, however. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 29 examples in MS65, three in MS65+, five in MS66, two in MS66+, and none finer, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (9/19).

This coin is a Plus-graded Gem with sharply detailed design elements throughout. A noticeable inner rim shows on the reverse, through the tops of the letters in the legend and across the sun. David Akers attributes this feature to die bulging. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and attractive, with outstanding eye appeal. This coin will be a welcome addition to a fine collection or Registry Set. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 19 in 65 (3 in 65+), 4 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 2 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2008) Comments:

At one time, the 1922-S was considered to be one of the premier rarities in the Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series, even more so than such issues as the 1920-S, 1929, 1930-S, 1931 and 1932. In the early 1950s, however, a quantity was found in Europe, followed by several additional small hoards in the 1960s and 1970s. Even as recently as 1983, a hoard of more than 200 pieces turned up in Central America. Many of the examples in the Central America find grade MS63 to MS65. As a result of these discoveries, the 1922-S is now only a scarce issue in an absolute sense. In fact, it is the most Plentiful Mintmarked Double Eagle from the 1920s after the 1923-D, although it is much rarer than the 1923-D in terms of total number of coins known. The 1922-S is also rarer than the 1926-S in high grades. There are no Superb Gems known.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26G4, PCGS# 9174



1923 Double Eagle, MS65+ Rare CAC Endorsement Important Registry Set Opportunity

4034 1923 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1923 boasts the lowest Philadelphia mintage for a double eagle from 1922 to 1929, and it is the scarcest of the available dates from 1922 to 1928. Most of the 566,000 pieces struck rolled off the presses between January and April 1923, and significant quantities were shipped to Federal Reserve Banks or exported. In *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles*, Roger Burdette writes:

"The 1923 Philadelphia-issue twenty, like its 1922-P counterpart, was spared the mass meltings of the 1930s. This was likely because many were among large numbers of coins shipped to Germany under the Dawes Plan, which were then transferred from bank-to-bank. ... A typical 1923 grades MS62, which is in line with the condition of many European hoard coins. Better-preserved examples are difficult to locate, and anything in MS65 or finer is a rarity and will attract considerable attention at auction."

The Fox coin is a Plus-graded Gem, and it is one of only eight Gems to carry CAC endorsement. PCGS lists five MS66 pieces finer, but none are finer at NGC. This example is one of nine in MS65+ at PCGS (9/19). Luster is rich and satiny with orange-gold color. Neither side is abraded, and the design elements are well-struck. An important Registry Set opportunity.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

Although it is an even more common issue than the 1920, the 1923 does share with it one important characteristic. It is also a classic example of a condition rarity although the grade at which a 1923 becomes a major rarity is not MS65 like the 1920, but rather MS66. So whereas there may be only one 1920 in MS65 (and possibly one or two others according to some), the 1923 is still fairly common at that grade level. For the 1923, its major rarity status begins at MS66 and there are no more than a handful of such specimens known with none verified or even rumored to exist finer.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26G5, PCGS# 9175



1923-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS67+ The Sole Finest at PCGS

4035 1923-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Researcher Roger Burdette reasons that a significant quantity of the surviving 1923-D Saint-Gaudens double eagles are coins that came back from South American trade shipments. Double eagles from that source generally show fewer or less severe abrasions than coins from European sources, as recounts and movements of the bagged coins were less frequent. A significant quantity of 1923-D double eagles known today are in Gem or better condition, and although this issue is definably scarce in Superb Gem grades, such coins are at least readily collectible — something that cannot be said of most other dates in the series.

Another attribute largely unique to the 1923-D is its typically strong eye appeal, composed of colorful shades of gold, frosty, shimmering mint luster, and consistently strong strikes — qualities that make the 1923-D undeniably attractive as a type coin. The Fox specimen harnesses these qualities in a beautiful fashion. Captivating cartwheel luster bands play through greenish-gold margins, with peach-orange and rose-red hues swirling in the centers. Each side is sharply struck and devoid of mentionable abrasions. This is the only MS67 coin with a Plus designation at PCGS, and there are none reported finer at that service. Only a dozen other Superb Gems are CAC endorsed. Population: 79 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1923-D is one of the most common issues in this series, and it is easily the most readily obtainable mintmarked Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle in high grades. In terms of total number of coins known, however, the 1923-D is rarer than the 1911-D, 1914-S and 1915-S. Examples are readily available in all grades from MS60 to MS65. A relatively large number of MS66s and MS67s are known, but the 1923-D is still scarce as a Superb Gem when viewed in the wider context of numismatics.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176



1924 Twenty Dollar, Frosty MS67 Among the Highest Ranks of Condition None Are Finer With CAC Endorsement

4036 1924 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Most collectors immediately recognize the 1924 double eagle as the most plentiful Saint-Gaudens issue across all grades. This issue's availability stems mainly from repatriated trade coins from Europe and South America. In 1924, about 2.5 million double eagles — presumably mostly from current coinage — were shipped to the New York Assay Office and the Federal Reserve Banks for use in international payments. Extensive research by Roger Burdette in this area documents heavy gold exports in 1924, and 1.8 million double eagles were shipped out quickly upon delivery to the distributors at the Federal Reserve Banks and the Assay Office.

Availability in most grades, however, does not make the 1924 double eagle plentiful in Superb Gem condition. Although such coins are often seen at auction, quality varies. Less than 10% of the MS67 pieces certified earn CAC recognition. The present coin is one of them. Frosty luster abounds on the beautifully preserved surfaces, revealing orange-gold interiors within greenish-gold margins. Wisps of lilac appear throughout. Clearly a hand-picked Superb Gem example of this well-known date. PCGS reports a single numerically finer specimen (9/19).

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1924 handily outdistances all other issues in this series to rank as the most common Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. Tens of thousands of examples have been repatriated from foreign banks over the years, and the issue is readily obtainable in all Mint State grades up to and including MS66. While Superb Gems are genuinely scarce, the 1924 is easier to obtain in MS67 than any other Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle with the sole exception of the 1908 No Motto.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177





**1924-D Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS65+
Branch Mint Semikey Issue
Only Three Finer Coins at PCGS**

4037 1924-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: A&A-Fox. The 1924-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a large mintage of just over 3 million pieces, delivered in 90 batches throughout the year. Most of the coins were shipped to eastern Federal Reserve Banks or the New York Assay Office, probably in the 1925-1927 time frame, and used to settle large accounts in foreign trade. A few bags probably slipped into domestic circulation, as a number of coins are known in the XF to AU grade range. Any coins still in storage after the Gold Recall of 1933 were melted and stored as gold bars at the Fort Knox Bullion Repository.

The 1924-D was a rare issue in the 1940s, but a number of small hoards surfaced in European holdings over the years, augmenting the supply of collectible examples considerably. Of course, the repatriated coins usually show bagmarks from rough transport and storage, so most of the coins grade no better than MS64. The issue is only a moderate rarity today, in absolute terms, but it remains decidedly rare in MS65, or better, condition.

The present coin is an absolutely splendid Plus-graded Gem, certified by CAC. Most will surely see this coin as upper-end, if not undergraded. When searching for abrasions that will help aid in tracing the pedigree of this important coin, the only one that is readily visible is an angling shallow scrape just below the olive branch on the obverse. The mint luster is vibrant and unbroken, as usual on this issue. As with most Denver Mint issues, the luster is frosted in nature rather than satiny. Many examples of the 1924-D show weakness on the peripheral design elements, due to improper planchet diameter and upset angle, and overused dies. This coin is a happy exception to the rule, with sharply detailed devices throughout. Overall visual appeal is terrific. Population: 9 in 65 (2 in 65+), 3 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 0 finer (8/19).

Ex: Milwaukee Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2007), lot 2078, realized \$71,300; A&A PCGS Registry Set; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

During the 1940's and into the 1950's, the 1924-D was considered to be an important rarity in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. However, it was never really considered elite. At the top of the rarity pyramid at that time were the 1924-S (generally considered the rarest), 1926-D, and 1926-S, in that order. Just below them on the second tier were the 1921, 1927-S and 1931-D. A third rarity tier consisted of the 1925-D, 1927-D and 1930-S, and the fourth tier was comprised of the 1922-S, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1920-S, 1908-S, and 1924-D, more or less in that descending order. Of course, at that time the use of the term "rare" as applied to any coin was based only on what was perceived to be the total population of a given issue. Condition mattered to some extent in that higher quality examples almost always brought more than lower quality ones, but the difference was typically not great, measured in small percentages rather than multiples. The concept of "condition rarity" was still several decades away. It is interesting to note that every one of the above issues so highly regarded more than a half century ago is still considered rare today. The order has changed to be sure and for some the rarity is now highly condition dependent, but they are all still rare in some context and definitely key and important issues in the series.

Since a number of small hoards of the 1924-D were uncovered in Europe in the 1950s, 1960s and even the 1970s, it is now only moderately rare, and perhaps just scarce, as a population rarity with hundreds of mint state pieces known. Even in MS63 and MS64 the 1924-D is available with regularity and at fairly reasonable prices. However, this is not at all the case for gem quality MS65 examples; they are decidedly rare with an extant population in the 12-15 range, possibly fewer. In superb uncirculated condition, the 1924-D is one of the major rarities of the series, comparable to most of the other more renowned rarities of the 1920's. Only 3 or 4 such examples are known to exist.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 34VF, PCGS# 9178



1924-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65 Heavily Melted Branch Mint Issue Condition Census Example

4038 1924-S MS65 PCGS. Ex: Fox. The 1924-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a large mintage of more than 2.9 million pieces, with the coins delivered in 139 batches throughout the year. However, the mintage figures have never been a reliable guide to the rarity of the issue. Research by Dr. Charles W. Green in the 1940s (and Roger W. Burdette in more recent times) suggests that only about 250,000 coins were ever used in commerce. The vast majority of the large production was held in government storage as currency reserves until the Gold Recall of 1933 was enacted. Afterward, all the coins in government custody were melted into gold bars and stored in the Fort Knox Bullion Depository.

Fortunately, many of the coins released into circulation were used in foreign trade and were preserved in European holdings, out of reach of President Roosevelt's recall order. These coins were not known to numismatists at the time however, and the 1924-S was believed to be the rarest coin of the series in the 1940s. Fort Worth coin dealer B. Max Mehl described the 1924-S in lot 879 of the Dr. Charles W. Green Collection (Mehl, 4/1949), as:

"This coin has never been in circulation, but it does show slight evidence of having been handled with other coins. It has practically full mint luster, especially on the reverse. Of excessive rarity. Such great collections as the Bell and the 'World's Greatest' did not have a specimen. This is only the second specimen that has passed through my hands. The other one was in the Berenstein Collection which I purchased some two years ago. I sold the 1924-S at private sale for \$1,600.00. I understand that as much as \$3,000 was asked for a single specimen. To the best of my knowledge only three specimens are known to exist."

While the availability of the 1924-S in collector's hands was probably pretty much in line with Mehl's estimate in the 1940s, the coins in European banks began to trickle back into this country in the 1950s. Actually, the coin in Dr. Green's collection sounds typical of the repatriated pieces, which were usually in lower Uncirculated grades, with bagmarks from coin-to-coin contact during storage and transport. Green's specimen might be one of the earliest recoveries from European sources. More coins continued to surface over the years, never in great quantity, but enough to push the 1924-S out of the "great rarity" category in the minds of most collectors. The 1924-S remains scarce in all grades today and, since the repatriated coins were almost all in lower Mint State grades, it is still a condition rarity at the MS65 level.

The present coin is a spectacular Gem, with well-preserved orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, with just a trace of softness on the Capitol building. A die crack travels through the letters ERTY and the upper olive branch. This coin fits nicely in the lower Condition Census for the issue and comparable examples are seldom offered. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 7 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

In the past 60 years, the 1924-S has dropped a very long way from once being considered not only the rarest issue of the Saint-Gaudens series, but also the rarest of the entire denomination, surpassing the 1856-O, 1870-CC and the famous proof-only rarities of the 1880s. It was also considered more rare than the 1907 MCMVII Extremely High Relief, the 1927-D and the 1933, all of which are multi-million dollar coins today. The prevailing opinion as late as 1950 was that only three or four specimens of this date were known and, when one sold, it invariably brought an extraordinary price. The C. David Pierce specimen in the 1947 Buffalo ANA sale, a superb gem and the finest known to this day (Simpson-Stellar-Price- "Mr. Lima, Ohio" collections), sold for a remarkable \$2,200, a price realized by only a few coins during that era. (For example, John Jay Pittman bought his nearly perfect 1792 Half Disme one year later for only \$100 and thought he paid too much.) A four figure price paid for a coin was anything but commonplace then. The reputation of the 1924-S as a rarity was rather short-lived, however, because beginning in the early 1950s and continuing over the next several decades, significant quantities of the 1924-S, and other formerly rare dates such as the 1922-S, 1924-D, 1925-D, 1925-S, 1926-D, 1926-S and 1929, in particular, were found overseas in French and Swiss banks. These coins were returned to the United States as they were acquired by U.S. dealers and their buyers and quickly found their way into the numismatic marketplace and eventually the hands of collectors. By 1956 uncirculated examples of the 1924-S had already dropped into the \$300-\$350 range and prices continued their decline further over the next 10-15 years. Not many specimens of any of these issues that were found in European hoards were particularly high quality (many great examples of the 1922-S were found later in the Central American hoard, however); generally AU55 to MS62 was typical. All of these hoard dates are still very scarce to rare today in MS64 and, most are extremely rare in gem condition, including the 1924-S.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26G9, PCGS# 9179



1925 Double Eagle, MS67 Frosty, Tied for the Finest Certified

4039 1925 MS67 PCGS. The Philadelphia Mint struck more than 2.8 million double eagles in 1925, these coins primarily intended for trade exports and also for backing of U.S. gold certificates. Double eagles did not circulate to a meaningful extent domestically in the 1920s, although their continued coinage was necessary for the issuance of new gold certificates each year. By law, gold certificates had to be backed by two-thirds of their face value in redeemable gold coinage. If coinage reserves fell short, the issuance of gold certificates halted. In 1925, a significant portion of the double eagle production was, according to records documented by Roger Burdette, intended to balance coin production with gold certificate issuance.

The 1925 double eagle is thus plentiful overall, even in MS66. However, in Superb Gem condition the date becomes a major condition rarity. PCGS reports only seven coins in MS67 and none finer (9/19). This specimen displays shimmering, frosty mint luster with natural wheat-gold hues overall. A well-struck and eye-appealing Registry coin.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1925 is a very common issue that is readily available in quantity in all Mint State grades up to and including MS65. Premium-quality Gems in MS66 are also available fairly often, and there are even a few pieces that easily grade MS67, Although Superb Gems are rare coins in an absolute sense. As an issue, the 1925 is often grouped with the 1924, 1927 and 1928. This is a mistake, as the 1925 is rarer than the 1924, 1927 and 1928 in all grades, and particularly at or above the MS65 level.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180



1925-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65 Elusive Issue in High Grade Registry Set Contender

4040 1925-D MS65 PCGS. Ex: Fox. A substantial mintage of more than 2.9 million Saint-Gaudens double eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1925, but prominent researcher Roger W. Burdette estimates fewer than 1,000 examples survive today in all grades. After the return of untested coins from the Assay Commission, the Philadelphia and Denver Mint Cashiers would have had 198 examples on hand for everyday transactions. These were probably paid out in exchange for gold deposits, purchases from collectors, etc. The great majority of the mintage was held in Mint or Treasury vaults as currency reserves until the Gold Recall of 1933, and subsequently melted. Fortunately, a number of coins were used in foreign trade at some point and many of these survived in European holdings, to be repatriated in later years. Most of the coins from foreign sources are in lower Uncirculated grades, due to rough storage and shipping. Currently, PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 15 coins in MS65, three examples in MS66, and none finer (9/19). Of course, those figures include an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers.

The present coin is a spectacular Gem, with sharply detailed design elements in most areas and just a touch of softness on the Capitol building. The vivid orange-gold surfaces are well-preserved, with vibrant, frosty mint luster on both sides. Eye appeal is outstanding. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 6 in 65, 2 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The 1925-D is one of the many high mintage issues of the 1920s that was never really intended or used for general commerce ... From its status as a major rarity in the 1940's when it was considered more rare than the 1920-S and 1925-S, as well as the three late date P-Mints (1929, 1931 and 1932), and just as rare as the 1927-D and 1930-S, the 1925-D is now known to be only moderately rare in terms of population rarity. Hundreds of examples exist, all grades considered, and specimens in the uncirculated grades from MS60 to MS63 are available on a regular basis. Even at the very choice MS64 grade level, the 1925-D can be found without a great deal of difficulty although at this level they are beginning to be rather expensive. Gems, however, are notably rare, much more so than many realize; only about six to nine exist at the MS65 level and, in superb MS66 condition, the 1925-D compares favorably to just about any other rarity in the series.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GB, PCGS# 9181



1925-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS65 Akers 'Significant Example' Conditionally Rare in Gem

4041 1925-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox-Brahin. Called a "sleeper" by Q. David Bowers, the 1925-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is definitely an underrated coin today. The large mintage of nearly 3.8 million pieces influences the thinking of potential buyers, but in reality, the production total is meaningless when evaluating the coin's availability. Roger W. Burdette estimates a surviving population of approximately 1,500 pieces, with more than half of those coins in circulated grades. Most circulated examples seen are in the AU55 to AU58 range, and the issue is extremely rare at the Gem level. In *A Handbook of 20th Century United States Gold Coins 1907-1933*, David Akers comments:

"Scarce-to-rare in all grades, the 1925-S is one of the leading condition rarities in the Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series. Even MS-64s are elusive, and the combined population of Gems and Superb Gems is fewer than 10 coins. The 1925-S is the only mintmarked Double Eagle from the 1920s that is easier to locate in circulated condition than Mint State."

Population data from the leading grading services supports Akers' evaluation of the 1925-S as a prime condition rarity. Currently, NGC has certified only two examples in MS65, with two higher; while PCGS has graded two specimens at the Gem level, one of them in 65+, with three specimens higher (8/19).

As Akers mentioned, the 1925-S is the only branch-mint issue of the era that is frequently encountered in circulated grades. A significant effort must have been made to circulate the coins at their time of issue, in contrast to the other dates of the period, which were stored in Treasury vaults as backing for U.S. currency. In 1947, Dr. Charles Green conducted research in mint records which indicated that 454,700 double eagles were officially released by the San Francisco Mint in 1925. Recently, Roger Burdette found documentary evidence that the release might have only totaled 360,500 pieces. Whichever figure is correct, the unusually high number of circulated 1925-S double eagles is convincing evidence that part of the mintage circulated freely for a short time. A small number of coins was used in international trade, and preserved in European banks. These European holdings surfaced in later years to provide the bulk of the 1925-S population in lower Uncirculated grades we know about today. The few Gem or finer specimens were doubtlessly purchased by collectors directly from the San Francisco Mint or the Philadelphia Mint Cashier (for returned assay coins) and carefully preserved over the following decades. The great majority of the mintage, the third largest of the series, was destroyed after the Gold Recall of 1933.

A diligent search of auction records over the last 15 years reveals only 10 occasions when a 1925-S was offered in MS65 or better condition by the major auction firms. An outstanding example is the PCGS MS67 Morse specimen (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 6681, which realized \$287,500. The finest known Norweb/Price example probably traces its origins back to King Farouk's collection. Included in lot 185 of The Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954) were 17 Saint-Gaudens double eagles, probably the most valuable group of twenties ever offered in a single lot. The dates included the 1930-S, 1931, 1931-D, 1932, and 1933, as well as the 1925-S, and other dates from the 1920s. Of course, the 1933 was withdrawn before the sale, surfacing again in 2003 when it sold for the all-time record price of \$7.5 million. The lot in the Farouk sale was knocked down to David Spink, who was acting as an agent of Mrs. Norweb at the sale.

This highly lustrous representative is a magnificent example of this elusive issue. The present coin stands out among the extremely small number of Gem Mint State survivors, being especially well-struck and without most of the often-seen peripheral die cracks. One curving die break is noted from the eagle's wing down through its head, and another travels through the letters UN in UNITED into the field below. Lovely, subtle colors accent the well-preserved surfaces. Pale reddish-gold centers are highlighted with a touch of lilac at the margins. Surface marks are minimal, and the overall eye appeal is simply outstanding. The coin offered here is listed as the number five specimen in David Akers' census of Significant Examples. Population: 2 in 65 (1 in 65+), 3 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 1 finer (8/19).

Ex: *The Phillip H. Morse Collection of Saint-Gaudens Coinage* (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 6682; *Jay Brahlin; FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2325, realized \$218,500; *Rollo Fox Collection*.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

The 1925-S had an extremely high mintage, close to four million pieces, but virtually all of them were simply kept in bags, stored by the Treasury and later melted after 1933. Some coins clearly were placed into the channels of commerce through local banks though as evidenced by the existence of many circulated examples. Some were also sent to Europe between 1926 and 1933 most likely in mixed date bags of circulated and uncirculated double eagles rather than single date bags of uncirculated 1925-S coins. Beginning in the 1950s, most of these coins were repatriated to the U.S. and now, as a population rarity, the 1925-S is really more accurately described as scarce rather than rare. It is similar overall to the 1925-D although in the choice uncirculated 63 and very choice uncirculated 64 grades the 1925-S is substantially more rare than the 1925-D. Even in the 1940s, the 1925-S, although recognized as very scarce, was never thought to be one of the major rarities of the series due, no doubt, to the availability of quite a few circulated pieces. In fact, those that did appear at auction were typically circulated (cf. WGC 1946) or in the lower mint state grades. Although condition rarity was not a big factor at that time, really nice examples of very scarce or rare dates (say, MS63 or better by today's standards) were generally so noted in catalog descriptions but no 1925-S during that era was described as a gem in a major sale. Since virtually all of the specimens later found in Europe were typically in the grades from AU50 to MS62, the 1925-S is still rare today in MS63 and very rare in MS64. At the gem MS65 grade level and above the 1925-S is one of the major rarities of the entire series.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GC, PCGS# 9182



1926 Double Eagle, MS66+ CAC Approval, Ex: Duckor / Akers

4042 1926 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Duckor/Akers. It is in print in general reference works that the 1926 Saint is plentiful in all grades, likened to all other Philadelphia issues from 1924 to 1928. However, series specialists clarify that the 1926 is conditionally scarcer than the 1924 and 1927, and even the 1925 and 1928.

In MS66, the 1926 is about 11 times scarcer than the 1924. Of particular interest in this grade is a small 30-coin PCGS population of Plus-graded coins. Registry collectors seeking a finer piece may find nothing but disappointment, as just five such coins are reported at PCGS (9/19). A 1926 Saint in MS66+ with CAC recognition is a rarity and a Registry coin of full merit. That is the merit of the Fox coin, formerly of the Duckor and Akers pedigrees. It showcases rich, frosty luster with brilliant yellow- and orange-gold surfaces. Fully struck devices show only tiny blemishes that provide for future identification.

Ex: David Akers; The Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4641.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1926 is one of the most common issues of the Saint-Gaudens series, but it is still a distinct step higher in overall population rarity and condition rarity than such truly common issues as 1924, 1927, and 1928 with which it is generally, but incorrectly, associated. Contrary to what some other experts have written, the 1926 is also significantly more rare than 1925, especially in gem condition.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 9183



1926-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64+ Prime Condition Rarity in Higher Grades

4043 1926-D MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox-Simpson. For the first 20 years or so after the gold recall of 1933, the 1926-D double eagle was considered one of the premier rarities of the Saint-Gaudens series, if not the greatest rarity. As late as 1957, a Stack's catalog proclaimed of the 1926-D, "The rarest coin from the Denver Mint, and also in our opinion the rarest double eagle." Both assertions have been invalidated by history since then: 1926-D double eagles have been found in small quantities overseas, whereas 1927-D twenties effectively have not. In his *Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, Q. David Bowers calls the 1926-D an "erstwhile formidable rarity." Perhaps the pendulum has swung too far in that direction, though; the fact remains that the 1926-D is a melt rarity, estimated by Garrett and Guth in 2006 as "10th scarcest of the 54-coin series." Further, Q. David Bowers does give the date some credit in his *Guide Book*, stating, "Today, the 1926-D double remains very elusive, though hardly in the 'impossible' category." Roger W. Burdette estimates the surviving population at about 600 pieces in all grades.

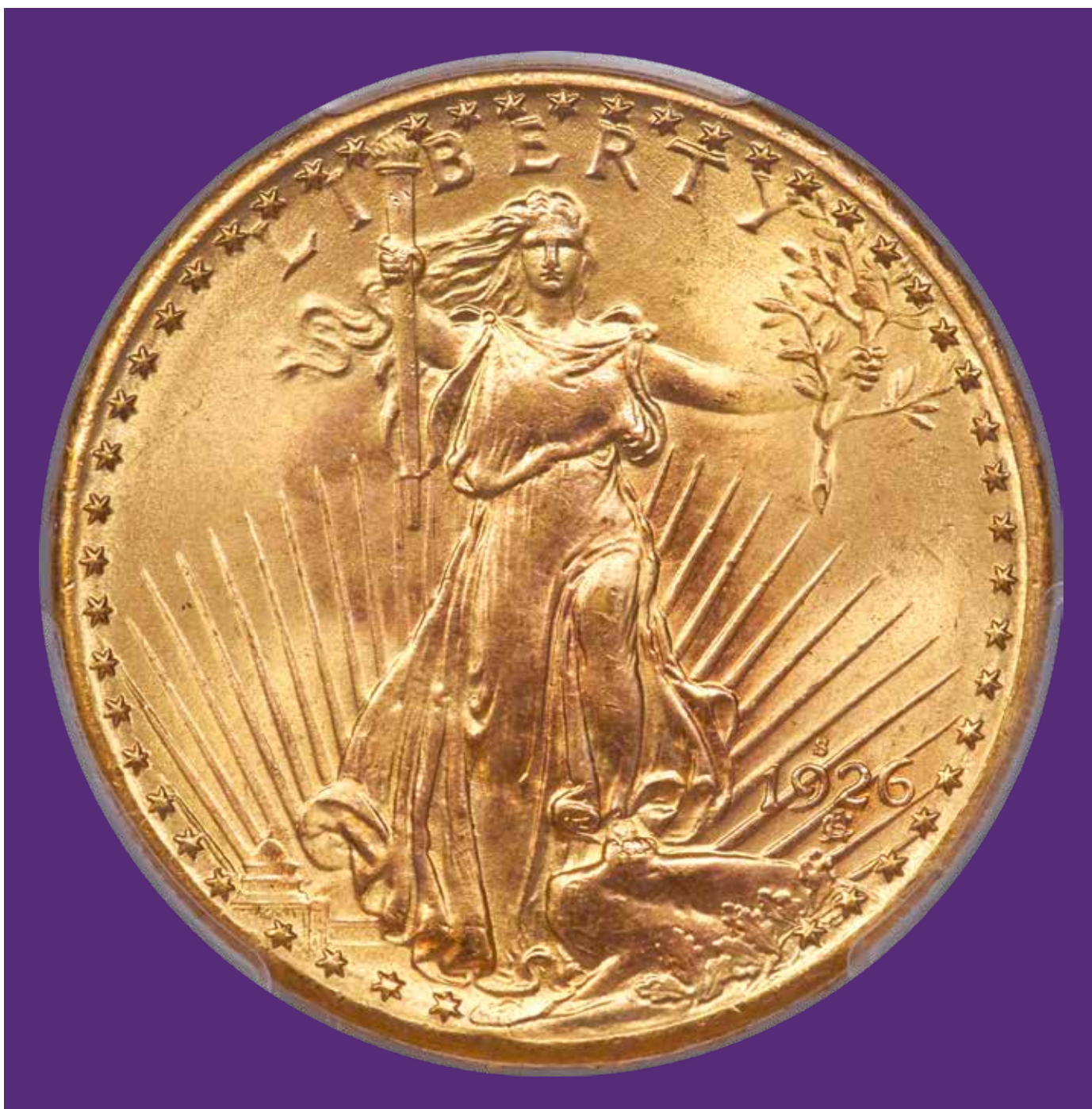
Beyond MS63, the 1926-D double eagle becomes conditionally challenging as well, and this Plus-graded near-Gem borders on the next step. Effusive yellow-gold luster dominates the centers, while the fields show peach and violet overtones. Though scattered marks are present on the obverse, including a few on Liberty's legs, the overall preservation and eye appeal are definitely high for the MS64 grade. Aside from the usual softness on the Capitol building, the coin is sharply struck. Population: 24 in 64 (1 in 64+), 5 finer. CAC: 2 in 64, 4 finer (8/19).

Ex: Bob Simpson Collection (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3639, realized \$77,625; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

Prior to the discovery of the small hoards in Europe, the 1926-D was considered to be one of the three greatest rarities in the series, second only to the 1924-S and slightly more rare than the 1926-S. It was also thought to be more rare than the 1920-S, 1921, and 1927-D, the three most valuable regular issues of the series today. The discovery of the hoards in Europe changed all that in terms of population rarity but definitely not condition rarity. In gem and superb uncirculated condition the 1926-D is still considered one of the top five rarities in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series today.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GE, PCGS# 9184



**1926-S Twenty, MS66+
Finest Certified at PCGS
Ex: Boyd, Green, Carter, Duckor**

4044 1926-S MS67 PCGS. Ex: Fox-Duckor-Carter. The 1926-S was once considered the third-rarest date of the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. When legendary Fort Worth coin dealer B. Max Mehl cataloged this specimen as lot 881 of the Dr. Charles W. Green Collection in April 1949, he recapped the then-current knowledge about the coin's rarity and revealed interesting information about the history of the coin offered here:

"1926 \$20.00, San Francisco Mint. Uncirculated. Full mint luster. Excessively rare. This identical specimen is from the 'World's Greatest Collection,' Lot No. 1029, sold in January 1946. The catalogers at that time had this to say about this coin: 'One of the rarest of United States coins. This Double Eagle should take off on a record breaking spree. It is our opinion that the selling price will exceed \$1,000.00.' (At that time the coin cataloged for \$150.00.) The coin brought



\$1,100. To the best of my knowledge only three specimens are known to exist. The Berenstein Collection did not have it. As stated above, it is undoubtedly one of the very rarest of American gold coins."

The coin realized \$1,525, a staggering sum for that time. The World's Greatest Collection was the magnificent U.S. coin collection assembled by F.C.C. Boyd and cataloged by Abe Kosoff in 1945-1946. Boyd was the vice president of the Union News Company, served on the board of the National Recovery Administration during the Depression, and was a board member of the Office of Price Administration during World War II. His pattern collection was sold to King Farouk and much of his Colonial material was acquired by John J. Ford, Jr.

The likely buyer of the coin at Mehl's sale was Amon Carter, Sr., another prominent citizen of Fort Worth, Texas. Carter and his son, Amon Carter, Jr., put together a world-class collection, including an 1804 dollar, one of the three known specimens of the 1822 half eagle, and many rare dates from the Saint-Gaudens series. The main body of the collection, including this coin, was sold by Stack's in 1984, but the 1822 half eagle was sold earlier to Josiah K. Lilly and now resides in the Smithsonian Institution. Noted gold specialist David Akers acquired this coin for Dr. Steven Duckor at the Carter sale, providing an unbroken pedigree that leads back more than 65 years and reads like a "Who's Who" of 20th century numismatists.

Like many dates from the 1920s, the 1926-S began to turn up in European holdings in the 1950s, and its rarity as a date has declined over the years. Today, the 1926-S ranks as the 18th-rarest issue of the

53-coin series, but it remains quite rare at the MS66 level. PCGS has certified only three examples in MS66, with this coin listed as their single finest specimen at MS67. The present coin occupies the number one spot in the PCGS Coin Facts Condition Census (in its previous grade of MS66+) and is pictured prominently on the website.

When David Akers cataloged the spectacular 1926-S double eagle in lot 113 of the Thaine B. Price Collection (5/1998), he compared it to the coin offered here, "A splendid, magnificent coin that is tied for finest known with the Amon Carter specimen, lot 1073, now in the Dr. Steven Duckor Collection and also graded MS-66 by PCGS." We believe the Price coin is the single MS67 NGC example listed in the Census today, while the Carter-Duckor-Fox specimen has been upgraded to MS67 PCGS, and is the superlative coin offered in this lot. Like Akers in 1998, we believe the two coins are virtually equal in their extraordinary quality and eye appeal, and remain the finest examples of this sought-after issue known to the numismatic community.

The Stack's catalogers in the Carter sale mentioned a bagmark on the eagle's belly, just in front of the leg. The noted bagmark on the eagle is prominent, but it is among the few mentionable abrasions on either side of this marvelous coin. This mark, and a small dark color spot near A in DOLLARS are the key pedigree markers that enabled us to trace this coin to the Green Collection. The center obverse is vivid copper-gold, yielding to sea-green tinges at the rims. The reverse offers yellow-gold, orange-gold, and greenish-gold hues all competing for space in a marvelous display. The strike is bold on each side, if not absolute, but the aesthetics are marvelous. This coin possesses unmatched historical interest, combined with the highest available technical quality and superb visual appeal.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 1029; Dr. Charles W. Green Collection (B. Max Mehl, 4/1949), lot 881; Amon G. Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 1073; David Akers, acting as agent for Dr. Steven Duckor; Duckor Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4643, realized \$90,000, Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

For nearly 20 years, the 1926-S was at the top of the rarity pinnacle for Saint-Gaudens double eagles behind only the 1924-S and 1926-D and then just marginally so. It was considered slightly rarer than the 1921, 1927-S, and 1931-D and much more rare than the 1920-S, 1927-D, and 1930-S. The reasons for the rarity of the 1926-S were obvious to the dealers and collectors of the period. Sure, the mintage figure was quite high, slightly over two million pieces, but it was well known that these coins were not put into the normal channels

of commerce and they were never available to the general public at local banks. Dealers and collectors knew the mintage figures of the double eagles struck during the 1920s and were well aware of the fact that the coins were not really minted for circulation but rather to be held by the government as part of the gold reserves that backed the country's currency. They also knew that after 1933 virtually all of the gold coins held by the Treasury were melted into gold bars and so, when 1926-S double eagles almost never were offered for sale either privately or at public auction, it was reasonable and logical to assume that they had all been melted, with the exception of just a very few specimens that may have been acquired directly from the mint in the year of issue. What dealers and collectors did not know, however, about the 1926-S and most of the other large mintage issues of the 1920s was that large quantities of double eagles had been sent to Europe between 1926 and 1933 for various payments. Some of these shipments consisted of bags of mixed early dates containing both circulated and uncirculated coins as well as single date bags of uncirculated examples of many issues including the 1926-S. Beginning in the early 1950s many of these coins, including numerous mint state specimens of the 1926-S, were returned to the U.S.

At the end of the 1940s, the consensus among numismatists was that only three to six examples of the 1926-S had survived. B. Max Mehl, the legendary Fort Worth, Texas, dealer claimed in his mail-bid-only sale of the Dr. Charles W. Green Collection in 1949 that only three were known and the Green specimen realized \$1,525, more than double the price realized by the 1927-S in that sale and triple the amount brought by the 1930-S. Only the 1926-D realized more than the 1926-S in that sale which was the finest set of Saints sold at auction at that time. The Green coin had been purchased from the F.C.C. Boyd (WGC) sale in 1946. It was apparently purchased by Amon Carter at the Green sale since it was sold with the Carter Collection in 1984. I purchased this coin from the Carter sale for Dr. Duckor and it is the coin offered here. It is the only example graded as high as MS66+ by PCGS and is equal in overall quality to the Dr. Thaine Price coin which is now in an NGC 67 holder. They are the two finest examples I have ever seen and both of them are specimens that were among the few known to the numismatic community in the 1940s when the 1926-S was considered such a premier rarity. As mentioned above, both were almost certainly obtained directly from the San Francisco Mint in the year of issue.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GF, PCGS# 9185



1927 Twenty Dollar, MS67+ A Condition Census Rarity

4045 1927 MS67+ PCGS. The year 1927 was one of high production for double eagles, with nearly 3 million pieces minted. Gold exports were also substantial this year, and through this avenue a significant number of 1927 coins survived the domestic gold recall and melts of the mid-1930s. The 1927 double eagle is one of the most plentiful dates in the series overall today, but only in grades through MS66. The PCGS *Population Report* records a drop from more than 6,600 coins in MS66 to just 27 pieces in MS67 (three of which are MS67+); a single MS68 coin is finer (9/19). Auction appearances of Superb Gems are comparably scarce, and we have previously handled only one Plus-graded coin — an earlier appearance of this same example — in the January 2016 FUN Signature. It is clearly among the finest-known 1927 double eagles, right on par with the overarching tone of the Rollo Fox Collection as a whole. Dazzling cartwheel luster engulfs bold design elements, while leaving each side devoid of abrasions. Bright wheat-gold margins surround orange-gold interiors, adding increased depth to the incredible eye appeal. Population: 27 in 67 (3 in 67+), 1 finer (9/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5694.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

After the 1924, the 1927 is the most common Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. It is available in quantity in all grades from MS60 to MS66, and there are even several Superb Gems known.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186



**1927-D Double Eagle, Ex: Dr. Steven Duckor, MS65+
Rarest Regular-Issue 20th Century American Coin
Likely Seven Examples Publicly Available**

4046 1927-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox-Duckor. It is an honor and a privilege whenever Heritage Auctions has the opportunity to offer a 1927-D double eagle, the rarest regular-issue United States coin — whether gold, silver, nickel, or copper — struck during the 20th century. The present example, certified MS65+ by PCGS, rests solidly in the lower Condition Census for the issue, behind the finest-known Phillip Morse coin in MS67 and four other pieces in MS66 at PCGS (11/19).

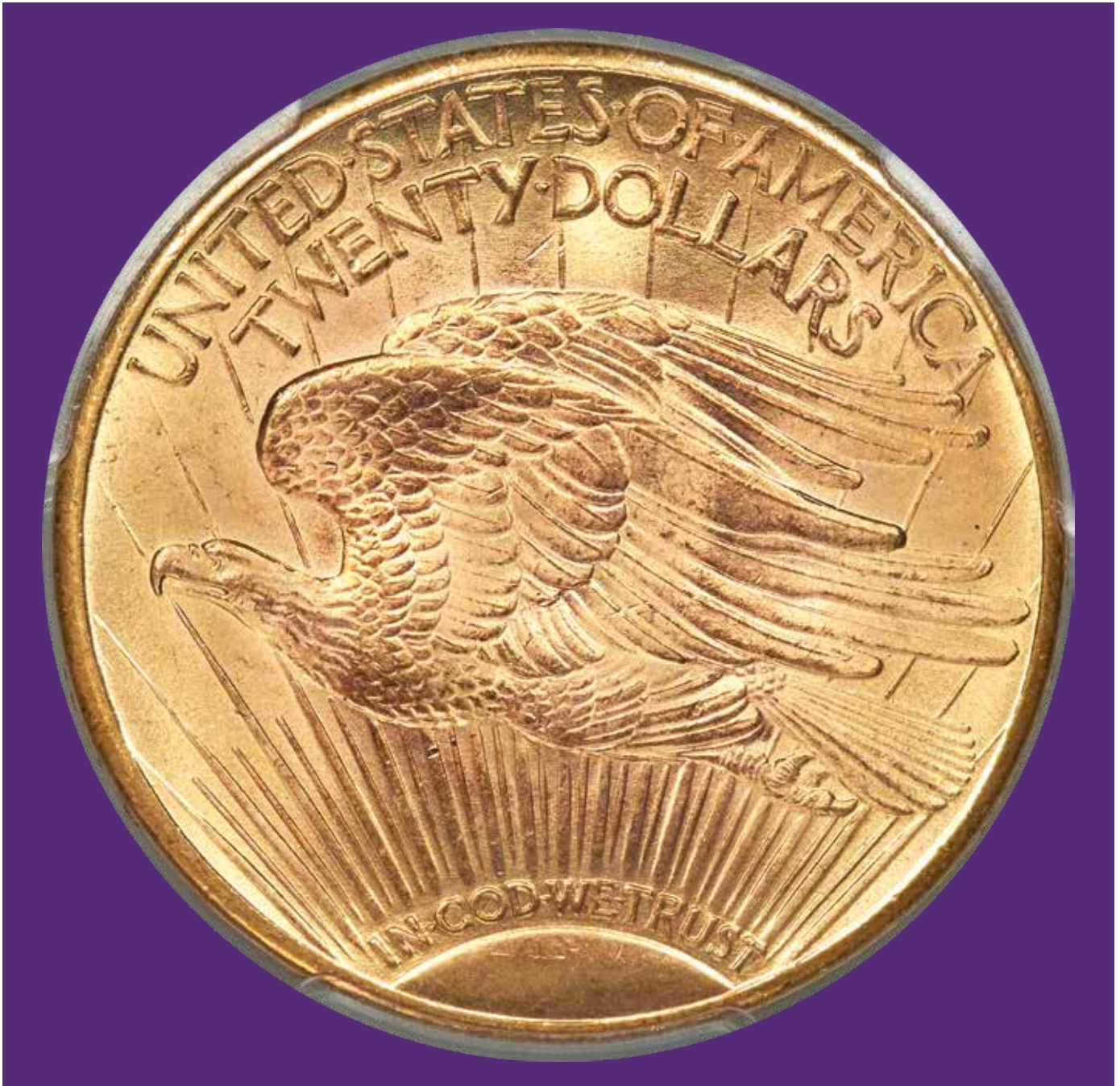
It has been five years now since we handled a 1927-D double eagle, the previous appearance coming during our March 2014 sale of the Donald E. Bently Collection, when we offered the piece listed

as #7 in the roster below. That MS63 PCGS coin crossed our auction block at \$1,292,500.

The small surviving population of 1927-D double eagles, 12 or 13 pieces all told, is neatly divided into three classes:

—Those which have appeared with some regularity (although not *frequency*) in the marketplace, and here we count seven pieces (#1-#7 below);

—Those one or two numismatic phantoms, coins that have seemingly disappeared from the numismatic



marketplace, possible duplicates, one unseen since 1973, the other (if indeed it is another) unseen since 1957 (#8 and #9, respectively); and

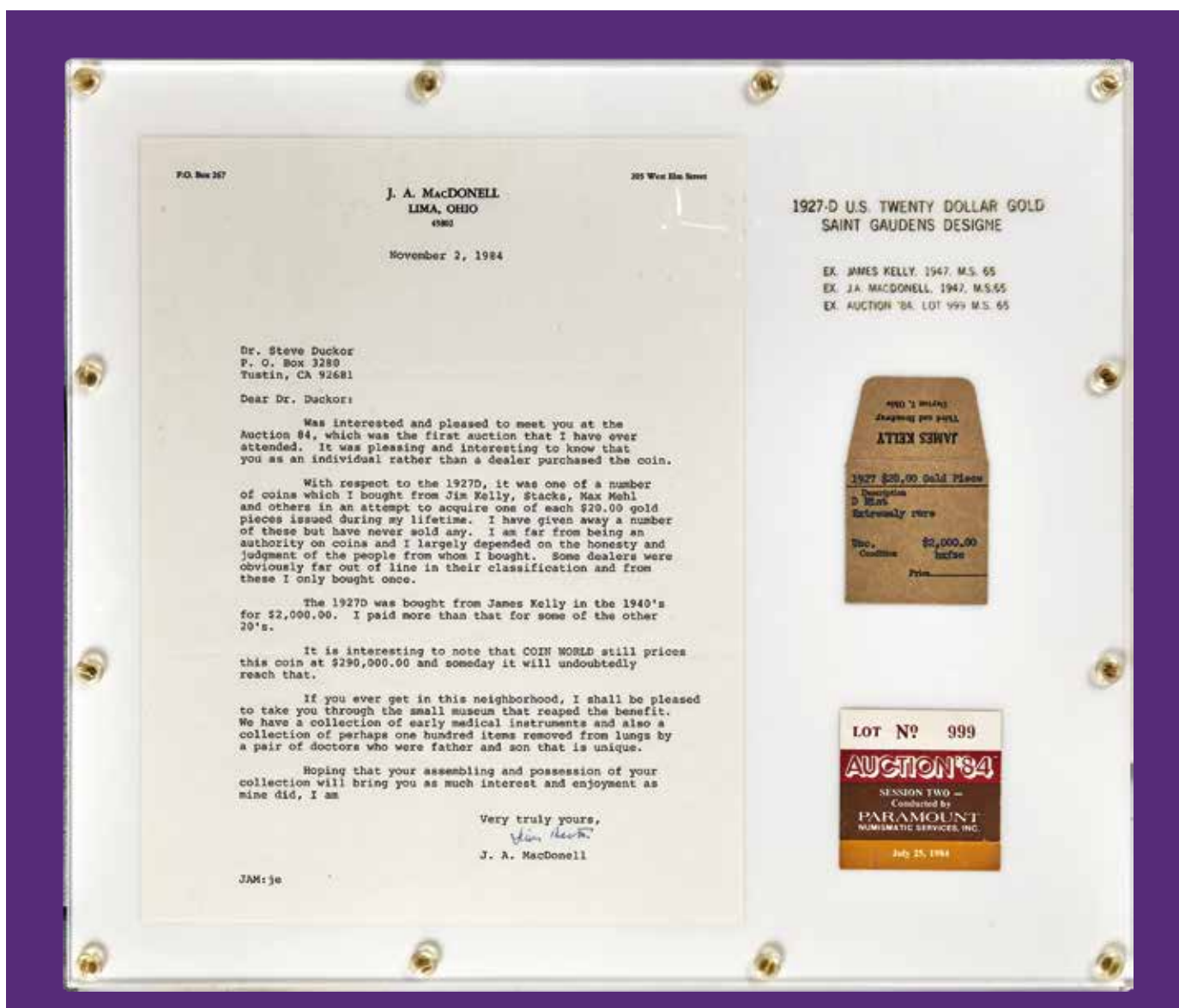
—The four coins presumably off the market forever, ensconced in longstanding museum collections — the Connecticut State Museum piece and the three in the Smithsonian (#10-#13 below).

The foregoing summary, showing an *effective maximum population of seven coins in the marketplace*, should make it quite plain to potential bidders how seldom auction or private offerings can be expected to occur.

It is noteworthy, examining the roster below, that only a single example of the 1927-D is currently graded MS63 by PCGS, while the majority of survivors that have traded in recent years are in the

MS65-MS66 grade range at PCGS.

The present offering, the MS65+ PCGS example listed as #6 below, traces its provenance back to legendary Dayton, Ohio, dealer James Kelly (1907-1968). We recently had the pleasure of discovering that this example, prior to coming to the present consignor, was earlier in the Dr. Steven Duckor Collection. Dr. Duckor held the coin for nearly 15 years, having purchased it from Auction '84 for \$198,000 including buyer's premium. Dr. Duckor later consigned it to the Dr. Thaine B. Price auction, cataloged by David Akers in 1998. It was unknown to most collectors, but Dr. Thaine B. Price never owned a 1927-D double eagle, even though he certainly had a monumental collection in many regards. Dr. Duckor's 1927-D, at the time graded MS65 PCGS, brought \$577,500. Three years later it went unsold (as far as we can determine) in a Superior auction. It then appeared in our FUN Signature Platinum Night session in January 2014, where it



realized \$1,997,500 before making its way to our current consignor.

Heritage Auctions, of course, conducted the sale of the Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Collection of Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles (minus the 1927-D) as part of our Platinum Night offerings at FUN 2012. For that incredible collection, we enlisted the services of David Akers once again as consulting guest cataloger, where he made many cogent comments concerning the series in general and the Duckor Collection in particular, contributions that added immeasurably to the depth and breadth of the cataloging.

Little did we know in 2012, however, that Akers had actually cataloged the Dr. Duckor 1927-D double eagle some 14 years earlier in 1998, when it was part of the Dr. Thaine B. Price catalog.

The back story to so many scarce and rare-date Saint-Gaudens double eagles — and here we mean the 1924-D and 1924-S, 1925-S, 1926-D and 1926-S, 1927-S, the 1929-1932 issues, the 1920-S and 1921 — is one of shifting rarity relationships over the decades. At one time, in the 1940s, the 1926-D issue was considered the premier rarity among Saint-Gaudens double eagles (excluding the pattern Ultra High Reliefs and the uncollectible 1933s).

As late as 1957, in the Schmandt/Eastern University sale, Stack's ranked the 1926-D as the rarest in the entire series, with the 1931-D second, and the 1927-D third. (Despite this ranking, the 1927-D in that sale brought more than the 1926-D even though both were called Brilliant Uncirculated, \$1,230 versus \$500.)

Collectors of the series from the 1940s onward were constantly having to reevaluate their perceptions of rarity among the various issues, as scattered individual pieces and the occasional minihoard would turn up in some overseas bank vault or family holdings.

These discoveries of rare-date American gold treasures were far from accidental. Knowledgeable coin traders were actively seeking scarce and rare double eagle issues that had left American shores. As Akers wrote for our 2012 offering of Dr. Duckor's 1921 double eagle in MS66 PCGS, lot 4630:

"Paul Wittlin [overseas buyer for James Kelly and Paramount] scoured European banks for more than 20 years and he had the best contacts in the Paris and Swiss banks of anyone. He uncovered numerous groups of rare dates over

the years as well as some amazing individual rarities which were then shipped back to the U.S. to dealer James Kelly and later Max Humbert at Paramount. Shipments were still coming in regularly when I first started at Paramount in 1972. Undoubtedly, Wittlin's greatest discovery was the second known example of the 1861 Philadelphia Paquet double eagle; he purchased it in Paris for \$7,500 in the late 1960s. Although he did find the occasional 1921 and even a couple of small groups consisting of several pieces, he never found a single specimen that was as nice as choice uncirculated. They were all what Max Humbert, the co-founder of Paramount with James Kelly, called 'lustrous EF,' generally today's AU50-58 grades, or 'lustrous AU' which were typically MS60-62 coins by current grading standards. I remember one shipment from Wittlin with four 1921 double eagles, all only 'lustrous EF' to Max Humbert, as was the 1861 Paquet by the way! He only graded a gold coin 'uncirculated' if it was very lustrous and minimally bagmarked as well as having no obvious friction or really severe marks. Who wouldn't like to buy from him today with that grading standard?"

Given the history of the 1927-D and the condition of the remaining coins in the marketplace, the issue is one that is strikingly different from this "found in overseas hoards and now not as rare as formerly thought" paradigm. In fact, the prevailing MS66 condition of most survivors would preclude their ever having been shipped overseas and returned. The shifting around in bank bags, and the subsequent bagmarks such storage would produce, would limit such coins to lower Mint State grades — a phenomenon often seen on the issues known to have been found in quantity overseas. To our knowledge, not a single 1927-D ever turned up in any of those overseas hoards. It appears that most of the surviving 1927-D double eagles ultimately derive from collectors who obtained them directly from the Denver Mint. (Compare the condition of the 1927-D double eagles with the 1926-D, where today most examples grade MS62 or MS63.)

The provenance of the present coin becomes murky before James Kelly, who worked with Burdette G. Johnson in St. Louis until 1946, before subsequently going on to found Paramount with Max Humbert. We wonder if perhaps Johnson could have been the source for the Kelly-"Mr. Lima"-Duckor-Martin-Fox 1927-D. Johnson was, of course, heavily involved in evaluating and dispersing the collections of both Col. E.H.R. Green and Virgil Brand. But if Col. Green had had a 1927-D double eagle, it almost certainly would have gone to the flamboyant King Farouk of Egypt, yet his collection lacked a 1927-D. Chicago brewer Virgil Brand died in 1926, so a 1927-D would not have come to Johnson via that route. Johnson was resourceful and knowledgeable, however, and might have been able to acquire one through his network of contacts. St. Louis was considered a Western city in those days, and Johnson probably had a strong network of clerks and bank tellers and collectors in the Denver area. One such collector was Edward B. Morgan, who likely originally acquired the F.C.C. Boyd 1927-D. Morgan lived in Denver and seems to have purchased a specimen of every Denver Mint coin directly from the mint every year from 1906 until he died in 1935. Boyd acquired his collection (or one very similar to it) in 1937, according to the February 1937 issue of *The Numismatist*.

The 1927-D was one of 16 gold coins from earlier dates that the Treasury Department was offering to collectors for face value plus shipping in the summer of 1932. Most of the 1927-D double eagles we know today must have come from collectors who took advantage of offers like this. Johnson, or perhaps Kelly himself, was well-placed to acquire those coins when the original owners passed away or sold them in the hard times of the Depression-era 1930s.

Kelly sold the coin in the late 1940s for \$2,000 to an anonymous Lima, Ohio collector, often called simply "Mr. Lima," who held onto the coin until the Auction '84 offering where Dr. Duckor acquired it. Thanks to some correspondence from "Mr. Lima" that Dr. Duckor preserved, we have recently identified the mysterious early owner as James Alfred MacDonell, a magnanimous philanthropist and oil company executive from Lima, who donated the proceeds from the sale of his 1927-D to the Allen County Museum. Dr. Duckor placed a letter from MacDonell detailing the prior history of the coin in a custom 13 x 15 inch Capital Plastics frame, along with the original flip from Jim Kelly and the flip from Auction '84. This coin was previously certified MS66 by NGC and the insert from that encapsulation, and the frame with the correspondence from "Mr. Lima" accompanies this lot (for an article on the frame and "Mr. Lima" be sure to check the Winter 2019-2020 edition of the *Intelligent Collector*).

It is worth noting that, according to the pedigree we can trace, this coin has traded hands an average of less than once per decade, having had possibly only five or six recorded owners between James Kelly and the present consignor.

The overall rarity of the 1927-D double eagle almost instantly reminds us of that of the 1804 silver dollar; in fact, counting the restrikes and museum pieces, the surviving populations are not far different. What is different, though, is that the 1804 dollars were struck under "unusual circumstances" — backdated dies and diplomatic presentation pieces for the originals, "midnight minters," well-connected cronies, and crooked Mint directors for the restrikes. Many of the standout rarities of U.S. coinage were struck and/or left the Mint under circumstances that are unusual, unexplained, or unknown.

None of those cloudy, murky beginnings apply to the 1927-D double eagles. Simply put, they were a low-mintage issue from the outset — although not extraordinarily so, with 180,000 pieces struck — and most appear to have simply been melted after the Gold Recall of 1933.

Physical Description

As we noted earlier, David Akers cataloged the present piece when Dr. Duckor consigned it as lot 115 in the Price Collection. Given Akers' preeminence in the field (and that we now know that this is, in fact, the ex: Dr. Duckor coin), we believe it fitting to quote some of his comments from the Price Collection where the piece was offered, certified MS65 PCGS at the time:

"This is a truly magnificent example of this renowned rarity which is undoubtedly the rarest, most famous, and most desirable collectible regular issue United States gold coin of the Twentieth Century. It is completely original and fully struck with lustrous, frosty surfaces and superb light to medium orange gold color. There are just a few trivial bagmarks and hairlines present and the coin is clearly a Gem of the highest order, one that is very conservatively graded by PCGS. This piece was struck from the die pair most commonly seen, identifiable by a small die break running from the bottom serif of the L across the I to the torch, and by a vertical die break through the eagle's beak on the reverse."

We would add little to the Akers description above. Akers, Dr. Steven Duckor, and Rollo Fox had remarkable eyes for quality, which is blatant throughout this coin in every respect. The present coin is a magnificent Plus-graded Gem that possesses extraordinary eye appeal to complement the high technical grade. The design elements are fully struck, with countable columns in the Capitol building and razor-sharp definition on the eagle's claw and feathers. The often-

seen vertical die crack through the eagle's beak is present, as well as another break on the obverse that passes through the bottom of LI in LIBERTY, through the torch, and on to B. Radiant, frosty mint luster is evident on both sides. The completely original and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces display highlights of lilac and mint-green at the peripheries, with no alloy spots. A few minor contact marks are well-hidden in the rays on the left, providing the only obvious pedigree markers. The strike is better in hand than it may look in the photograph, where glare often obscures the definition on the Capitol and lower stars.

1927-D Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle Roster

David Akers, cataloging in 1998 the present coin in the Price Collection (#6 below), said he had examined 12 different examples of the 1927-D and that there are a "few auction records for pieces that I cannot match with the specimens that I am familiar with." With the benefit of 21 more years of hindsight that Akers lacked, we stand by the roster below, yet admit the possibility that a small handful of examples may have gone for many decades without ever appearing in the public eye. Even so, there are, today, effectively only seven examples trading in the numismatic marketplace, and they appear infrequently.

Infrequently Traded Examples

1. MS67 PCGS. Charlotte Collection (Stack's, 3/1991), lot 1217, \$522,500; Jay Parrino; Phillip H. Morse Collection of Saint-Gaudens Coinage (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 6697, \$1,897,500; Todd Imhof (then at Pinnacle Rarities) on behalf of a private client. A small diagonal mark appears at the center of Liberty's waist.

2. MS66 PCGS. Primary Bartle Collection (Stack's, 10/1985), lot 868, \$275,000; Orlando Sale (Superior, 8/1992), lot 686, unsold; Delbert McDougal Set of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Coins (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3624, \$1,322,500; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3303, unsold. A mark at the midpoint of the fourth ray right of Liberty identifies this example.

3. MS66 PCGS. Lester Merkin via private treaty (per Julian Leidman); Herb Tobias; Mike Brownlee and Julian Leidman; H. Jeff Browning (9/24/1974), \$175,000; Dallas Bank Collection (Sotheby's-Stack's, 10/2001), lot 206, \$402,500; ANA Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2003), lot 4417, unsold; later, Rare Coin Wholesalers (6/2005, \$1,650,000); Legend Numismatics; BRS Legacy Collection (6/2005). Small marks appear on the rays above the 19 in the date.

4. MS66 PCGS. Possibly Edward B. Morgan, directly from the Denver Mint in 1927; F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 1045, \$650; Stack's (privately); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; U.S. Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 1067, \$176,000; later, Dr. William Crawford. A July 2005 NGC press release stated that the coin was submitted by an anonymous Western dealer at the 2005 New York Invitational Coin Show, and that it was previously from an old private collection; later, North American Certified Trading (1/2006); East Coast dealer; Legend Numismatics (12/2009), to collector via private treaty. The coin was graded MS65 in the Eliasberg catalog. The obverse has a tiny spot in the field just above the right (facing) shoulder. There appears to be an alloy spot on the fourth feather down from the top of the eagle's wing, below the S in DOLLARS.

5. MS66 PCGS. Denver Mint (1927); Museum of Connecticut History-

Connecticut State Library (Heritage, 6/1995), lot 6026, \$390,500 (as MS66 NGC); Jay Parrino; numerous intermediaries; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2331, \$1,495,000; Legend Numismatics, to collector via private treaty (1/2010); John Albanese in 2011, private collection.

6. MS65+ PCGS. James Kelly (late 1940s); "Mr. Lima" (private Lima, Ohio collector J.A. MacDonell), \$2,000; Auction '84 (Paramount, 7/1984), lot 999, \$198,000; Dr. Steven Duckor (1984); Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection [consigned by Dr. Duckor] (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 115 (as MS65 PCGS), \$577,500; National Money Show (Superior, 3/2001), lot 989, unsold; Douglas Martin Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5597, as MS66 NGC, \$1,997,500; Fox Collection. **The present coin.** Several tiny marks or spots are visible on or between the rays left of Liberty.

7. MS63 PCGS. Western Collection (Stack's, 12/1981), lot 1252, \$220,000; Julian Leidman; Vermont collector; King of Siam Sale (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 2201, \$242,000; Charles Kramer Collection (Stack's and Superior, 11/1988), lot 913, \$187,000; Century Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 3339, unsold; January-February Auction (Superior, 1/1993), lot 1595, \$137,500; Richmond Collection, Part I (David Lawrence, 7/2004), lot 2431, \$575,000; Bob Green, acting as agent for the owner of the Lord Baltimore Registry Set; Park Avenue Registry Set; Donald E. Bently; Bently Collection (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 30506, realized \$1,292,500; D.L. Hansen Collection. A diagonal field mark is visible between the end of Liberty's flowing hair and the rays below. A linear field mark runs southwest from near the bottom of the olive stem.

Mystery Coins

These are coins that have gone unseen, to our knowledge, for decades — one since 1957, one since 1973. They could possibly represent duplications of other coins on this list, or else they seem to have disappeared. We can assume that they are off the market unless they resurface.

8. MS64. Blaise Dantone Collection (Lester Merkin, 10/1969), lot 526, \$32,000; anonymous collector (perhaps Edwards Metcalf), after 10/1969, \$32,000+; Gilhousen Collection (Superior, 2/1973), lot 1041, \$60,000. A small spot is evident below the second L in DOLLARS. A small field mark is visible below the forearm.

9. MS64. An Eastern university; Schmandt Collection/Eastern University Sale (Stack's, 2/1957), lot 1072; present location unknown. A small spot is visible in the field below the tip of the fourth feather down from the top of the eagle.

Museum Specimens

These pieces are housed in museum or institutional collections and presumably off the market forever. The Museum of Connecticut History deaccessioned its duplicate example in 1995 and auctioned it through Heritage.

10. MS66. Smithsonian Institution 1984.1046.0812. Likely obtained directly from the Denver Mint in the late 1920s-early 1930s. Depicted in Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth's *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins 1795-1933* and illustrated on the Smithsonian website. A tiny tick appears on Liberty's exposed right (facing) knee, and a small mark shows on the ray just left of the D mintmark and one slightly further down the ray above the 9. The strike is incredibly sharp. On the reverse, a wispy die crack runs through the crossbar of (AMERICA), through

two adjacent feathers and into the field below, a diagnostic shared with the Smithsonian coin 11, just below. The reverse shows a small scrape through three rays above (TRU)ST on the right side. On the lower left rays, tiny ticks occur on rays 5, 7, and 9 counting from the left inward.

11. MS65. Smithsonian Institution NU283645. J.F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 12/1944), lot 1004, \$500. Dr. Charles Green (B. Max Mehl, 4/1949), lot 917, \$630. The Green coin is unplated in the catalog, but Mehl specifically attributes the coin as the J.F. Bell specimen in his lot description. Robert Schermerhorn; Stack's (privately, 1953); Josiah K. Lilly; Smithsonian Institution (1968). The 1944 Bell sale was the first public offering of a 1927-D double eagle. In 2009, Heritage catalogers obtained previously unpublished images of this coin from the late Dick Doty, former National Numismatic Collection curator, and plate-matched it to the photo in the Bell catalog. On the obverse, a near-vertical nick appears near the bottom end of the olive stem, clearly visible on both the Bell and SI images. There is a tiny dark spot below the L of LIBERTY, and a spot on Liberty's right (facing) knee. Luster grazes in the left field have a triangular-shaped top, with the bottom ending precisely at the tip of the third long ray from the left (visible on both). There is a near-vertical die crack through the forward portion of the eagle's beak.

12. MS66. Smithsonian Institution 1985.0441.1523. Likely obtained directly from the Denver Mint in the late 1920s-early 1930s. In 2009 Heritage catalogers obtained previously unpublished images of this coin from the late Dick Doty, former National Numismatic Collection curator; those photos revealed that this coin has a couple of amazing similarities and several distinct differences from the Bell-Lilly-Smithsonian coin #11. A nick appears at the bottom of the olive branch, but on this coin the nick is more diagonal than near-vertical, about paralleling the bottom stem edge. A tiny dark spot appears just to the right of the nick, in the field. There is also a near-identical (to the Bell coin) mark on Liberty's belly, but here it is just about horizontal. The luster grazes in the left obverse field are more minor on this piece, without a triangular top and not quite meeting the tip of the third long ray counting from the left.

13. MS66. Denver Mint (1927); **Museum of Connecticut History — Connecticut State Library C08433.** In 2009 Heritage catalogers obtained previously unpublished images of this well-struck coin, one of two 1927-Ds obtained directly from the Denver Mint in the year of issue by then-Connecticut State Librarian George S. Godard; its sibling, #5 above, was offered by Heritage in 2010. This specimen has two near-parallel reverse toning streaks that provide a clear identification, running through the eagle's rear tail feathers to the rim beneath CA. A small die crack runs through the crossbar of the last A in AMERICA, through the eagle's longest tail feather and out in the field. A smaller crack connects the tops of CA, and there appear to be traces of the usually seen straight-line vertical crack through the eagle's beak. On the obverse a tiny tick appears near the top of the fourth ray counting from the right, along with the usually seen straight die crack through LI and the torch. Some light field marks appear between the olive branch, Liberty's right (facing) arm, and TY.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1927-D is by far the rarest collectible, regular-issue Saint-Gaudens double eagle. Furthermore, it is also the rarest 20th century United States gold coin of any denomination. (the 1933 Double Eagle is considered essentially uncollectible because the federal government has legalized only a single example for private ownership). Estimates on the number of 1927-D Double Eagles extant vary, but we feel that a range of 12-20 pieces is most appropriate. This issue was noticeably absent from the hoards of Double Eagles that returned to the United States from South America and Europe during the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. It is likely, therefore, that all but a few of the 180,000 pieces struck remained secluded in federal vaults and were eventually destroyed during the 1930s. Most survivors were probably obtained directly from the Mint or Treasury Department during or shortly after the year of issue - a theory that gains support from the fact that virtually all 1927-D Double Eagles grade MS63 or finer. In fact, the 1927-D is not the rarest collectible Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle in high grades. The 1920, 1920-S, 1921, 1925-D, 1925-S and 1926-D are all more difficult to locate beginning in MS65.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GH, PCGS# 9187



1927-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66+ Elusive Branch Mint Issue Second-Finest Certified at PCGS

4047 1927-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox-Brahin. Like all of the mintmarked issues from the late 1920s, the 1927-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a key date in the series. The large mintage of 3.1 million pieces was almost totally destroyed after the Gold Recall of 1933, and only a small number of examples surfaced in European holdings in the 1950s. Prominent gold specialist David Akers was particularly well qualified to comment on the small presence of the 1927-S in European hoards. As a principal of the Paramount International Coin Company, he was privy to many records of transactions between Jim Kelly and Paul Wittlin, who was the main conduit for bringing European holdings to the U.S. coin market. In Price List 8 (Paramount, 1974), Akers made the following observations about the 1927-S:

“This is the first example of this rare date that we have owned in several years and even when we were regularly receiving shipments of rare double eagles from our European buyer Paul Wittlin, the 1927-S was conspicuous by its absence although in such shipments we received as many as six 1921’s at one time or two 1870-CC’s, or half a dozen 1891’s! Of course, the days of such shipments are far behind us and will never be repeated again, but the fact remains that even in those bountiful days the 1927-S was seldom sent to us and this is a strong indicator of the coin’s rarity.”

Roger W. Burdette currently ranks the 1927-S as the 9th rarest issue of the 53 coin collectible series, with an estimated surviving population of 300 examples in all grades. NGC has certified four coins in MS66, with two finer; while PCGS has graded only two examples at the Premium Gem level, one of them being this Plus-graded example, with one finer (8/19).

In the waning days of the Great Depression, with most forms of gold bullion deemed illegal for U.S. citizens to own, a few astute numismatists realized collecting large denomination gold coins was a viable opportunity to invest in the precious metal. Saint-Gaudens double eagles began to appear in numismatic auctions in the late 1930s, even though many of the coins were less than 10 years old. One early appearance of the 1927-S was in Sale Number 399 (Morgenthau, 5/1939), lot 554, “1927 S Extremely fine and scarce.” The lot realized \$67, a strong price for that era.

In the 1940s, collecting twenty dollar gold coins became widespread for the first time. Collectors such as Louis Eliasberg and Dr. Charles W. Green formed important collections of double eagles during the decade, and much attention was focused on the denomination. Regarding the 1927-S, Green’s research in Mint Records revealed the startling fact that only 3,750 specimens of the date were actually sent to banks or Federal Reserve Banks by the San Francisco Mint before the Recall. Apparently, more than 3 million examples of the issue were melted and stored as ingots in Fort Knox. The effective mintage of the 1927-S is the minuscule total of coins actually released, and this explains its rarity today.

The presently-offered Premium Gem displays peach-gold patina that is accompanied on the obverse by tinges of light tan, and on the reverse by subtle yellow-green undertones and occasional splashes of reddish color. Attractive luster radiates from both faces, and the motifs are strongly impressed. The Capitol building, which is typically weak on this issue, exhibits nice detail in most of the panes. Liberty’s facial features, the fingers on both hands, the toes, and the eagle’s plumage are all sharp. A solitary light copper spot in the lower left obverse field and a small mark in the middle of Liberty’s outstretched left arm may help pedigree this rarity. The present coin is listed as the number two specimen in Roger Burdette’s census of Exceptional Specimens.

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 2/2000), lot 1379 (as MS66 NGC); Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 7/2002), lot 931 (as MS66 PCGS); Kutasi Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3304; Milwaukee Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2084; Jay Brahlin; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2334, realized \$276,000; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2008) Comments:

Five decades ago, the 1927-S was considered to be the fourth-rarest issue in the Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series after the 1924-S, 1926-D and 1926-S. Even the 1920-S, 1921 and, yes, the 1927-D were thought to be more plentiful than the 1927-S. This all changed in the late 1950s when individual examples began to show up in shipments of U.S. gold coins from Europe. By the end of the 20th century between 100 and 200 pieces had arrived, although at no time was there ever a hoard of this issue. Typically grading MS-60 to MS-64, the 1927-S is particularly rare as a Gem and all but unknown any finer than MS-66.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GJ, PCGS# 9188



1928 Double Eagle, MS67+ Tied for Finest Certified Impressive Registry-Grade Example

4048 1928 MS67+ PCGS. The 1928 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is famously the last readily available date in the series, although this is not a direct byproduct of its 8.8 million-coin mintage. Later issues also boast seven-figure production totals but were heavily melted without ever leaving the Mint in quantity. The 1928 gets its availability from being the last double eagle distributed in quantity to the Federal Reserve Banks, and still other quantities ended up in foreign payments. Significant numbers of U.S. gold coins were shipped abroad in 1928.

Surviving 1928 double eagles are plentiful through MS66, but in MS67 the date becomes scarce, and Plus-graded coins in this grade are decidedly rare. An MS67+ coin — the Duckor specimen — holds the auction record for the issue with a price realized of \$54,625 (Heritage, 1/2012). The Duckor coin is one of only three Plus-graded pieces in this grade that we have handled before the Fox coin. This piece is exemplary in its preservation and eye appeal. Frosty mint luster dazzles peach-orange coloration with greenish-gold hues in the reverse margins. Full definition of the torch and Liberty's fingers calls attention to the sharpness of the strike overall. This is a beautiful 1928 double eagle, a coin that has claim to the Condition Census for the issue. Population: 8 in 67+, 0 finer (9/19).

David Akers (2008) Comments:

The 1928 is one of the most common Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles, and it is obtainable in quantity in all grades from MS60 to MS66. Superb Gems are also relatively available by the standards of this series, and such coins are among the most attractive Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles regardless of date and issuing mint.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 34VK, PCGS# 9189





1929 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65+ First of the Late-Date Saints Only Five Finer Coins at PCGS

4049 1929 MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Fox. The year 1929 marks a distinct line of demarcation in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series between common and rare. The 1928 Philadelphia twenty is a well-known and popular type issue that is well-produced and generally available in high grades. The David Akers *Handbook of 20th Century United States Gold Coins* (second edition, 2008) says, “The 1928 is one of the most common Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles, and it is obtainable in quantity in all grades from MS-60 to MS-66.”

On the other hand, each later-date Saint-Gaudens double eagle, beginning with the 1929 and continuing through the series’ end in 1933, is a major rarity. Excluding the uncollectible 1933s, the five issues that usher in the series’ end comprise the 1929, the 1930-S, the 1931 and 1931-D, and the 1932. Of those five issues, the 1929, while still quite rare in an absolute sense, is the most available overall. Most examples of the 1929, however, are confined to the lower Mint State grades, and in Gem and finer condition, the issue takes a sudden leap upward, becoming rarer than the 1931 and 1932 issues.

Writing in the 1988 edition of the *Handbook*, Akers commented that there is little appreciable rarity difference from MS60 to MS63 for the 1929:

“... since there are as many choice Mint State examples of this issue in existence as there are minimal Mint State ones. I have seen only a few really exceptional quality 1929 double eagles, coins that were definitely better than MS-65, but I know of at least two in prominent private collections that have strong claim to grading full MS-67. However, I have seen more super examples of the 1931 and 1932 than I have of the 1929, so it may come as a surprise to some that one is probably more likely to be able to find an MS-65+ or better 1931 or 1932 than a similar quality 1929.”

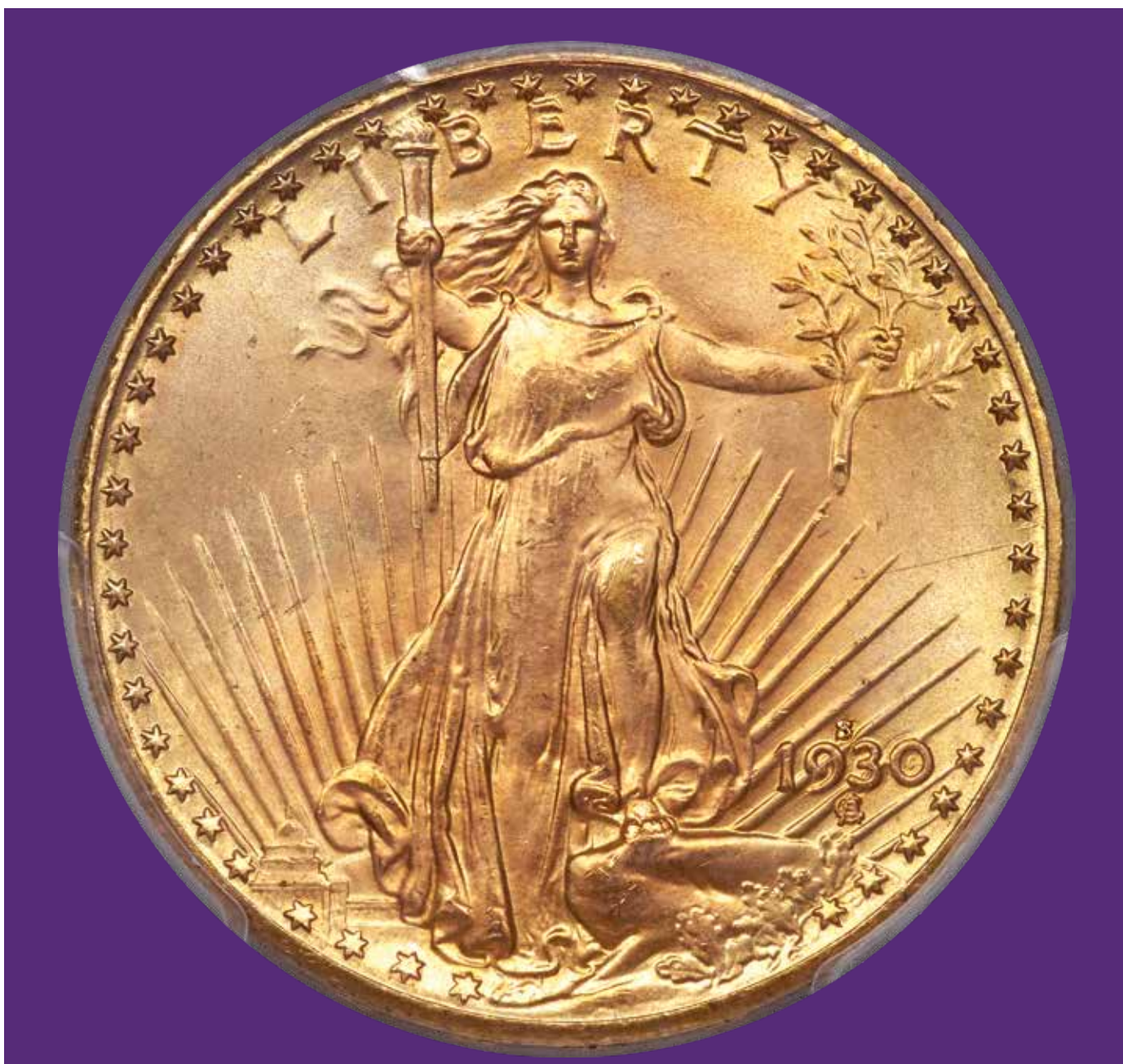
The present coin is an exceptional Plus-graded MS65 example, and is seldom seen as such. The surfaces are satiny and virtually unmarked. The strike is complete throughout, and each side displays light, even orange-gold color. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. This coin will be a welcome addition to a fine collection or Registry Set. Population: 28 in 65 (1 in 65+), 5 finer (8/19).

Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 5119; Rollo Fox Collection.*

David Akers (2012) Comments:

After World War I, double eagles no longer circulated to any extent. For most years from 1920-1933, substantial quantities were minted of every issue but largely remained in government possession as gold reserves for our national currency. They were never really intended for circulation and were subsequently melted in the mid- to late 1930s. That is why so many of the high mintage issues of the 1920s and early 1930s are rare today and typically exist with a very high ratio of uncirculated examples to circulated ones. The 1929 is the first of the justifiably respected five late date rarities of the series although it is multiples more common than the other four when the total population of known specimens is all that is considered. This is no doubt due to the significant number of specimens returned from Europe over the years; many more examples of the 1929 were found there than of the other four later dates. However, back in the 1940s, when dealers were really just starting to get a handle on the relative rarity of the various Saint-Gaudens issues (they knew mintage figures were of no use in that regard), the 1929 was thought to be much less rare than the 1931-D and 1930-S but otherwise comparable to both the 1931 and 1932. Today, estimates vary wildly as to how many 1929 double eagles exist. PCGS estimates the population at over 900 pieces and Dave Bowers states in his double eagle book that 1,250 to 1,750 exist. Those numbers seem awfully high to me and I would place the number more in the 300-400 range. One thing about which there is little difference of opinion, however, is that the 1929 remains rare in gem uncirculated 65 condition and extremely rare above that level. In particular, the 1929 is definitely much more rare in superb MS66 condition than either the 1931 or 1932 although in gem all three are rather similar.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GL, PCGS# 9190



1930-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Third-Rarest Business-Strike Issue
Condition Census Example
Ex: Dallas Bank Collection

4050 1930-S MS66 PCGS. Ex: Fox-Browning. The 1930-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is the third-rarest business-strike issue of the series, behind the legendary 1927-D and the uncollectible 1933. Despite its low mintage and relatively infrequent auction appearances, the elusive nature of the 1930-S is largely unappreciated, outside of series specialists. Traditionally overshadowed by the celebrated rarities of the series, like the 1921, 1927-D, 1933, and the Ultra High Relief, it is only recently that collectors have recognized its true rarity. Heritage Auctions is pleased to present the spectacular Condition

Census example from the Rollo Fox Collection in this important offering.

The 1930-S claims a small mintage of just 74,000 pieces, delivered in seven batches, all in the month of October. Only two die pairs were used to strike the entire mintage. None of the coins were sent to banks or Subtreasuries, but 502 examples were shipped to the Treasurer in Washington, D.C., for potential sale to collectors and 160 coins were held by the Denver Mint Cashier for use in business operations. The required number of coins were submitted



for assay testing, 23 were destroyed, and 65 were returned to the Philadelphia Mint Cashier. This translates into 727 double eagles potentially available to collectors (502+160+65), probably 73,250 examples stored in vaults at the Denver Mint, and a scattering of coins purchased from the pyx and held in private or Museum collections, etc. There was no demand for double eagles in the Depression Era economy and it is virtually certain that all the coins held in Mint vaults were later melted into gold bars, after the Gold Recall of 1933. Very few examples have been repatriated from European holdings, and those coins were probably from private collections, not the result of international commerce. In his *Handbook of 20th Century United States Gold Coins*, David Akers notes:

“The 1930-S is by far the rarest of the 1929-1932 issues in this series and, discounting the essentially uncollectible 1933, only the 1927-D is rarer when we consider the entire Saint-Gaudens

PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population of the 1930-S at 50-75 examples in all grades. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify a total of 69 examples between them, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (8/19). Roger Burdette notes nine coins are held in institutional collections, including three in the Smithsonian and one in the ANS.

The 1930-S was a well-produced issue and most examples seen have been carefully preserved over the years, suggesting they were never released into circulation and were probably obtained by collectors directly from the Denver Mint or the Treasurer. We have listed all the high-grade examples known to us in the roster below.

The present coin is a delightful Premium Gem from the celebrated Dallas Bank Collection, formed by legendary numismatist H. Jeff Browning. This piece exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with fine definition on the Capitol dome and oak leaves. The vivid yellow and rose-gold surfaces radiate vibrant, unbroken

mint luster from both sides, with terrific eye appeal. No mentionable distractions are evident, even on close inspection. We expect intense competition from series specialists and Registry Set enthusiasts when this lot is called.

1930-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, Roster of High Grade Examples

The following roster includes all examples we are aware of that grade MS65, or better, or that we believe would grade that high if they were certified. The grades for the coins in the National Numismatic Collection are per Garrett and Guth. Other grades are from the last auction appearance, unless a more recent certification event is known.

1. **MS66+ PCGS.** Phillip H. Morse Collection (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 6709, realized \$207,000, Bella Collection PCGS Registry Set.
2. **MS66+ PCGS.** Purchased by David Akers around 1989, having been off the market for 40 years; Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 119, realized \$126,500; Philip H. Morse Collection, Part II (Heritage, 12/2005), lot 2080, incorrectly identified as from the Pittman Collection on the holder, and the image in the catalog is actually the other Morse coin from the 11/2005 sale; realized \$253,000; FUN Signature Auction (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3307, realized \$230,000.
3. **MS66+ PCGS.** Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.
4. **MS66 PCGS.** The "Dallas Bank" Collection (Sotheby's, 10/2001), lot 185, Rollo Fox Collection. **The present coin.** Akers plate coin, pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.
5. **MS66 PCGS.** Coin dealer Ed Hipps; purchased by Dr. Stephen Duckor in 1980; Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Duckor Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4649, realized \$230,000.
6. **MS66 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 5/1999), lot 3884; Baltimore Signature Auction (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 10918; Pittsburgh ANA Signature Auction (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7818; Exclusively Internet Auction (Heritage, 9/2004), lot 13052; Baltimore ANA Signature Auction (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 2129, realized \$253,000; Snap Daddy Saint NGC Registry Set.
7. **MS65+ PCGS.** Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 7/2006), lot 1734; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 9/2009), lot 3561; Anaheim Collection (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 1/2010), lot 2702; (Bowers and Merena, 6/2010), lot 4144; Park Avenue Collection. Akers' *Handbook* plate coin, Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.
8. **MS65 PCGS.** Louis Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 1071; Collector's Auction (Scotsman, 10/2008), lot 866.
9. **MS65 PCGS.** FUN Signature Auction (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2337, realized \$207,000.
10. **MS65 NGC.** Probably purchased in 1930 by George Seymore Godard, the Connecticut State Librarian, through the Treasury Department; Museum of Connecticut History Collection (Heritage, 6/1995), lot 6031, realized \$90,200.
11. **MS65 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 2/1999), lot 3595, realized \$58,650; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2014), lot 3512; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5182.
12. **MS65 PCGS.** Springdale Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 6/2006), lot 2787.

13. **MS65 PCGS.** Donald E Bently; Bently Collection (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 30509.

14. **MS65 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 5/2011), lot 1864, realized \$158,125.

15. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated Uncertified.** Charlotte Collection (Stack's, 3/1991), lot 1221, realized \$115,000.

16. **Uncertified, estimated as MS68 by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.** A coin in the Smithsonian's National Numismatic Collection, purchased directly from the San Francisco Mint.

17. **Uncertified, estimated as MS65 by Garrett and Guth.** Another specimen in the National Numismatic Collection, possibly from the Josiah K. Lilly bequest.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

In terms of total population rarity, the 1930-S is the second rarest regular issue Saint after the 1927-D, meaning fewer examples exist of this issue, all grades considered, than of the 1920-S, 1921, 1927-S, and 1931-D, as well as the 1931 and 1932. Of course, this is due at least in small part to the low mintage (fifth lowest in the series), but mostly to the fact that, like all of the late dates from 1929-1932 and the high mintage mintmarked issues of the 1920s, the entire mintage remained at the Treasury and was never put into circulation. They were never sent to private banks and so the general public did not have access to them. Almost all of the 60-70 known examples must have been acquired directly from the mint in the year of issue and that is why virtually the entire known population of 1930-S double eagles exists only in mint state grades of MS63 and above. Very few ever went to European banks either and, despite Walter Breen's comments to the contrary, I have never heard of any specific, verifiable hoard or even small groups of 1930-S double eagles that were found in French or Swiss banks, the main source for most of the hoard dates of double eagles that were located in Europe beginning in the early 1950s. Paul Wittlin, for example, the buyer in Europe for James Kelly and later Paramount for over 20 years, had the best connections with the major banks of anyone, and if 1930-S double eagles were there to be found, he would have bought them. I am not absolutely certain that he didn't find one or more examples of the 1930-S but, from the records of his purchases that I saw, I don't recall even one in any of the shipments he sent back to the U.S.

By the early 1940s, when dealers were first beginning to understand which Saint-Gaudens double eagles were really rare and which were not, it was already obvious to them that the 1930-S was rare. Because of those examples that had been obtained directly from the Mint, however, and were bought and sold by dealers at auction and privately, they also knew that it wasn't one of the greatest rarities of the series. It was in the third tier of rarity with the 1925-D and 1927-D and considered much less rare than the 1924-S, 1926-D, 1926-S, 1921, 1927-S, and 1931-D.

The typical 1930-S is very attractive with a strong strike and very good color and luster. The majority of known examples grade MS63 or 64 and there are probably about 8-12 gem MS65 specimens known as well, plus five or six that have been graded MS66.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GM, PCGS# 9191

1931 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65+ Rare Late-Series Issue Seldom Encountered Any Finer

4051 1931 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox. A substantial mintage 2,938,250 Saint-Gaudens double eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1931, all delivered in the final quarter of the year. According to Mint records, 2,935,000 of these coins were stored in Vault F as currency reserves, 3,055 examples were sent for Assay and Special Assay testing, and the 195 residual coins were delivered to the Philadelphia Mint Cashier for use in everyday transactions. Later, a total of 158 examples were destroyed by assay testing and 2,897 untested specimens were returned to the Philadelphia Mint Cashier by the Assay Commission. Of the returned coins, 2,750 double eagles were bagged and stored in Vault F with the bulk of the mintage and the remaining 147 coins were placed with the Cashier. This left the Cashier with 342 double eagles available for distribution (195 residuals + 147 returned from assay). The Treasurer's Office in Washington, D.C., was sent 100 coins for potential sale to collectors, leaving 242 coins with the Cashier. Of the Treasurer's coins, 68 were recorded as sold and 32 examples were returned to the Mint in 1934, where they were eventually melted, along with all the other coins held in Vault F. These records reveal that only 310 1931 double eagles were ever available to the general public (242 pieces with the Cashier and 68 examples sold by the Treasurer). Roger W. Burdette estimates no more than 110 examples are extant, almost all in high grade. The 1931 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is one of the foremost rarities of the series today. David Akers notes:

"Nearly all known 1931 double eagles are uncirculated with a preponderance of them grading MS63 or better. It is much more rare in terms of overall population rarity than the 1929, numerous hoards of which have been uncovered in Europe since the 1950s while very few examples, if any, of the 1931 were ever found from similar sources. The mintage of this issue was extremely high, nearly three million pieces and, based on the number known today (maybe 100-125 total), it is obvious that essentially the entire mintage was struck, stored by the government as part of the nation's gold reserves for just a few years and then melted into gold bars. Those specimens that have survived were undoubtedly acquired directly from the mint in the year of issue."

The present coin is a delightful Plus-graded Gem that exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. The vivid yellow-gold surfaces show no mentionable distractions and vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides. As attested by the CAC sticker, overall eye appeal is terrific for this sought-after, late-series rarity. Population: 28 in 65 (1 in 65+), 12 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 3 finer (8/19).

Ex: *Orlando Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2008)*, lot 670, realized \$101,200; *Rollo Fox Collection*.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

In gem MS65 condition, the 1931 is similar in rarity to the 1929 and 1932 but not as rare as either the 1930-S or 1931-D among the famous late dates of the series. At the superb MS66 grade level, the 1931 is again similar in rarity to the 1932, but less rare than the 1929, 1930-S, and 1931-D. Perhaps 10-12 examples of the 1931 are known in this grade. This issue is also the only one of the late dates with an example graded MS67.

From an appearance standpoint, the best 1931 double eagles are very attractive, usually sharply struck and with very good color and luster. They do, however, lack the wow factor of the best 1932's which are among the most attractive of any of the rare dates in the series.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 332W, PCGS# 9192





1931-D Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS65+ Sought-After, Late-Series Rarity Confirmed by CAC

4052 1931-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox. A small mintage of 106,500 Saint-Gaudens double eagles was accomplished at the Denver Mint in 1931, with the coins all delivered in four batches in March and April. Roger W. Burdette's analysis of Mint records reveals none of the coins were sent to banks or Federal Reserve Banks for distribution and at least 105,993 examples were melted and stored as gold bars at the Fort Knox Bullion Repository after February 21, 1934, in accordance with President Roosevelt's Gold Recall. The nearly total destruction of the reported mintage makes the 1931-D one of the leading rarities in the extremely popular series.

Until recently the 1931-D was considered rarer than the 1931 and 1932. Then a small hoard appeared in Zurich, making it more available than previously thought. The story (as far as it is known) was told in lot 5323 of our January 2011 FUN Signature, which we repeat here:

"In 1982, Akers reported the 1931-D was the fourth-rarest date in the series, with perhaps 35-40 examples known, considerably more elusive than its Philadelphia counterparts from 1931 and 1932. This situation changed in 1984, when a small hoard of 15-20 1931-Ds surfaced in the numismatic market. The discovery of those new coins brought the population of the 1931-D into close alignment with the 1931 and 1932.

"Heritage Co-Chairman Jim Halperin states, 'When the hoard appeared I quickly adjusted my thinking regarding their market value as a result of the sudden spurt in availability ... I think they were mostly 63-64 quality with maybe a few Gems.' The hoard was reported as a Midwestern find by Walter Breen, but Marc Emory, the Director of European Operations for Heritage, remembers handling a few of the last, not from the Midwest. Breen may have confused the 1931-D group with a hoard of 1928 double eagles (25 pieces in an original bank bag) that surfaced in 1985 in Elyria, Ohio."

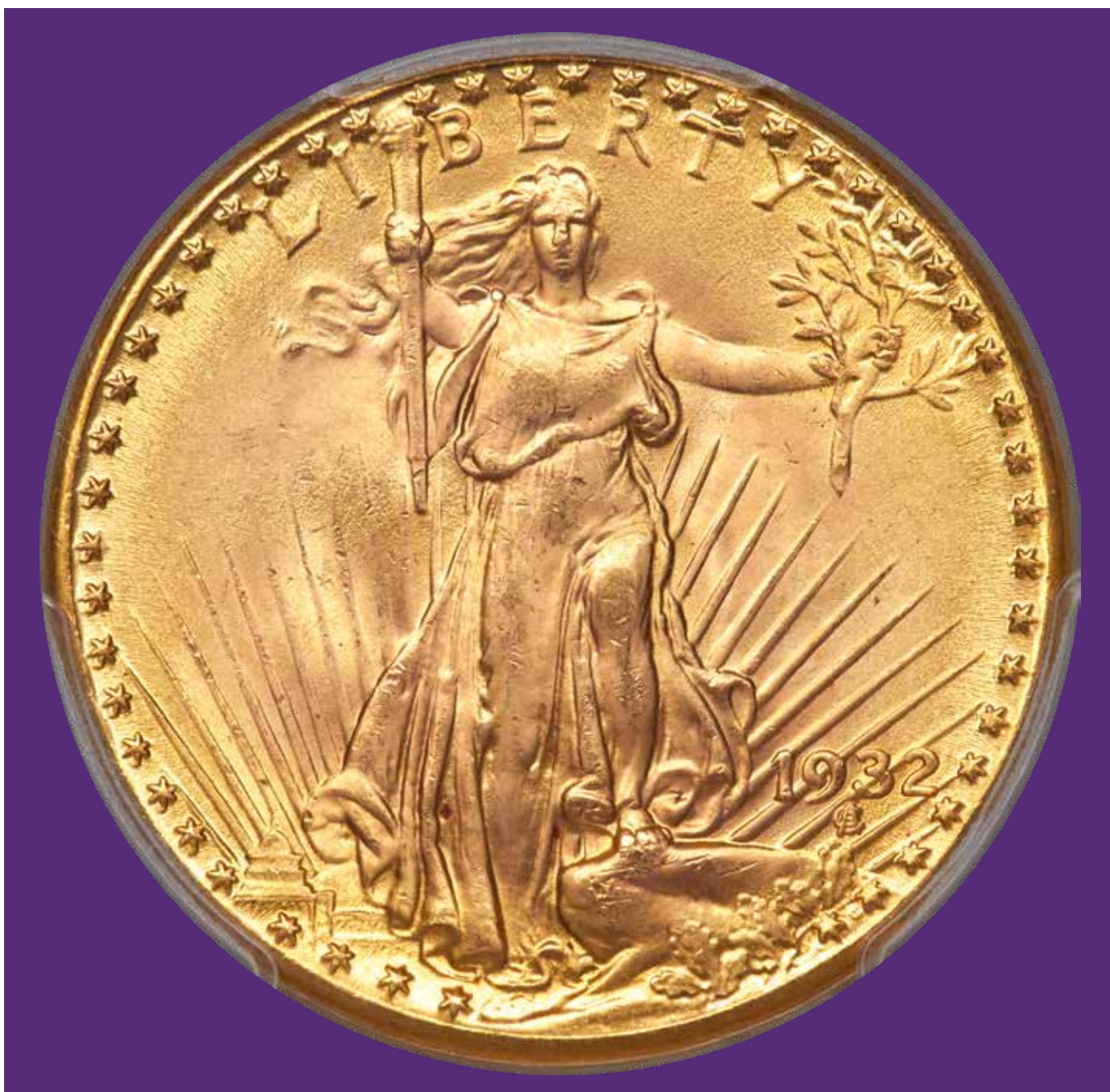
Roger W. Burdette estimates the surviving population at 125 examples in all grades today.

The present coin is a stunning Plus-graded Gem, with the high-end grade confirmed by CAC. The design elements are sharply detailed and the well-preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster on both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific for this Condition Census example. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 19 in 65 (3 in 65+), 4 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 3 finer (8/19).

David Akers (2012) Comments:

Among the five famous late date Saint-Gaudens issues, the 1931-D is the fourth rarest overall, more rare than only the 1929 in terms of the total number of pieces known. This is due to the discovery of a number of MS62 to MS64 examples that were found in small hoards over the past 30 years. Gerald Bauman, former Chief Numismatist of MTB, also once assured me that he knew of the existence of a hoard consisting of approximately 40-50 examples of the 1931-D of similar quality to the earlier hoards but I do not know whether or not that group has been sold since that time. Although only fourth in terms of population rarity among the late dates, the 1931-D is exceeded in rarity only by the 1930-S in gem MS65 condition while in superb MS66 condition the 1931-D is perhaps the rarest.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GP, PCGS# 9193



**1932 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Last Collectible Date of the Series
Among the Finest Certified, Ex: Carter-Price**

4053 1932 MS66 PCGS. The 1932 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is one of the rarest dates of the series, and the present coin is one of the finest specimens known. This coin possesses a distinguished pedigree, linking it to two of the most famous collections of double eagles ever formed. The combination of high technical grade, spectacular eye appeal, and illustrious history makes this offering a numismatic landmark the discerning collector will not pass by.

The 1932 Saint-Gaudens double eagle enjoyed a more-than-adequate mintage of 1.1 million pieces, but it seems unlikely any

examples were released into general circulation before the Gold Recall of the following year. Virtually all examples known are Mint State, probably representing specimens purchased from the Treasury Department by collectors in 1932.

According to Roger W. Burdette, the actual mintage of 1932-dated double eagles was slightly smaller than the reported total of 1,101,750 pieces, because 43 defective coins were counted in the reported figure to balance the bullion accounts at the end of the fiscal year. These pieces were later removed, melted for recoinage,



and replaced with 43 examples of the new 1933-dated double eagles. These replacement coins probably are the source of the small group of 1933 double eagles that have surfaced over the years, to confound Mint and Treasury officials ever since. Burdette notes only 175 examples of the 1932 double eagle remained outside of vault storage and available to the public after the untested assay coins were returned. Sales records indicate 113 specimens were sold to individuals and museums, but a few more may have been paid out for bullion deposits or exchanged for other gold coins. The surviving population probably numbers about 95 examples, the great majority in high grade. In *A Handbook of 20th Century Gold Coins*, David Akers ranks the 1932 as the seventh-rarest coin of the 53-coin series.

Despite the usual high quality of survivors, examples of the 1932 in Premium Gem condition are still rare. Current population

data from the leading grading services reveals PCGS has certified 11 coins in MS66, with a single specimen in 66+, and none finer; NGC has graded 10 Premium Gems, two with the Star designation, and none finer (8/19). Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth report the example in the Smithsonian is one of the finest known and might grade MS67. That coin is, of course, permanently off the market.

The auction history of the 1932 double eagle begins in the late 1930s, probably with lot 1394 of the Needham, Herrick and Other Collections (Thomas Elder, 9/1937), "1932. \$20. Same type. Brilliant uncirculated. Of greatest rarity. None struck for circulation. Value \$350." If the lot realized anywhere near Elder's estimate, this would be a triumphant beginning for a coin that was only five years old at the time. Of course, prices have risen exponentially since then. Recent sales include the spectacular MS66+ PCGS specimen in

lot 4652 of the Dr. and Mrs. Steven Duckor Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), that realized \$184,000.

The documented history of the present coin begins with its appearance in the Amon G. Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 1082, where it was described as "Choice Brilliant Uncirculated." Carter was the publisher of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* and a director of American Airlines. His collection was one of the finest sold in the 1980s. Later the coin was featured in lot 122 of the Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), where it realized \$60,500. The Price Collection is memorable for including probably the finest collection of Saint-Gaudens double eagles to come to market from the time of the Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), to the Phillip H. Morse Collection (Heritage, 11/2005). Price had an eye for quality that has seldom been matched by any numismatist. Akers' description of lot 122 follows:

"1932, Gem Uncirculated. This is the last coin in the Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection of Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles and, like the other rare issues immediately preceding it, it is outstanding in all respects. The coin is fully frosty with very distinctive medium greenish-gold color, and a very sharp strike. The surfaces are extremely high quality with only a few minor marks on the figure of Liberty and on the eagle. There are also a few very faint hairlines on the coin, but the fields are remarkably clean, nearly pristine, in fact. As is the case with all of these late date Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles in the Dr. Price Collection, this piece has superb eye appeal because of its great color, luster and originality. Only a few other known examples of this issue are equal in quality to this one and none is indisputably finer; certainly a prettier one does not exist."

Akers' description of the coin is as valid today as it was 21 years ago. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this magnificent specimen crosses the auction block. Population: 11 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (8/19).

Ex: Amon G. Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 1082; Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 122; Dr. Brandon Smith Collection; Boston Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3653; Rollo Fox Collection.

David Akers (2012) Comments:

Although there is one 1933 that is now considered "collectible," the Farouk specimen which sold in 2002 for \$7.59 million, the highest price ever realized by any coin at public auction, the other 12 known examples are in the (permanent?) possession of the U.S. government. So, for all practical purposes, the 1932 is the final available issue of the Saint-Gaudens series. The mintage was over a million pieces but virtually the entire number minted was melted within a few years of being struck. No U.S. gold coins at this time (and for years previously) were being struck to be used for circulation or general public commerce and virtually the entire mintage of the 1932 was simply stored in government vaults and then melted shortly thereafter. However, some were obtained at the mint in the year of issue and changed hands among dealers and collectors often enough in the late 1930s and throughout the 1940s that dealers did not see the 1932 as a top tier rarity in the series when they began to really think seriously about such things for the first time in the mid- to late 1940s. It was considered to be about the same rarity as the 1929 and 1931 and also the 1920-S, 1922-S, 1924-D, and 1925-S. Most of the major auction sales of that era had a 1932 and the issue was consistently valued only in the \$200-\$250 range. As the years went by, many of the issues that were previously thought to be rare were discovered in hoards in Europe and later Central America, but not the 1932 and so the perceived rarity of the 1932 in comparison to other issues went up considerably. Now, it is the third rarest regular issue date in the entire series after the 1927-D and 1930-S when only the total known population is considered. In terms of only the five late dates, it is considered the second most rare after the 1930-S but perhaps the most "common" of the five in gem MS65 and superb MS66 condition although the 1931 is similarly rare at both those grade levels. There are probably 30-40 gems known and an additional 10 or so superb MS66 specimens. Strike and especially luster, color and overall eye appeal are nearly always first rate for examples of the 1932, possibly the best overall for any of the rare dates in the entire series.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold. NGC ID# 26GR, PCGS# 9194



THE ALAN WEINBERG COLLECTION, PART III



(1652) Noe 3-B NE Shilling, AU53 Foundational American Coinage

4054 (1652) New England Shilling, AU53 PCGS. Noe 3-B, W-80, Salmon 3-C. R.7. 28 mm. 70.98 grains. Die alignment: 210°. A remarkable example of this foundational American coinage, among the finest known of both the specific variety and the type. The NE and XII punches are boldly impressed, with some weakness at the lower-left corner of NE and along the left edge of XII, a trait shared with even the finest known example of this variety. The planchet exhibits the waviness typical of these coins while maintaining roundness better than most; its surface quality is good. Roughness toward the lower right of the obverse and lower median of the reverse is an artifact of the planchet preparation process that is augmented by the punch strike on the opposite side. Likewise, the planchet edges show only one small split of the sort often encountered on these crudely produced pieces, visible on the obverse at 1 o'clock. The coloration is exactly what one would hope for: steel-gray with deep, undisturbed toning tending toward an earthy brown rather than the flashy silver of pieces that have been artificially brightened. Post-strike surface marks are minimal and commensurate with the grade assigned, with two ticks in the lower obverse field and a hairline extending down and curving out from the upper bar of the E serving more to identify this example than to detract from it.

The New England coinage is of unparalleled importance as the foundational coinage of what is now the United States. In May 1652, the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony authorized:

“... that all persons whatsoever haue libertie to bring vnto the mint howse, at Boston, all bullion, plate, or Spanish coyne, there to be melted & brought to the allay of sterling siluer by John Hull, master of the [said] mint, & his sworne officers, & by him to be coyned into twelue pence, six pence, & threepence peeces ...”

Hull was widely admired both for his enterprising spirit and his devout Puritanism, with no less a worthy than Cotton Mather referring to him as an “exemplary person ... as well as emphatically a *good* man.” Hull recorded in his diary that “I chose my friend Robert Sanderson, to be my partner, to which the Court consented.” Production began almost immediately. Hull’s biographer, Hermann F. Clarke, concluded that while the mint probably would never have been established were it not for the energy and initiative of Hull, it was likely Sanderson who was responsible for its daily operation.

The New England coinage was not struck with engraved dies like most coins. Instead, punches were used, much like the punches used by silversmiths for hallmarks and decorative devices — which makes sense as both Hull and Sanderson were silversmiths. These punches wore down more quickly than coin dies and required regular recutting. Jack Howes (*The Colonial Newsletter*, 2010) demonstrated that all three NE shilling obverse punches are actually the same punch that had been significantly recut twice. The NE punch as used on the Noe 3-B is near the end of its productive life, having been somewhat crudely recut from the more graceful (but impractically slender) Noe-2 punch. The lines have been thickened, and a distinct serif has been added to the top horizontal of the E. A focal die crack extends from the lowest horizontal of the E down and to the right through the extended flourish of the N and is more distinct than it was on the Noe-2 iteration. Unlike the recut NE punch, the four reverse punches used on the NE coinage are all distinct. The Noe B punch is most easily identifiable by the crack that extends from the lower left of the second I down to the edge of the flat portion of the punch. This coin shows an early state of this punch, with the crack expanding in later states to affect the lower portion of the first I.

The NE coinage was produced for only seven weeks or so. It was halted on October 19, 1652 by the General Court, which ordered that the designs be changed so that henceforth “both shillings & smaller peeces shall haue a double ringe on either side, with this inscription (Massachusetts,) & a tree in the center on the one side, and New England, & the date of the yeere on the other side ...” This, of course, led to what we now call the Willow, Oak, and Pine Tree coinage.

Our consignors, Alan Weinberg, notes:

“Superbly clean and unimpaired surfaces, unlike so many other NE shillings with their dents and ‘teeth marks.’ It is almost perfectly round and is one of the most attractive NE shillings of any variety. Acquired in 1980 from an obscure numismatic source, R.R. Wilson, who was introduced to me by dealer Sylvia Haffner.”

It is notable that neither grading service has certified an NE shilling of any variety as Uncirculated, a fact that makes this About Uncirculated example all the more desirable. The 2010 Howes census lists five pieces in detail and provides a few details on three more. This coin was part of the landmark exhibition of Massachusetts silver coinage at the American Numismatic Society in 1991 (Kleeberg catalog No. 5). Listed on page 39 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Census of Noe 3-B NE Shillings

- 1. AU58 NGC.** Robert Coulton Davis (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 1/1890), lot 2352; Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Carl Wurtzbach (Plate Coin 4); T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack’s, 10/2005), lot 2; Jon Hanson (10/18/2005); Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5517.
- 2. AU55 PCGS.** Sotheby’s (5/1966), lot 154; Henry P. Kendall (Stack’ Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2305.
- 3. AU53 PCGS.** William Cutler Atwater (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1; Oliver E. Futter (B. Max Mehl, 11/1954), lot 1965-A. Previous censuses based on low-quality photographs considerably underestimated the condition of this example. (The Howes census incorrectly traces this to the Carl Würtzbach collection.) **The present piece.**
- 4. AU53 PCGS.** Abner Kreisberg (10/1978), lot 2.
- 5. XF40 PCGS.** Discovered in Great Britain; Stack’s Bowers (1/2013), lot 10615; Poulos Family (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3630.
- 6. VF,** estimated grade. Peter Gschwend (Elder, 6/1908), lot 1.
- 7. VF,** estimated grade; late state reverse. Ellis Robison Collection (Stack’s, 2/1982), lot 4; Stack’s (3/1984), lot 915.
- 8. VF,** estimated grade. William B. Osgood Field; ANS (Inv. 1946.89.72).
- 9. Unknown.** Noe cites an example in the George H. Clapp collection, but it is unillustrated by him and its subsequent disposition is unclear. The Kendall catalog listed an example as “Clapp-Stiles,” but the Kenneth Stiles shilling was a Noe 3-A.

Ex: William Cutler Atwater (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1; Oliver E. Futter (B. Max Mehl, 11/1954), lot 1965-A; R.R. Wilson (1980).

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 2AR9, PCGS# 13



1652 Noe-24 Oak Tree Threepence No IN on Obverse, AU50

4055 1652 Oak Tree Threepence, No IN on Obverse, AU50 PCGS. Noe-24, W-270, Salmon 2-A, R.6. Die alignment: 360°. An exquisite example of this small-size Massachusetts silver denomination, and an ideal choice for a type set. Each of the seven die combinations of Oak Tree threepence has a different obverse. The Noe-24 obverse features an unusually designed tree, with the trunk to the left of center and the canopy of the branches oriented heavily to the right. Two of the three uses of the backwards S in MASATHVSETS on the Noe-23 have been corrected on the Noe-24, with only the first remaining incorrect. This example is sharply struck and rather well-centered for the variety, with just enough displacement toward 1 o'clock to add additional character. The mysterious dot located beyond the outer circle of dots and above the V is boldly visible, and the crude rosette engraved over a mostly effaced IN at 12 o'clock is clearly seen. The reverse is almost perfectly centered and, while softly struck in places, it remains sharper than either the Noe or Salmon plate coins. Original surfaces are complemented by slate-gray coloration with gold undertones.

Alan Weinberg, our consignor, writes that this piece is:

"About as nice an Oak Tree threepence as I've seen and a quite rare variety above Fine. I consider it superior to the assigned grade but these tiny Massachusetts Oak Tree silver coins are hard to grade as there's little to nothing extant with which to compare. This came out of Tony Terranova's personal collection once he knew it was going into appreciative hands. He's been a tremendous help over many decades to me in building a top-notch collection. I firmly believe his collecting propensity makes for the knowledgeable dealer he is."

Clearly among the finest known examples of the variety, this piece holds its own in comparison to the outstanding Jay-Hain threepence, which is nearly as sharp but has a somewhat off-center reverse. Ford's was the previously mentioned Noe plate coin, which is splendid but has some distracting marks on the reverse. Notably, this variety was missing from the Patrick Collection. This coin was part of the landmark exhibition of Massachusetts silver coinage at the American Numismatic Society in 1991 (Kleeberg catalog No. 68). Listed on page 40 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population for the type: 4 in 50, 2 finer (11/19).

Ex: Anthony Terranova Collection.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 36MF, PCGS# 45357 Base PCGS# 18





1652 Oak Tree Shilling, AU58 Rare and Distinctive Noe-2

4056 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Left, AU58 PCGS. Noe-2, W-440, Salmon 1-B, High R.6. 72.53 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A splendid example of this distinctive rarity, identifiable at a glance by the rosette between DO and NEW on the reverse. The planchet is large and unusually round for a Noe-2. The strike is well-centered, though uneven, sharing the weakness at 3 o'clock on the obverse and 9 o'clock on the reverse that is typical of this variety. Compensating well-struck areas include most of the tree and the opposing date and denomination, but are perhaps most evident in the bold, crisp strike of the legends toward the top of bottom of both sides. The first S in MASATHVSETS is clear enough to observe the finishing work of the die cutter. Pleasing medium-gray surfaces tinged with pink highlights attest to the coin's originality.

This extraordinary shilling is likely the second finest known, though this is not reflected in the technical grades assigned. The two Partrick coins were certified as MS64 and MS61, and while both of them exhibit fuller legends than the present example, this AU58 shilling is struck on a far larger and more wholesome planchet than the MS61 piece, giving it superior eye appeal. There is a substantial jump between these top three pieces and the next finest, the XF Stearns-Roper coin. Our current census lists 13 examples, though it should be noted that this includes one coin that was cut in half to make a sixpence, another that was clipped to the weight of a sixpence, and a third with a hole in it, leaving only ten intact examples.

Our consignor, Alan Weinberg, recalls obtaining this remarkable coin:

"As I was walking the aisles during setup at the 2005 ANA in San Francisco, I was stopped short by this coin in European dealer Hubert Lanz's display case. He knew what it was and his price reflected that. Lanz told me it was acquired weeks earlier out of a European coin auction in which it was described as a Pine Tree shilling! He also told me that a noted colonial specialist had just examined it and walked away after hearing the price. I bought it. Talking later with Lanz, whom I took to dinner that night I was so elated, I learned that the other collector had returned shortly thereafter to buy it only to find it sold. There's a lesson to be learned here — when you find a great rarity priced within distant reason, jump on it while you can."

This example of the Noe-2 is important for reasons beyond its being a well-preserved example of a rare coin. The unusually broad planchet clearly shows the straight edges of the die at both the left and right margins — a feature not visible on any other Noe-2 of which we are aware. Noe-3 Oak Tree shillings, which share the same obverse die, often show the left die edge, but these almost invariably are found struck off-center toward the right, so that the right edge is not visible. Only on this coin can we observe the outer beaded border seeming to run off the right edge of the die. Despite the usual weakness in that area, this coin provides us with ample opportunity to better understand the die production process for these fascinating pieces. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Census of Noe 2 Oak Tree Shillings

- 1. MS64 NGC.** CAC. Virgil Brand (3/18/1936); Carl Würtzbach (No. 21 in his descriptive catalogue); T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2005), lot 17; Jon Hanson (10/18/2005); Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5526; Heritage (12/2015), lot 3002. 70.1 grains. The Noe plate coin (photo modified to obscure the planchet nick); the Whitman plate coin; the Salmon plate coin.
- 2. MS61 NGC.** George J. Bauer; Barney Bluestone; T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; New Netherlands (12/1968), lot 189 [graded VF]; Stack's (5/1997), lot 331; Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5527; Heritage (9/2019), lot 4473.
- 3. AU58 PCGS.** Astarte 18 (5/2005), lot 42; Hubert Lanz (7/2005); Alan V. Weinberg. **The present coin.**
- 4. XF.** Stearns (Mayflower, 12/1966), lot 16; John L. Roper (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 12.
- 5. XF.** Hollinbeck Stamp & Coin (7/27/1955); Norweb Family (Bowers & Merena, 10/1987), lot 1159.
- 6. XF40 PCGS.** James G.K. McClure (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 4250.
- 7. VF30 PCGS.** CAC. Lester Merkin (9/17/1979); Henry P. Kendall (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2318.
- 8. VF.** Robert Johnson (10/1959); Bill Weber (Superior, 6/2002), lot 2001).
- 9. VF sharpness, holed.** Ex Robert Vlack; ex Hain Family (Stack's (1/2002), lot 16.
- 10. Low VF.** F.C.C. Boyd duplicate (New Netherlands, 6/1967), lot 1029; John M. Foreman, Sr. (Stack's, 5/1989), lot 1140.
- 11. Fine.** Bowers & Merena (5/1998), lot 55.
- 12. Sharpness of VF,** cut to sixpence. Wreck of H.M.S. *Feversham* (Stack's 1/1999), lot 39; Henry P. Kendall (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2319.
- 13. Good,** clipped down to weight of sixpence. Philip H. Snyder; Stack's Bowers, 10/2018), lot 6032.

Ex: Astarte 18 (5/2005), lot 42; Hubert Lanz (7/2005).

From *The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III*. NGC ID# 36MK, PCGS# 45361 Base PCGS# 20

1652 Oak Tree Shilling, MS63 Exceptional Noe-1

4057 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Left, MS63 PCGS. Noe-1, W-430, Salmon 1-A, R.3. 71.75 grains. Die alignment: 170°. A magnificent example of the first Oak Tree shilling variety to be produced by the Massachusetts Bay mint. The tree realistically spreads its branches to fill the space provided by the central circle, making it the most attractive of the Oak Tree series. Both the obverse and reverse legends are entirely distinct, with none of the softness usually encountered in this variety. The centering is virtually perfect, with only the slightest displacement. In addition to being remarkably well produced, this shilling has been vigilantly cared for. Deep slate-gray toning suffused with a rich rose hue provides excellent eye appeal and bespeaks the coin's originality. If it may be the case that few Massachusetts silver coins are truly beautiful, it must be said that this is one of them.

The Noe-1 was not only the first Oak Tree shilling to be produced, but it was the first Massachusetts silver issue of any type to have been struck on a rocker press. The earlier Willow Tree coins were struck by hammer dies, with one die fixed in a vice and the other held freely in the coiner's hand. This minting technique required multiple blows of the hammer, which resulted in coins with doubled or tripled images. In contrast, a lever-action rocker press would squeeze a strip of silver between two curved dies, impressing the design into the silver, which was then cut to shape. While this was a laborious process, it produced far more attractive and uniform coins.

This coin was purchased from the April 1962 Stack's sale of the R.E. Cox, Jr. collection, where it was described as Uncirculated and as "Probably the finest we've handled." It sold for \$460, a strong price at the time. Our consignor, Alan Weinberg, describes it as: "Simply the finest condition, superbly struck, perfectly round and broad Noe-1 Oak Tree shilling I've seen. Nary a letter cut short at the border on either side. I've never seen its equal. It has always been one of my favorites." The centering on this example is indeed exceptional, and this characteristic serves to distinguish it from the few other Uncirculated Noe-1 Oak Tree shillings extant today. The Partrick coin, graded MS65 and likely the finest known in terms of technical grade, is somewhat off-center and is also softly struck on the left of both sides, traits shared by the Newman example. While the finest of the four Noe-1 shillings in the Ford sale, there graded Choice About Uncirculated, is described therein as "... a rival to Weinberg's lovely N.1 ...," a closer comparison reveals the present coin to be the superior specimen by a significant margin. This is a rare opportunity to acquire a firmly struck, well-centered, Choice Uncirculated Noe-1 Oak Tree shilling. Part of the landmark exhibition of Massachusetts silver coinage at the American Numismatic Society in 1991 (Kleeberg catalog No. 26). Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population for the type: 2 in 63, none are finer (11/19). Ex: R.E. Cox, Jr. (Stack's 4/1962), lot 3.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 36MK, PCGS# 45361 Base PCGS# 20





1652 Oak Tree Shilling, AU58 Richly Toned Noe-7

4058 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, AU58 PCGS. Noe-7, W-480, Salmon 5-D, R.5. 69.13 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A near-Mint State example of this very scarce die variety, with magnificent eye appeal. For the Noe-7 obverse, the Noe-6 die has been radically revised: while similarities can be seen in the legends, the central tree has been entirely recut and is far more carefully designed here than on the preceding variety. This obverse focal point is beautifully preserved on this piece, enhanced by deeply toned surfaces that resemble autumn leaves. This is the only use of the obverse die. In contrast, this is the final of four distinct uses of the reverse die, which by now is heavily worn. What began as small cracks at the diagonal of the N of AN have grown and fused into the large focal break we see jutting through the inner circle of dots toward the 2 of the date, which itself has also developed a significant break underneath its horizontal. The rim breaks above ND A that began to be seen in the Noe-5 combination are substantially thicker and more disruptive on the Noe-7, which unsurprisingly marks the final use of this reverse die.

Incredibly, this is the second AU58 example of this scarce variety in the Weinberg collection, with his other being sold in our 2019 World's Fair of Money sale. That piece, from the Garrett Collection, arguably had the advantage in matters of centering and sharpness, but the present shilling is perhaps the more memorable given its exceptionally rich toning. The Partrick Collection included a remarkable example in a late die state, though centering remained an issue and the planchet had a small split in it. The nicer of the two Noe-7 Oak Tree shillings in the Ford Collection was outstanding, and like the Garrett-Weinberg piece was superior in terms of centering and sharpness of strike, but it remains the lesser coin in terms of overall eye appeal. Our consignor, Alan Weinberg, describes this piece as:

"Absolutely original Mint State in my opinion with original lustrous patina. Acquired at the December 2000 Baltimore show from Georgia's Sam Halter, who said it came out of the proverbial 'woodwork' and placed it up for private bid. I've never seen its equal."

Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population for the type: 6 in 58, 5 finer (11/19).

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20



1652 Oak Tree Shilling, AU58 Exceptionally Clear Noe-6 Rarity

4059 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, AU58 PCGS. Noe-6.1, W-480, Salmon 4-D, R.6. 79.93 grs. Die alignment: 360°. A fascinating piece, used as the plate coin in Richard Picker's 1976 study of the Oak and Pine Tree coinage where it was designated "Noe 6.1." This near-mint shilling has exceptional eye appeal, with a bold, well-centered strike and pleasing coloration. The obverse legend is entirely on-planchet, though the final S of MASATHVSETS and the following IN lie up against the edge. The tree is clear and free of the usual die defects, and the field roughness within the legend is less obtrusive than is typical for this variety. The reverse is somewhat less distinct, being struck from a more heavily worn die, but is well-centered and firmly impressed.

The Noe-6.1 is not a separate die variety from the Noe-6, but is an earlier die state than usually encountered. Noe-6 is most easily identified by heavy die clashing that mars the appearance of the obverse tree, blurring and often effacing its lower left-hand side. In contrast, this early state presents an intact tree, with limbs and branches clear and distinct. Close observation reveals only light obverse clashing, with the II of the reverse's XII faintly showing parallel and to the left of the tree trunk. The obverse die has not yet been severely damaged. Although most examples of the Noe-6 family are badly affected by the clashing, this visually appealing shilling is a happy exception. While this variety is only the first die marriage for the obverse die, it is the third die marriage for the reverse, which shows extensive cracking along the right-hand side, both from the rim along the top of the letters and focally through AN and into the inner dotted circle to the right of the denomination.

Our consignor, Alan Weinberg, writes:

"This Oak Tree variety invariably shows a weakened and irregularly detailed tree due to clashed and damaged dies, even in Mint State. This John Roper sale coin acquired by Bill Anton (I attended the sale), is the only Noe-6 Oak I've ever seen in such an early strong die state that there's no trace of damaged dies, the tree as sharp as one can desire. It is among the heaviest known Oak Tree shillings, at nearly 80 grains, which doubtless contributed to the boldness of the strike. I acquired this privately from Anton some years after the Roper sale. Bob Vlack, an earlier owner and a close friend of Spink's Douglas G. Liddell, told me he acquired this from Liddell privately and that it had been selected out of the Lord St. Oswald accumulation before that famous group, with a pedigree going back to 1795, was auctioned in 1964 in London."

The Hain-Partrick example is likely the finest known of the Noe-6.1 subvariety, but the present specimen is inarguably of an earlier strike and shows considerably less evidence of obverse die clashing. It is a truly remarkable coin, among the more memorable of the Weinberg Massachusetts silver pieces. Population (for type): 8 in 58 (2 in 58+), 3 higher (10/19). Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Lord St. Oswald (*Spink, privately*); Robert Vlack; Charles Jay (*Stack's, 10/1967*), lot 4; John L. Roper, 2nd (*Stack's, 12/1983*), lot 13; William T. Anton II.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20

1652 Noe-4 Oak Tree Shilling, MS65 Extraordinary Gem Uncirculated Example

4060 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, MS65 PCGS. Noe-4, W-460, Salmon 2-D, R.4. 71.60 grains. Die alignment: 345°. An exceptional Gem Uncirculated piece, almost certainly the finest of its type and die variety. The central tree dominates the obverse of this coin unlike any other example of Oak Tree silver we recall seeing. MASATHVSETS wraps pleasingly around the tree, nearly symmetrically and with only the first and final letter running slightly off the planchet. The reverse is nearly perfect: well-centered and firmly struck from the earliest state of the die. Close examination of each side provides the viewer with the rare opportunity to observe the most minute engraving work in the legends and devices, and even the fine lines in the die fields resulting from polishing the dies before use. These are details that would be lost with a slightly softer strike or even brief circulation. The coloration on both sides is profound and obviously the result of centuries of care. This is the quintessential Oak Tree shilling, combining stunning eye appeal with an extraordinary level of detail.

The Noe-4 variety combines Crosby's Obverse 3 and Reverse D dies. The Crosby-3 obverse is characterized by a very full tree, which fills nearly all of the inner circle; the Crosby-D reverse is most immediately recognizable by the flaw within the O of DOM. This variety is routinely found with a well-centered reverse, but with an obverse that is noticeably off-center toward 6 o'clock, a feature shared by this example, though it emphatically does not share the weak strike also generally encountered toward 6 o'clock of the obverse. Christopher Salmon (*Silver Coins of Massachusetts*, 2010) notes that the action of the rocker press used to produce these pieces often caused the tops of NGL at 12 o'clock of the reverse to appear somewhat streaked, which can be observed on this example under magnification. While the cataloger of the Ford sale speculated that two different engravers worked on the reverse die, Salmon points to several features that suggest that both dies were the work of the same person. This variety witnesses the only use of this obverse die.

The Weinberg Gem Uncirculated Noe-4 Oak Tree shilling offered here is almost certainly the finest known of its die variety, with perhaps only two other Uncirculated examples in existence. The Newman example, graded MS65 by NGC, is a well-produced Uncirculated example, but a comparison of the level of fine engraving detail visible clearly reveals the Weinberg shilling to be the superior coin. The Whitman plate coin, also from the Weinberg collection and sold by us in our 2019 ANA sale, is graded MS61 by PCGS. It is a beautifully toned Uncirculated example that is worthy of the finest collection, but is one that remains several grade increments below the present piece.

Alan Weinberg, our consignor, describes this piece as:

"An utterly magnificent, superbly toned and fully lustrous Oak Tree shilling, probably the finest Oak Tree shilling I've seen of any variety. Every engraving detail is superbly brought up. To see an American-produced colonial from the era before the Witch Trials in such condition is simply amazing. To acquire this Oak Tree shilling along with the Noe-4 Pine Tree shilling would be an incredible feat."

This coin was part of the landmark exhibition of Massachusetts silver coinage at the American Numismatic Society in 1991 (Kleeberg catalog No. 34). Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population for the type: 1 in 65, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20





1652 Pine Tree Threepence, AU55 Noe-36 with Outstanding Eye Appeal

4061 1652 Pine Tree Threepence, No Pellets at Trunk, AU55 PCGS. Noe-36, W-640, Salmon 2-B, R.4. Die alignment: 345°. A marvelous little coin, remarkably well-centered and fully struck. Pine Tree threepence are rarely encountered presenting their full design so well. The obverse legends are entirely on the coin, with only the top of the final S grazing the edge. The beaded outer border extends clockwise from 10 to 7 o'clock, which is about as complete as these are found. The center is firmly struck, with the die engraver's guideline for the inner circle visible between the dots. If the obverse is exceptional, the reverse is nearly perfectly centered and boldly struck, with every letter and design element complete. This example of the smallest Pine Tree denomination is deeply toned with rich rose and gold coloration mellowing in places to blue and violet. Its surfaces are smooth and the eye appeal is outstanding.

The Noe-36 is not a particular scarce die variety. It is generally regarded as the most attractive and well-produced variety of Pine Tree threepence, with Christopher Salmon (*The Silver Coins of Massachusetts*) stating that stylistic similarities between this and the iconic Noe-1 Pine Tree shilling suggest that they were designed by the same engraver. What distinguishes this example from most others is that it is unusually well-centered. While the obverse of this piece shows some displacement toward 9 o'clock, every letter is fully visible, which is not typically the case. In addition, this threepence was struck from an early state of the obverse die, before the slight die flaw below the M of MASATHVSETS was joined by others and developed further.

Alan Weinberg, our consignor, describes this piece as:

"A superbly toned, broad-planchet threepence, perfectly struck and centered. So many threepence are either off center, or on 'tight' planchets with outer borders cut off, and with pebbled surfaces. This is the most aesthetically pleasing Pine Tree threepence I have seen."

The magnificent MS64 Noe-36 sold in our 2015 sale of the Donald G. Partrick Collection is likely the finest known, but even it cannot claim either the centering or the coloration of this beautiful piece. The nicest of the Ford examples of this die variety rivals this threepence in terms of centering and strike, but the present coin has superior surfaces and color. While the Hain Collection boasted two Mint State Noe-36 threepence, both of them had significant portions of the obverse legend off planchet. This special coin will be a highlight of any collection. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population for the type: 15 in 55, 2 higher (11/19).

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# CFSF, PCGS# 45366

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, AU58 Large Planchet, Pellets, Noe-1

4062 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Pellets, AU58 PCGS. Noe-1, W-690, Salmon 1-A, R.2. 67.90 grains. Die alignment: 345°. A bold, near-Mint State example of this classic colonial issue. Struck on a very broad planchet, this eye-catching Pine Tree shilling is remarkably well centered and firmly impressed. Its coloring is a wholesome earth-toned gray that is clearly original and readily distinguishes it from pieces whose surfaces have been chemically altered. What may at first appear to be softness of strike at 7 o'clock on the obverse is in fact the result of die clashing that occurred early in the life of this combination. The O of the reverse's DOM can clearly be seen to the right above the first A of MASATHVSETS, and the denomination's X can be seen in the field below the tree. The planchet is slightly elongated along the vertical axis, which is typical for these coins as they were produced on a rocker press that, instead of striking the planchet in the traditional manner, squeezes the planchet between two curved dies. This accentuates the expanse of blank planchet extending along the obverse edge from 9 to 2 o'clock, one of this coin's most arresting features.

The aesthetics of this piece are superb. The composition of the pine tree on the Noe-1 is natural and realistic. The engraving avoids the artificial symmetry found on the more stylized trees often seen on other varieties. This realism, coupled with the carefully planned spacing of the legend and the pleasing arrangement of the other design elements, gives the Noe-1 outstanding eye appeal and makes it a popular choice for inclusion in a type set. This particular shilling renders the appealing design on an unusually broad planchet, and results in a well-centered example of a die variety that is usually encountered more substantially off-planchet. The reverse is nearly perfect in this regard. In addition, this piece was struck from an early state of the reverse die, before the extensive cracking had formed across the date and denomination that is often seen. While there are Noe-1 Pine Tree shillings of higher technical grade, very few can boast the strike and centering of this piece. As our consignor, Alan Weinberg, summarizes:

"Although graded as About Uncirculated, this almost perfectly centered shilling, firmly struck on an extremely broad planchet, is aesthetically finer than almost all of the so-called Mint State Noe-1 pieces I've seen. I collected three different Noe-1 Pine Tree shillings, as each die state makes for a dramatically different variety to the eye. This piece is a very early state of the dies, without the cracks that noticeably progress across the 1652 date. Q. David Bowers has written that the Noe-1 is the most appealing Pine Tree and that if one wants one for type, this is it. Tony Terranova has said to me that he prefers a broad, well-struck Massachusetts shilling over a technically higher-grade piece, and I'm of the same opinion."

Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population for the type: 2 in 58, 9 finer (11/19).

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 2ARU, PCGS# 45369 Base PCGS# 23



1652 Pine Tree Shilling, AU55 Very Scarce Broad Planchet Noe-7

4063 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Reversed N, AU55 PCGS. Noe-7, W-730, Salmon 6-Dii, R.6. 69.75 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A richly toned and almost perfectly centered example of this very scarce variety. The central tree is boldly struck. Remarkably, the entire legend surrounding this central device is visible, completely on the planchet and sufficiently struck. This is rarely the case with the Noe-7 and is attributable to this example being struck on an unusually broad planchet. Although the straight edge of the strip of silver from which the coin was cut can be seen at the right-hand side of the obverse and left of the reverse, the legends remain unaffected. The reverse is even better centered, with the entirety of the beaded outer perimeter visible. A small planchet split is seen slightly to the right of 12 o'clock on the obverse and the corresponding point of the reverse. Deep autumnal toning on both sides attests to the originality of the surfaces.

The obverse die of the Noe-7 is only used in this combination, and it features an especially tall tree, with the uppermost branch touching the dot above and the extensive root system resting naturally on the arc of dots below. The legend's lettering is carefully made, though the VS near the top is almost always affected by the distortion resulting from the rocker dies used to produce these coins. While the obverse die is new, the reverse die is in its final stage of use in the Noe-7. The die break that had begun appearing in its Noe-4 usage, and which further developed through Noe-5 and Noe-6, is now visible across most of the reverse die. This is most obvious between the 6 and 5 of the date and the X and I of the denomination. The date was re-engraved in the die in an attempt to extend its life, but the severity of the crack would not allow further strikings.

Our consignor, Alan Weinberg, describes this piece as:

"A simply superb, extremely broad planchet Pine Tree shilling, almost perfectly round and very sharply struck. The Noe 7 normally comes on somewhat 'tight' planchets not exhibiting much of the outer beaded border. Not so here. The tiny planchet crack does not bother me at all. With the planchet being cut so broadly, it is quite thin; when the roller press squeezed this thin flan, the edge split a bit. This is probably the 'fullest' Noe-7 known. I've examined (and owned) two Mint State pieces and neither was as broad or had as full legends."

As mentioned, Mint State examples of the Noe-7 exist. The Salmon plate coin is the Ford specimen, from the collections of Clapp, Würtzbach, Clarke, and Boyd. It is a fantastic coin, but the tops of MAS are off the planchet. The Hain Noe-7, purchased from the Norweb sale, is also Uncirculated, but once again the tops of a few letters are not to be seen and most of the rest of the legend is tight against the edge. It is telling that the extraordinary Partrick Collection did not include a Noe-7 Pine Tree shilling. The present coin combines high technical grade with a fully realized design and outstanding color. It is a rare opportunity. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population for the type: 23 in 55, 46 higher (11/19).

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 2ARX, PCGS# 45372 Base PCGS# 23





1652 Pine Tree Shilling, MS64 Choice Large Planchet Noe-6

4064 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Reversed N, MS64 PCGS. Noe-6, W-720, Salmon 5-Di, R.6. 71.14 grains. Die alignment: 350°. An outstanding example of this scarce die variety and possibly the finest known. The firm strike is relatively even with only a hint of the usual softness encountered toward 5 o'clock on the obverse and the corresponding area of the reverse. Clearly struck on a strip of silver which was cut into a planchet only after striking, this shilling is as well-centered as these are generally seen, with only the tops of AS off the planchet toward the left. The reverse legend is entirely on the planchet. The coloration on both sides is magnificent. The obverse tree radiates a rosy glow within a deep blue field, providing the coin with exceptional eye appeal. The reverse is more muted, with rich steel-gray surfaces that exhibits hints of blue and gold, and eloquently attests to its originality.

The tree on the Noe-6 obverse has been extensively recut from the Noe-4 and Noe-5 obverses, giving it a slightly rounder appearance and thinner trunk, with straighter limbs to the left-hand side and longer, curving ones to the right. The thin horizontals of the A's and H of MASATHVSETS have been recut to be more distinct. Heavy die clashing is obvious toward 6 o'clock, most evident on this example by the incuse dots that link IN with MA in the legend. These are from the inner circle of dots on the reverse, and demonstrate just how far out of alignment those dies were. The reverse die is also a retread, with the Noe-4 reverse recut for Noe-5, which is an earlier state of the reverse on Noe-6. The focal die crack at the M of DOM juts into the inner circle of dots while remaining connected to the rim. The other die flaws seen — above the 6, to the left of the 1, and to the left of the X — are all more advanced than on the Noe-5.

Our consignor, Alan Weinberg, describes this piece as:

"A really impressive, razor-sharp shilling on a broad flan, combining outrageous iridescence and color with semiprooflike surfaces. I distinctly recall that my immediate underbidder was a noted dealer who does not normally handle colonials. I see why she pursued this, but I had to have it."

Superior to the MS62 Noe-6 from the Weinberg Collection that we sold in our 2019 ANA Sale, which was from a slightly later reverse die state, and better than any of the Boyd-Ford, Hain-Partrick, or Kendall examples. This splendid example of the Noe-6 demonstrates the special charm of early American coinage, where we find worn and recut dies roughly used to strike a crudely formed planchet that results in a coin that somehow remains beautiful. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population for the type: 7 in 64, 1 in MS64+ (11/19).

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 2ARX, PCGS# 45372 Base PCGS# 23

**1652 Pine Tree Shilling, MS64
Large Planchet Noe-4
Second Auction Appearance Since 1904**

4065 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Reversed N, MS64 PCGS. Noe-4, W-720, Salmon 4-D, R.4. 71.45 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A beautifully preserved large planchet Pine Tree shilling and an ideal example of the type. The obverse is almost perfectly centered, with the legends entirely on the planchet and only the slightest displacement toward 6 o'clock. Each letter is distinct, and the central tree is bold. The reverse is nearly as well centered, with only the uppermost edge of the E of ENGLAND being off-planchet. These pieces were struck using a rocker press in what we now call "medal-turn" orientation, with both sides facing in the same direction. The reverse is also slightly skewed toward 6 o'clock, and the undulating effects of the rocker press can be seen at AND of ENGLAND. This is the earliest state of the obverse die. The reverse die is also in an early state, with the die flaws to the left of XII and on the right diagonal of the M of DOM found on all specimens. Rose and gold coloring with blue-gray undertones attests to the originality of this Noe-4 shilling and does much to make it stand out from the few other Uncirculated examples known.

The April 27-29, 1904 sale of the John Mills Collection, cataloged by S.H. and Henry Chapman of Philadelphia, was the first sale in which Robert Garrett, son of T. Harrison Garrett (who died in 1888) participated. He did so to the extent of \$849.55, a hefty sum, which included \$30 for the purchase of this coin, lot 35 in the sale, described by the Chapmans as a "Magnificent, uncirculated specimen." From Robert, the collection passed to his brother John Work Garrett, and thence to Johns Hopkins University, where it remained until the 1980 Bowers & Ruddy sale, where it was described as "One of the finest known examples of any Pine Tree issue," and brought the extraordinary price for the time of \$35,000. Our consignor, Alan Weinberg, recalls purchasing this piece in that sale:

"This Pine Tree shilling is the finest condition Massachusetts silver piece of any variety I have seen in 60 years. I distinctly recall winning this out of the Garrett sale for \$35,000, the bids being literally shouted out in \$5,000 jumps according to my extensive catalog notes. The prooflike and iridescent surfaces are unsurpassable for any colonial coin. In the same Garrett sale I won a Choice Uncirculated Noe-1 Pine Tree shilling for \$13,000, so the \$35,000 winning bid on this Noe-4 reflects the attending bidders' enthusiasm for this superb coin."

The 1980 Garrett catalog correctly identified this coin as being from the 1904 Mills sale, but further claimed that it was previously in the collection of Sylvester S. Crosby. This is incorrect: the Crosby sale did not include a Noe-4 (what John W. Haseltine, the cataloger, would have called a Crosby 5-B1). The Crosby Collection did include a Very Fine Crosby 5-B2 (Noe-5) that was sold to T. Harrison Garrett, and that piece was likely confused at some point with the present shilling, purchased in 1904 by Robert Garrett, one of Harrison's sons. Regardless, the fact remains that the buyer of this exquisite coin will be only its third owner since 1904. This coin was part of the landmark exhibition of Massachusetts silver coinage at the American Numismatic Society in 1991 (Kleeberg catalog No. 88). Population (for large planchet designation): 6 in 64 (1 in MS64+), 0 higher (10/19). Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John G. Mills (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 35; Garrett Family (Bowers & Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1217.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 2ARX, PCGS# 45372 Base PCGS# 23





1652 Pine Tree Shilling, MS64 Small Planchet Noe-16

4066 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, MS64 PCGS. Noe-16, W-835, Salmon 2-B, R.2. 72.07 grains. Die alignment: 15°. An extraordinary Choice Uncirculated example of this die variety, quite possibly the finest known. The strike is exceptionally bold, with even the delicate marks left by the engraver's tools sharply visible in the fields. The legends are clear and the central tree device is distinct. The obverse is nearly perfectly centered, with the outer beaded border being visible except around 5 o'clock, where it is soft on all known examples. The reverse is well centered for the variety, with the slight displacement toward 1 o'clock being typical. The surfaces are a deeply toned brown-gray.

The obverse of the Noe-16 is known for its compact inner circle, with a small tree that is closely circumscribed by the surrounding dots. This leaves ample room for the obverse legend, which is more cleanly and carefully laid out than on most other Small Planchet varieties. A small rim break extends from the I of IN down toward the left foot of the N, but otherwise the die appears to be of an early state, before some of the tree's branches begin to become less distinct. The reverse is less competently executed, with the inner circle being out of round and the denomination obviously recut. The unpunctuated NEWENGLAND is spread out, while the AN DO is rather tight. Despite all of this, Noe-16 constitutes the only use of the obverse die but the first of several uses of the reverse.

As mentioned, this may be the finest known example of the Noe-16 Pine Tree shilling. The Hain piece is exceptional, and is probably its closest rival. Ford's nicest Noe-16, the Noe and Salmon plate coin, is a short step behind them in terms of quality. The Partrick Collection's Noe-16 was About Uncirculated. Our consignor, Alan Weinberg, recalls that:

"This coin was acquired from Richard 'Dick' Picker in 1966 by my parents for \$900 as a college graduation gift for me. I showed it to Tony Terranova at his home a few years ago and he thought it was the finest condition Small Planchet Pine Tree shilling he'd seen. No other example that I've seen in 60 years has matched it for surface, luster, strike and color. It is the only Small Planchet Pine Tree shilling in my collection, as the vast majority are unattractive, struck on tight planchets with little or no outer beaded border and often with the tops of the legends cut off."

This coin was part of the landmark exhibition of Massachusetts silver coinage at the American Numismatic Society in 1991 (Kleeberg catalog No. 111). Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population for the type: 2 in 64, 0 higher (11/19).

Ex: Richard Picker (1966).

From *The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III*. NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY ROY FENIM, No. 60, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[Whole No. 709.]

[illegible][illegible]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OF THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on the first of January
1793, under the Presidency of George Washington.

AN ACT establishing a Motor, and regulating

[illegible]

Sept. 1. Arr. in evening train. The first shock of the manifold variety of many clerks, workmen and servants in that busy city to me and my family, to put on the appearance of the United States.

[illegible]

Act. 4. And to be better fortified, "That every officer and clerk of the land office, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath of affirmation before some judge of the District Court, to be sworn to and duly sworn to perform the duties assigned."

Act. 5. And to be better fortified, "That no land officers, shall receive and make up, or pretend to be receiving and up, or presentation of any affidavits of officers, And such persons found in the United States of America, shall upon being taken by the authorities of the territory of New Territory, on the face of the complaint and law, with proof that the individual and alleged performance of the duties required."

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

and, I am further reminded, that, in the United States, the child comes to the United States, but the foreign parent does not come away, and consequently that immigrant parents in the care of the state are not of such an inferior class that the child will not grow up and become one of the best people of the land, and that the child, after being reared in the United States, will be able to support himself by his own efforts, and will be able to contribute to the support of his fellow citizens. It is further reminded, that, in the United States, the child comes to the United States, but the foreign parent does not come away, and consequently that immigrant parents in the care of the state are not of such an inferior class that the child will not grow up and become one of the best people of the land, and that the child, after being reared in the United States, will be able to support himself by his own efforts, and will be able to contribute to the support of his fellow citizens.

Part 3. And here's another example. This time the standard for all four items of the test battery, based on our theoretical base, should be and ought to be the same. In our example, the standard was established at 70, and accordingly, the test questions have been scored and the test items are now classified as standard and faulty. In terms of the entire battery of each of the four tests, the results are 400/400, and the 100% passing was based on a 70% passing rate.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

JONATHAN TRIMBLE, *Speaker
of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *President of the United States
and President of the Senate.*
ANTHONY ASKEW, *THE SECRETARY.*
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL S. CLAIR has resigned the command of the army, and we have been favored with the following copies of letters that passed between the President of the United States and the General upon that occasion.

REG leave to offer you my unfeigned thanks the honor conferred upon me, by the appointment to the command of the army of the United States in the late campaign. Though this campaign was so successful, I yet do not think that my services were such as to merit a more liberal provision for my future life than the more than £1000 which I have received. I have accepted that command by the influence of either duty or interest, but by a fervor with to be true of my country, and a belief, perhaps founded on the fact, that I should find that I did not degenerate in the future, protracted and difficult war disappointments.

Having been so much afflicted with illness during the whole of the campaign, though I certainly did not neglect my duty, I find myself, and through my health is now considerably reduced, my constitution has received a very severe

Gazette of the United States, April 14, 1792
‘An Act Establishing a Mint’
Earliest Published Account

4067 *Gazette of the United States April 14, 1792.* Four pages, complete, never bound or trimmed. 10 x 16 inches, slight chipping on one corner with only minor loss of text, archival mends on pages 2-3.

No single document had a more profound effect on the monetary system of the United States than the Mint Act of 1792.

Having recently won its independence from England, after a hard-fought struggle, the new U.S. government was anxious to establish its sovereignty and confirm its status as an independent trading partner with the other nations of the world. Issuing its own money was an important step in accomplishing these goals. Accordingly, on April 2, 1792, Congress passed “an act establishing a mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States.” Some provisions of the act have been modified or superseded over the ensuing 228 years, but most of its specifications remained in force for decades, if not centuries, and it laid a solid foundation for everything that followed in the realm of U.S. coinage.

The act established a decimal-based monetary system, with the dollar as its basic unit of exchange. As specified by the act, the value of the U.S. dollar was equivalent to a Spanish milled dollar, the famous “piece of eight” of pirate stories. Fortunately, the decimal system made monetary calculations much simpler than they were under the Spanish system, where the basic unit was divided into eight parts, or the complicated system of the mother country, with 12 pence to the shilling, 20 shillings to the pound, etc. Most modern monetary systems are decimal-based, following the principles set down in the Mint Act, extending the influence of this landmark document far beyond the boundaries of this country.

By the 1790s, the financial system of the United States was in chaos. Most everyday transactions were settled using a motley collection of contemporary coins from foreign countries like England, Spain, France, and Holland. Merchants would weigh each coin and assign it a value based on the intrinsic value of the metal it contained. Worn, leftover Colonial issues appeared frequently in such transactions and several states had issued their own limited coinage in the post-colonial era, under the Articles of Confederation. Paper money of dubious value circulated wherever it was accepted and the barter system still held sway in many rural areas. The Mint Act provided a standard, universally accepted medium of exchange, to simplify everyday transactions and greatly facilitate interstate commerce.

Informing the public about the new coinage was of the utmost importance to ensure its acceptance. To accomplish this, the contents of the Mint Act were widely publicized in newspapers throughout the country. These publications often acted as quasi-official organs of the various political parties of the time, providing a vehicle for advancing the party's candidates and policies through their readership. One such publication was the *Gazette of the United States*, founded and edited by John Fenno as a semi-weekly newspaper in New York City, with its first edition appearing on April 15, 1789.

The *Gazette* was the leading Federalist newspaper of the 1790s. Its most enthusiastic supporter was Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, who did much to organize its funding. He was also a frequent contributor of articles and essays, although many of his contributions were anonymous.

On Oct. 19, 1796, writing under his nom-de-plume Phocion, Hamilton accused his major political rival, Thomas Jefferson, of having an affair with one of his slaves. This piece was typical of the personal nature of partisan political attacks in the late 18th century. The *Gazette* followed the seat of the government when it moved to Philadelphia, relocating there in 1791. Fenno continued publishing the *Gazette* until his death in 1798. His son, John Ward Fenno, edited the paper for two years after his father's death. The *Gazette of the United States* ceased publication in 1818.

Because of its proximity to the federal government, the *Gazette of the United States* was one of the first newspapers to disseminate the news of the Mint Act, and other important government decisions. As Fenno stated in his standard advertisement, subscribers could count on the “strictest punctuality on the part of the editor” in reporting the news through “a steady transmission of newspapers to all parts of the Union.”

In the April 14, 1792 edition of the *Gazette*, Fenno reprinted on the front page the entire contents of the recently approved Mint Act. This prominent front-page account has become one of the iconic images of American numismatics. Perhaps inspired by the *Gazette's* coverage, the Boston-based *Columbian Centinel* reprinted the same article exactly one week later. The front page of the *Centinel* was later reproduced to form the cover of Pine Tree's Early American Coppers Society Convention auction catalog, in February 1975.



**(1616) Sommer Islands Sixpence, AU50
Large Portholes, Ex: Eric P. Newman
Among the Finest Known, W-11445**

4068 (1616) Sommer Islands Sixpence, Large Portholes AU50 NGC. Breen-3, W-11445, R.6. 49.6 grains. Die rotation is about 30 degrees. This Sommer Islands sixpence, formerly in the collection of Eric P. Newman, is composed of 81% copper, 16% tin, 1% antimony, and 2% trace elements. This piece is among the finest known examples of the Sommer Islands sixpence of either variety. The sharpness is virtually Mint State, with beautiful green patina on each side. The only pieces that rival this example from the Eric P. Newman Collection are another AU50 specimen in the NGC Census and an AU53 coin at PCGS (11/19).

Design

The obverse shows a hog facing left below the denomination, VI, with a beaded circle and outer legend SOMMER ISLANDS. The reverse has a westward sailing ship with four large portholes between two rows of closely spaced, studded planking. Nearly 30 examples of this variety are known, and one-third of those are from the Castle Island hoard. The other variety has two wide rows of planking that flanks the four small portholes. The Small Portholes variant is slightly scarcer, with a total population of less than 15 pieces in all grades, including seven from the Castle Island hoard.

Historical Observations

Max B. Spiegel presented considerable information about the Sommer Islands coinage in his August 2009 *Colonial Newsletter* article, discussing a possible engraver, methods of striking, composition, and the time of manufacture. The Somers Isles Company was incorporated on July 29, 1615, with a royal charter granting the right to distribute coins for use in Bermuda. A new governor, Daniel Tucker, arrived at the archipelago on May 16, 1616, and recorded that a base metal coinage would arrive with other provisions. Louis Jordan notes that no ships arrived there in 1617, so the coinage must have arrived during the last six months of 1616. If Royal Mint Chief Engraver Charles Anthony created the dies, he would have done so after the royal charter, and before his death on October 24, 1615. The coins were likely struck soon after the dies were engraved. The 1615-16 date assigned to these pieces appears accurate.

Commentary

The early provenance of this Sommer Islands piece begins with Jacob Giles Morris (1800-1854), a wealthy Philadelphia philanthropist and collector who drowned when the *S.S. Arctic* sank on September 27, 1854 off the coast of Newfoundland. His sister inherited his collection, and her descendants sold the coins, but his collection of colonial and continental currency remained intact and is now housed at Colonial Williamsburg. Notice of his loss at sea appeared in the October 13, 1854 issue of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

“Among the passengers on board the Arctic, who are, in all probability, lost, was Jacob G. Morris, of this city, a gentleman well known to most of the members of the community, and whose character can scarcely be too highly extolled, whether we judge him by the test of public philanthropy or private benevolence. As a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution of the Blind, he devoted himself to the promotion of the interests of the Institution, and to the personal comfort of the patients, with a devotion which is not often equaled. At one time, during the interval between the resignation of one principal and the election of another, he assumed the entire charge of the establishment for several months. In the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, his services were equally important, especially in the department for the Insane. His loss casts a gloom over a large circle of friends in this city.”

This coin was a highlight of several other prominent collections in later years, including the incomparable collection of Eric P. Newman. Listed on page 38 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Provenance

Ex: Jacob Giles Morris; Col. Robert C.H. Brock; University of Pennsylvania; Philip H. Ward, Jr; C.J. Dochkus; F.K. Saab; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Selections From the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30256, realized \$129,250.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# AUBF, PCGS# 5

(1652) New England Shilling, XF40 Noe 3-B, Recently Discovered Specimen

4069 (1652) New England Shilling XF40 PCGS. CAC. Noe 3-B, W-80, Salmon 3-C, R.7. 68.3 grains. Colonial researcher Jack Howes submitted a detailed history and census of the Massachusetts NE coinage in the August 2010 issue (#143) of the *Colonial Newsletter*. In his article, "Early Massachusetts Silver—NE Types," Howes provided historical background. The NE coinage, consisting of shillings, sixpence, and threepence, were the first coins actually produced in colonial America. Howes wrote: "As the first coins struck in the English colonies in the New World, they hold a fascination that exceeds many other early experiments with coinage for the colonies."

Howes enumerated five examples of the Noe 3-B NE shilling. For all varieties of NE shillings, he recorded 56 individual pieces, and perhaps 60 are known today, including more than 20 that are permanently housed in museum collections. Just six examples of the Noe 3-B variety are known, including the present piece, per our census that is updated from the Howes census.

Census of Noe 3-B NE Shillings

1. **AU58 NGC.** Robert Coulton Davis; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Carl Wurtzbach; T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2005), lot 2; Jon Hanson (10/18/2005); Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5517, which realized \$293,750.
2. **AU53 PCGS.** Abner Kreisberg (10/1978), lot 2.
3. **XF40 PCGS.** Discovered in Great Britain; Stack's Bowers (1/2013), lot 10615. **The present piece.**
4. **VF.** Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 4; Stack's (3/1984), lot 915.
5. **Fine,** estimated grade. William B. Osgood Field; ANS (Inv. 1946.89.72).
6. **Fine,** estimated grade. Carl Wurtzbach; William Cutler Atwater (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1; B. Max Mehl (11/1954), lot 1965-A; Futter Collection.

This piece exhibits a blend of light silver-gray, antique gray, and steel on both sides, on a well-formed and nearly round planchet. Both punches are bold, although the cartouche outlines are weak in places. The cracks in the punches are prominent and serve to identify the variety. This piece, like perhaps all NE coins, is slightly wavy with a few small dents and microscopic hairlines. While the last five years have been highly unusual, NE shillings appear infrequently in auctions, and only when major collections come on the market. From 1871 through 2014, there have been 86 auction appearances of NE shillings, an average of 21 months between appearances. However, we have records of 18 appearances in the last five years, including 12 appearances in 2015 alone. As all of those pieces find their way back to long-term collections, market appearances will again be few and far between. Today represents an important buying opportunity. Listed on page 39 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stack's Bowers (1/2013), lot 10615. NGC ID# 2AR9, PCGS# 13





1652 Pine Tree Shilling, MS63+ Noe-1, Large Planchet Remarkable Quality

4070 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Pellets at Trunk, MS63+ PCGS. Noe-1, W-690, Salmon 1-A, R.2. 68.36 grains. A spectacular Large Planchet Pine Tree type coin. The mattlike gunmetal-gray surfaces are unmarked and shimmer with luster. The strike is bold, and the slight flan wave is characteristic of its rocker press production. The coin is oval-shaped, favoring 11 to 3 o'clock. The tops of N MASAT are affected by clips at the Boston Mint. These were made prior to issue, to bring the weight of the piece within a standard range.

The MS63+ grade is exceptionally high for a large planchet Pine Tree shilling. Our archives indicate only four finer Noe-1 Pine Tree shillings have appeared in a Heritage auction. These are the four Donald G. Partrick examples in our January 2015 FUN Signature, each of which were graded MS65 or MS65+ by NGC. There is little doubt that Mr. Partrick would have purchased the present piece as well, had it been offered to him during the 1960s.

The coin represents the early die state with only delicate cracks near 1652 and XII. Later Noe-1 strikes show breaks between 16, from the tail of the 2, and about the N in AN DOM. All better-grade Noe-1 shillings exhibit clash marks on the lower obverse. These are evident below the tree roots and within MASAT. Stack's Hain Family catalog (January 2002) described these unusual clash marks as "distinct, incuse impressions of the XII denomination from the reverse, parts of DOM in the reverse inscription, and some of the beads near these features. ... Since the evidence we have seen strongly suggests a rocker press made the large planchet Pines, the clashing must have occurred when the upper and lower dies ground against each other without a flan in between. This sort of damage could only have happened if the coiner failed to leave a large enough gap between the dies when he mounted them in the press." Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 63 (1 in 63+), 0 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 2ARU, PCGS# 45369 Base PCGS# 23



**1773 Virginia Penny, PR64 Brown
Newman 1-A, W-1390**

4071 1773 Virginia Penny PR64 Brown PCGS. Newman 1-A, W-1390. The Virginia "Penny" may have been a test or trial strike before coinage of the reduced diameter halfpence began, as Eric P. Newman suggested in his *Coinage for Colonial Virginia* that was published in 1956. The majority of known pieces are found in higher grades, lending support to his hypothesis. The standard issue halfpence typically measure between 25 and 26 mm. diameter, while the so-called penny, typically found with proof surfaces has a diameter of about 28.5 mm. In his *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, Dave Bowers assigns a rarity of URS-6, meaning between 17 and 32 examples are known. That equates to R.6 or Low R.6 on the Sheldon scale. This bold, Choice proof is well-centered with complete design elements, lightly reflective, with delicate blue overtones on its pristine olive-brown surfaces. Listed on page 47 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 64 (1 in 64+) Brown, 8 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2TVV, PCGS# 246



**1776 Continental Dollar, VF35
Pewter, CURRENCY, N. 1-C**

4072 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter VF35 PCGS. CAC. N. 1-C, R.3. A die break connects the tops of GI in FUGIO on the obverse of this important piece, a highly popular part of the American colonial coinage series. Conflicting reports about the origin of these coins has created recent controversy in numismatic circles. They were historically attributed to New York or Philadelphia, but are now believed by some to be European productions. Regardless, the Continental dollars are an integral part of American numismatic history. This piece has rich gray-brown surfaces with a few minor scratches and handling marks. Overall a pleasing piece with minor design anomalies. Listed on page 87 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2AYN, PCGS# 791



1776 Newman 3-D Continental Dollar MS63

Exceptional EG Fecit Variant

4073 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter, EG FECIT MS63 NGC. Crosby Pl. VIII, Newman 3-D, Breen-1095, R.3. There has been considerable debate in the last few years regarding the origin and intended purpose of these pieces that are traditionally called "Continental dollars" or "Continental Currency." The variety offered here is signed "EG Fecit" meaning someone whose initials were EG engraved the dies. Eric P. Newman identified the engraver as Elisha Gallaudet.

Numismatic tradition suggests that these pieces were coined in New York or in Philadelphia and possibly intended as a substitute for the paper dollar. The denomination is suggested due to the size similarity to the Spanish milled dollar that circulated in colonial America. Today, several varieties are known in brass, pewter, and silver.

The earliest known illustration of these pieces was in the German book *Historical and Genealogical Almanac, or Yearbook of the Most Remarkable New World Events for 1784*, by Matthias Christian Sprengel and published in 1783. For the benefit of German readers, the inscriptions on the illustrated pieces were translated into the German language. Another reference published a few years later was Bishop Richard Watkins' *Chemical Essays* that suggested the coins were American in origin. After noting that James II melted down the brass guns of Ireland for coinage known today as gun money, the author observed that the American Congress had recourse to the same expedient.

Others have disputed the American origin of these pieces, suggesting that they were struck in Europe in the early 1780s, and that they were offered for sale as medals, rather than circulating coinage. An early European collector, Lady Sarah Sophia Banks observed that these pieces were never current, and that they were struck on speculation in Europe for sale in America.

This impressive piece has brilliant light and medium gray color, lighter in the fields and darker on the devices. Both sides have satiny luster, especially in the protected areas. An exceptional quality piece for the advanced numismatic student. Listed on page 87 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2AYU, PCGS# 795



1787 Massachusetts Cent, MS64 Brown Arrows in Left Talon, R. 3-G

4074 1787 Massachusetts Cent, Arrows Left, R. 3-G, W-6090, R.3, MS64 Brown PCGS. The Massachusetts General Court passed a coinage act in October 1786 for the purpose of coining gold, silver, and copper coins. Copper cents and half cents followed in 1787 and 1788. However, no gold or silver coins were produced. The R. 3-G die marriage is the most plentiful variety among all 1787 Cent varieties. This piece has wonderful chocolate-brown surfaces with full cartwheel luster and delicate blue overtones. Listed on page 61 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population for all 1787 varieties: 6 in 64 Brown, 7 finer (11/19). PCGS# 688947 Base PCGS# 302



1787 Nova Eborac Copper, MS65 Brown W-5760, Second-Finest Example Known Ex: Bushnell-Winsor-Mills-Boyd

4075 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Right, MS65 Brown NGC. Breen-987, W-5760, R.4. Struck from the later state of the dies with a significant die break on the reverse at the foot of Liberty, also the cinquefoil in that same area is very weak. After the ill-fated Seated Left variant, it appears engravers John Bailey and Gilbert Rindell still had not learned how to properly sink relief for striking coinage. This reverse was sunk too deeply, and as a result, the relief is usually softly defined. On this piece, however, it appears extra care was taken in its manufacture and the reverse is well brought up, except on the uppermost portions of the drapery.

The exceptionally fine condition of this coin was noted by Charles Bushnell, who covered the piece with a thin layer of shellac to preserve the color. Both obverse and reverse are slightly off center with extra flan on the left portion of each side and some of the lettering cut off on the right side. The surfaces are a lovely medium brown with faint portions of mint red still in evidence in the more protected areas. There are no detracting abrasions or copper spots in evidence. This is tied with one other for the second-finest Nova Eborac copper of any variety graded by either of the major services (9/19). Listed on page 70 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Charles Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 11/20/1882), lot 893; Richard B. Winsor Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/16/1895), lot 166; John G. Mills Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/27/1904), lot 352; F.C.C. Boyd Estate; unknown intermediaries; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3004; Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2018), lot 3007. NGC ID# 2B49, PCGS# 475



**1783 Chalmers Shilling, AG Details
W-1795, Rings Reverse, Ex: Newman**

4076 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Rings — Holed — NGC Details. **AG. Breen-1010, W-1795, R.7.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. 52.5 grains, 91% silver, 8% copper, per NGC metallurgical tests. There are only five known examples of this extremely important Chalmers variety, including this example, the Lauder coin that is plugged, one from the Norweb Collection (donated by the family to the Smithsonian Institution), the Garrett piece, and the Mickley-Ford example that was the only one known to Crosby. He wrote: "The shilling first to be described is supposed to be unique. ... At the sale of the Mickley collection (No. 2527,) it brought fifty dollars: as its present owner is unknown to us, no further particulars regarding it can be given."

The obverse of the Rings shilling has the central cursive inscription "Equal to One Shi" above clasped hands, with the date and peripheral legend I. CHALMERS ANNAPOLIS. The reverse has a circle of 12 intertwined rings with a 13th ring inside the circle at the bottom. Stars appear inside 11 of the 12 outer rings, with a Divine Eye, a Liberty cap on a pole, and two additional stars at the center.

Despite its condition, collectors and numismatists will relish the opportunity to acquire the Eric P. Newman example of the Chalmers Rings Shilling. This piece combines pewter-gray surfaces with attractive champagne and steel toning.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; *Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part V (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3007; The Poulos Family Collection, Part II / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 4546.*



**(1785) Bar Copper, MS62 Brown, W-8520
Seldom Found in High Grades**

4077 (1785) Bar Copper, Breen-1145, W-8520, R.4, MS62 Brown **PCGS.** Original and authentic examples of the enigmatic Bar copper pieces were produced circa 1785, possibly in Birmingham, England by Thomas Wyon, although the issue is of uncertain origin. Fashioned after a Continental Army uniform button, the simple and engaging obverse USA monogram represents the original states united together into a single entity, with 13 bars on the reverse representing each of the individual states. Most the pieces circulated in New York.

The simplicity of the design draws collectors, while the uncertainty of its maker intrigues researchers. Authentic pieces show a tiny tine off the upper left edge of bar 12 and the upright of A over S. Clever copies by John Adams Bolen intentionally show the S over A to easily identify those well-made copies, which are collectible in their own right but not nearly as desirable as the originals. This is a smooth and glossy mahogany brown example, clearly Uncirculated, with excellent eye appeal. The coin is struck marginally off-center to the east. Listed on pages 75-76 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B5J, PCGS# 599

**1790 Standish Barry Threepence, AU53
W-8510, Among the Finest Known
Ex: Seavey, Parmelee, Park, Weinberg**

4078 1790 Standish Barry Threepence AU53 PCGS. Breen-1019, W-8510, R.6. Ex: Seavey-Parmelee-Park-Weinberg. Die alignment: 0°. An exceptional example of this rare post-Colonial issue, of which perhaps two dozen are known. The peripheries are more firmly struck than the centers, and the strike is typically uneven. ALTIM of BALTIMORE is fairly weak, while the date — uniquely expressed as JULY 4 90 — is well-struck and TOWN is downright bold. The center portrait is about as clear as ever encountered on these pieces. The reverse center's THREE PENCE is weak, as almost always, but most of the peripheral legend is distinct, with some softness at the opening STA of Barry's given name. The planchet is slightly out of round, but the design elements and all legends are complete. This piece shows no evidence of the prominent die cracks visible on both sides of the magnificent MS64 example — the finest known in private hands — sold by us in January 2015 as part of the Donald G. Partrick collection.

Standish Barry of Baltimore was one of two Maryland silversmiths to strike silver coinage in the years between the ending of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of the Mint at Philadelphia, John Chalmers having struck several types of silver coins in Annapolis in 1783. Both coinages saw extensive circulation, judging from the condition of surviving examples. Beyond the simple need to provide a circulating medium, however, the exact motivations behind the Barry threepence are uncertain. The unusually precise date has led to speculation that it may have been issued in commemoration of a local event, possibly held in honor of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, though Independence Day as such was inconsistently and mostly unofficially observed at the time.

The obverse figure has also been the subject of much deliberation, with George Washington being the most commonly proposed identification, along with Standish Barry himself. In the Spring 2009 issue of the *C4 Newsletter*, however, Max B. Spiegel brought to light an 1843 article from the *Baltimore Sun* that named the figure depicted as James Calhoun, who was serving in a position analogous to Mayor in Baltimore on July 4, 1790. A comparison of contemporary portraits of Calhoun and the threepence's obverse figure strongly suggests that this attribution is accurate.

This specimen was part of the extraordinary collection formed in the 19th century by Bostonian Lorin G. Parmelee. Building on an already remarkable cabinet, Parmelee developed it into one of the best ever by purchasing entire collections outright, skimming the handful of pieces needed, and selling the rest at auction. He did this with the George F. Seavey, J. Carson Brevoort, and Charles I. Bushnell collections, as well as with selections from the Sylvester S. Crosby collection. The present coin was from the Seavey cabinet, and was featured in the catalog of Parmelee's collection when it finally came to market in 1890. Listed on page 77 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: George F. Seavey Collection (1873), *Descriptive Catalogue listing 188*; Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 303; Laird U. Park Collection (Stack's, 5/1976), lot 21; The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part I / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4302; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3654. NGC ID# 2B5N, PCGS# 609





1792 Washington Getz Pattern Cent MS62 Brown

**Small Eagle, 15 Stars, Struck in Copper
Baker-25, Musante GW-22**

4079 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Cent, Small Eagle, Copper MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-25, W-10775, Musante GW-22, High R.5. Plain Edge. Narrow flan. 32 mm. 16.63 gm (256.7 gns). This is an extraordinary example of a rare and highly desirable Washington pattern piece, struck from dies believed to have been engraved by Peter Getz as a proposed coinage design for the United States.

In the 2009 census of copper Getz pieces published by George Fuld, this piece is listed as coin number seven. Two of the pieces ranked ahead of it have ornamental edges; one of the remaining plain-edged examples is in the British Museum. This leaves three plain-edged examples in private hands ranked ahead of this, one of which is the scratched Ford example. It is worth noting that when that piece was sold in the 2004 sale of Part II of Ford's collection, it was cataloged as Extremely Fine. Quibbles aside, the present example undoubtedly remains among the finest of its kind.

This glossy chocolate-brown coin exhibits an exceptional level of detail for the type, even among the few high-grade survivors. The eagle's features are rendered in breathtaking clarity, with each individual barb, painstakingly engraved, clearly and distinctly visible. The hatching in the stars above the eagle, unseen on most examples, is perhaps more obvious on the present coin than on any other Getz copper. While centering on these smaller-planchet coins is often problematic, the entire reverse legend is on-planchet, with the U of UNITED barely touching the rim. Only the eagle's knees and the central pale (or vertical stripe) on the shield show even faint weakness. The obverse strike is well above-average for high-grade examples, with fine detail in the epaulette's shoulder strap and on Washington's hair calling out for attention. Close examination reveals a scattering of light marks, long since toned over, in the obverse and reverse fields, most obvious in the reverse legends through TES OF AMER. A small rim bump occurs on the reverse at 7 o'clock, though it is unobtrusive enough to not show through on the obverse. Listed on page 84 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker Collection (Stack's, 10/1984), lot 310; Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2019, as AU58+), lot 4304. NGC ID# 2B7B, PCGS# 921



1781 Betts-615 Libertas Americana Medal MS60 The Greatest American Medal Struck in Silver

4080 1781 Libertas Americana Silver, MS60 PCGS. Betts-615, Loubat-14. Ranked first in the *100 Greatest U.S. Medals and Tokens* by Katherine Jaeger and Q. David Bowers, the Libertas Americana medal is often called the most beautiful and historically significant American historical medal ever produced. Examples are known in silver and bronze, with silver examples ranking above bronze medals for overall importance.

Benjamin Franklin developed the design concept for these medals, French artist Esprit-Antoine Gibelin prepared sketches, and Paris Mint engraver Augustin Dupre engraved the dies. The obverse features a portrait of Miss Liberty, also called "The Goddess America" and the reverse depicts the infant Hercules strangling two snakes while Minerva defends Hercules from the lion that is Great Britain.

An impressive example of this important historical medal in a composition that is infrequently encountered. Varying estimates of the number of surviving silver examples range have been published. The Adams-Bentley Census traced 22 silver medals. Page 92 of the 2020 *Guide Book* states "24+ known." This is only the 12th time that we have offered an original silver Libertas Americana medal since we began our Permanent Auction Archives in 1993.

This piece has sensational design definition with reflective light gray surfaces, faint hairlines, and a few scattered surface marks that limit the grade. Delicate blue toning appears at the upper obverse and increases the eye appeal of this beauty that is destined for an advanced collection of American historical medals. NGC ID# 284D, PCGS# 151000

HALF CENTS



1793 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, XF40
First Year of Issue

4081 1793 C-3, B-3, R.3, XF40 PCGS. This is the first year of issue for the half cent denomination, and it is a one-year design type with the profile of Liberty facing to the left. Beginning the next year, the profile faces right. Although it is not known with certainty, it is believed that the designer of this type was Joseph Wright who is best known for his 1793 Liberty Cap large cent design. These half cents were coined from mid-July through mid-September, at about the same time as the Liberty Cap cents were produced. This wonderful example has glossy, smooth surfaces with splendid reddish-brown color and only light wear on the highest points. A few tiny field marks are noted, but the overall quality is choice with excellent eye appeal. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30087; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2399.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35009 Base PCGS# 1000



1793 C-3, B-3 Half Cent, AU55
Splendid Color and Surfaces

4082 1793 C-3, B-3, R.3, AU55 PCGS. The forelock is beneath L in LIBERTY, and the pole is close to the bust line. This is splendid near-Mint C-3, B-3 example, with glossy medium-brown obverse surfaces that transition to mahogany-brown color on the reverse. One of four 1793 half cent die marriages, the C-3, B-3 is slightly more available than the other die marriages, although it is rare in this high About Uncirculated condition.

Mint State examples exist to fill the upper slots in the Condition Census, yet this example is visually and technically comparable in many respects. Liberty's hair strands are sharply defined, and the obverse and reverse motifs are well-struck. A peppering of die rust and slight irregularities in the border beads between 3 and 5 o'clock exist on the obverse, while the reverse shows additional die rust below TES in STATES, within and around the right-side wreath elements, and throughout the wreath center. The rims are sharp and free of distracting marks. This is an exceptional example of the type and a prize for the advanced half cent specialist. Our EAC grade XF45.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35009 Base PCGS# 1000



1796 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, VF30 With Pole, Key to the Denomination

4083 1796 With Pole, C-2, B-2, High R.4, VF30 PCGS. Breen Die State I, although there is no evidence of the repunched 9 in the date. Some slight verdigris inside the loop of the 9 could be mistaken for doubling.

The actual mintage of 1796 half cents is unknown, but often reported as 1,390 pieces, all delivered from the Chief Coiner to the Mint Treasurer on October 14, 1796. The No Pole variety, C-1, B-1, is an important rarity with about 30 pieces known. The With Pole, C-2, B-2 offered here, is more plentiful, yet still a rarity. The population is about 100 to 110 examples in all grades. While a handful of high-grade pieces exist, the majority of survivors fall in the Poor to Very Good grade range. A two to three percent survival rate suggests that the original mintage was in the 5,000 to 7,000-coin range for both varieties. William Eckberg, in *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, suggests that the mintage of 1796 half cents included deliveries dated April 19, June 8, and October 14, for a total of 6,480 coins.

A dark steel-brown example of this key date, this example exhibits minor marks and trivial rim nicks on each side that may be useful for pedigree purposes. Most noticeable are an old, dull scratch from the border toward the bust through the left edge of the 6, a small rim pinch at 4 o'clock, a small depression inside the wreath over the LF of HALF, and a depression outside the wreath between the F and A. Our EAC grade VF20.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 2227, PCGS# 35098 Base PCGS# 1027

PROOF HALF CENT

**Second Restrike 1844 Half Cent
PR65+ Red and Brown, B-3**

4084 1844 Restrike PR65+ Red and Brown NGC. B-3, R.6. For the 1844, original proofs are more available than restrikes. As of (11/19), NGC has certified nine pieces as originals, and only three as restrikes. B-3 is the second restrike, identified by small berries and die lines from the dentils near RICA. The very rare B-2 also has small berries, but shows doubling on the T in CENT. Originals have large berries. The present second restrike proof is sharply struck and nicely mirrored with unblemished surfaces. The obverse is fire-red and powder-blue with hints of lilac toning. The reverse has magenta patina with aquamarine and orange undertones. Our EAC grade PR63. NGC ID# 26ZB, PCGS# 1276



LARGE CENTS



1793 S-1, B-1 Cent, AU50 Famous Chain AMERI. Variety

4085 1793 Chain, AMERI., S-1, B-1, R.4, AU50 PCGS. CAC. Breen Die State III with a bulge at the 1 of the date, and another over the U of UNITED. A glass is necessary to see the faint clash marks. The Chain AMERI. cents were the first cents coined for circulation at the Philadelphia Mint early in 1793. Die state evidence proves that this variety, the Sheldon-1, was the first variety struck in Philadelphia, and therefore the first coin issued for circulation at the new Mint. These are historic coins.

Although shy of the traditional Condition Census, this example is clearly finer than most others that we have seen or handled. The Low R.4 rating that Breen assigns to this variety suggests that between 150 and 200 are known in all grades. The present piece clearly ranks within the top 20% of those known, and likely falls within the top 10% of surviving examples.

We know that the Chain cents were struck at the end of February or in March. In his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, Breen recorded eight deliveries of large cents from the Chief Coiner to the Mint treasurer that took place from March 1 to March 12. At the time of the next delivery on April 9, 1793, the design was changed to the Wreath cent.

This example has sharp design definition and smooth olive, light chocolate, and steel-brown surfaces. Myriad tiny planchet flakes on the obverse are as struck. A trivial rim bruise at 10 o'clock on the obverse will serve to identify this piece. Our EAC grade VF35.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 223G, PCGS# 35432 Base PCGS# 1340



1793 S-2, B-2 Chain Cent, AU53 Mougey-Downing Pedigree

4086 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-2, B-2, High R.4, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Downing-Reynolds. Breen Die State II, with light bulging through the date and into the left obverse field. Slight clash marks are noted on the obverse, with none on the reverse. The die surface in front of Liberty's profile is wavy. The obverse die is a reappearance of the die used on the famous Chain AMERI. cent, while the reverse was used on all remaining Chain cent varieties.

An exceptional example of the 1793 Sheldon-2 Chain cent that is close to the Condition Census. Bill Noyes grades this coin XF40 and tied for the ninth finest known, while Del Bland also grades the coin XF40 and tied for the tenth finest. Both grades are a trifle conservative in our opinion. Bob Grellman assigned an XF40+ Choice grade, noting the coin is close to XF45. In our opinion, it is fully deserving of the XF45 grade. The choice surfaces are glossy dark chocolate and virtually pristine, showing only trivial handling marks. The eye appeal of this Chain cent is amazing, and it is an excellent candidate for a specialized collection, an advanced date set, or a high-quality type set. Our EAC grade XF45.

Ex: Peter Mougey; William H. Woodin (Thomas L. Elder, 9/1910), lot 3; S.H. Chapman; later, Homer K. Downing (1952 ANA Sale, New Netherlands, 8/1952), lot 16; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal (via Ray Chatham, 1972); Dean Oakes (9/6/1986) Thomas D. Reynolds (Goldberg Coins, 2/2016), lot 1.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35435 Base PCGS# 1341



1793 S-4, B-5 Chain Cent, AU53 Periods Obverse

4087 1793 Chain, AMERICA, Periods, S-4, B-5, R.3, AU53 NGC. Breen Die State I. This is the earliest example we have seen, and has no evidence of the die crack from the rim to hair curls. Breen comments: "Claimed to exist from perfect dies, but I have seen none." Today, a few examples are known from perfect dies.

This important Chain coin has minimal wear, limited to the high points of the chain links and the hair behind Liberty's ear. The walnut-brown surfaces lack spots, abrasions, or planchet deficiencies. A tiny edge bump at 3:30 is the best identifier that can be found to track any future auction appearances. Chain cents are the initial type struck by the fledgling U.S. Mint, and high-grade examples are greatly outnumbered by those seeking quality examples.

Sheldon-4 is the sole die marriage with periods after LIBERTY and the date. The reason for this may have been a different engraver than the initial Chain cent varieties. Liberty has a smaller nose, more luxuriant hair, and a youthful appearance. In his posthumous early cent *Encyclopedia* published in 2000, Walter Breen hypothesizes that "perhaps this was a sample die by Joseph Wright leading to the engravership." Breen notes that the Judd-12 1792 quarter engraved by Wright has a period after LIBERTY. He then backtracks, adding "if Wright did this, why is there no record of his part-time employment before appointment as engraver?"

The Periods variety is an important subtype of the Chain design. The Mervis specimen is tied for the sixth finest Periods Chain cent in our Permanent Auction Archives, tracking Heritage auction records since 1993. Our EAC grade VF35.

From our Chicago Platinum Night Sale (8/2011), lot 7012; Adam Mervis Collection (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2404.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35444 Base PCGS# 91341



1793 S-13, B-20 Liberty Cap Cent, VF30 Ideal for Type Collectors

4088 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13, B-20, Low R.4, VF30 PCGS. CAC. Die State I. Perfect dies without the late state die bulge above the ribbon bow. The three rare dates of the early series are 1793, 1799, and 1804. The 1793 cents are further divided into the three major types, Chain, Wreath, and Liberty Cap. Of the latter, only 11,056 examples were minted, from six different die pairs. The most plentiful of those is the Sheldon-13, with a population estimated between 250 and 350 coins. That total represents roughly 65% of all known Liberty Cap cents. This variety is the ideal candidate for date collectors who seek a single representative of the 1793 Liberty Cap cents, or for type collectors who prefer first-year-of-issue coins.

Dr. Robert Hesselgesser is best known for his collecting interest in early silver dollars, but his numismatic interests are far-ranging, including collections of large cents and Saint-Gaudens double eagles. This lovely Liberty Cap cent combines olive and steel-brown surfaces with splashes of golden-tan. Minor surface marks are consistent with the grade, and they are mostly blended into their surroundings and unobjectionable. A single scrape is noted behind the cap. Some loose and removable dirt adheres to the reverse of this example. Both sides have complete border beads, the reverse having wide outer margins.

Equal or finer examples of the 1793 Liberty Cap cent appear at auction about once a year, and usually only when major collections such as the Mervis Collection are dispersed. For all varieties, PCGS has certified five examples in VF30, and 28 pieces finer, including just two Mint State pieces (11/19). As always, those population figures must be taken with a grain of salt, as resubmissions of a lesser number of pieces is likely the case. Our EAC grade VF20.

Ex: Dr. Robert Hesselgesser (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2007), lot 257; Bowers and Merena (8/2009), lot 139; Adam Mervis Large Cent Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2422.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 223L, PCGS# 35489 Base PCGS# 1359



1794 S-18b, B-2b Cent, MS61+ Brown Mint State Head of 1793

4089 1794 Head of 1793, S-18b, B-2b, R.4, MS61+ Brown NGC. Breen Die State III. This intermediate die state has a tiny die crack emerging between two dentils on the obverse border at 7:30. Clash marks are visible in the left branch of the wreath, and the right ribbon is fragmented, but there is no evidence of obverse or reverse bulges that appear in later die states.

The Head of 1793 cents were struck early in the year from obverse dies that used the same device punch that Joseph Wright employed for the 1793 Liberty Cap cents. A new edge die was used for the "b" subvarieties and is known as the Edge of 1794. The letters are large and closely spaced with a single leaf following DOLLAR turned upward.

The exceptional quality of this cent and other examples of the variety are attributed to well-made planchets produced by Taylor & Bailey, a London firm that provided copper plate to the Philadelphia Mint. Shipments arrived in November and December 1793, too late for the 1793 Liberty Cap cents, and apparently not cut into planchets when the earliest 1794 cents were coined.

The obverse of this nicely centered cent displays lovely chestnut-brown color with dappled steel toning, and the reverse is rich walnut-brown with small splashes of reddish-tan. Most of the trivial marks are likely remnants of the planchet before striking. This is a highly attractive Head of 1793 cent. Our EAC grade AU50.

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5526. NGC ID# 223N, PCGS# 35513 Base PCGS# 1362



1794 S-48, B-38 Cent, Fine 15 Famous Starred Reverse

4090 1794 Starred Reverse, S-48, B-38, R.5, Fine 15 PCGS. 19th century dealer and numismatist Henry Chapman discovered the Starred Reverse in 1876 or 1877. His brother, Samuel Hudson Chapman and Dr. Edward Maris witnessed the discovery and Maris confirmed the new variety. Henry Chapman wrote about the discovery in his June 1908 catalog of the Taylor and Windle Collections:

"1794 Hays No. 9, Chapman variety for I discovered it in 1876 and brought it to public notice; the peculiarity is in its having stars around the border of the reverse. Good, one of the best of about ten known and they are generally very poor."

Samuel Hudson Chapman told more of the story in his variety reference on the 1794 cents that was published in 1926:

"This die was discovered by Henry Chapman during 1877. Dr. Maris, the first man to make a study of the series, was standing between him and the author whilst we were examining a lot of 1794 Cents, when H.C., picking up the specimen and examining it, exclaimed, 'Here is a die with minute stars around the reverse.' Dr. Maris confirmed the discovery and said, 'It was previously unknown.' "

S.H. Chapman called the Starred Reverse an R.6 variety in a scale from 1 to 8, with R.8 being unique. Although he didn't further define his rarity scale, it seems that perhaps 10 to 20 examples were known to him. Two decades later, Dr. William Sheldon retained the R.6 rarity rating in *Early American Cents*, published in 1949, with the interesting comments:

"At one time I owned nine of them, and I have seen nearly thirty, so it is likely that if a complete census were taken in the outlying numismatic bogs and hamlets, more than thirty, at any rate, could be turned up. ... To list the Hays 8 as an R-5 would be too much of a shock to the old-time collectors."

He continued the R.6 myth in *Penny Whimsy*, published nine years later, noting the collectors "mention it with religious awe." Many more have been located in the last half century, and today the famous Starred Reverse is approaching a High R.4 rarity rating. There are probably about 70 examples known, including the present piece, apparently one of the more recent discoveries, and an exceptional example.

Both sides have deep steel-brown fields with lighter chocolate-brown devices. Minor surface roughness is consistent with the grade. A tiny obverse rim bruise at 9 o'clock will help track the pedigree, although we are unable to find any others with that feature prior to this coin's first known appearance in 2012. Most important about this piece is the nearly complete reverse border with at least 70 of the 94 stars visible. The existing sharpness is equivalent to the PCGS grade, and deductions are minor. The cataloger's net grade places this splendid specimen among the dozen finest examples. Our EAC grade VG8.

Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012)*, lot 3033. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35705 Base PCGS# 1374





1795 S-74, B-2 Cent, MS64 Brown Lettered Edge Tied for Finest Known

4091 1795 Lettered Edge, S-74, B-2, Low R.4, MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Breen Die State VI, with bold clashmarks near the C in CENT and the leaf pair beneath the ST in STATES. S-74 is identified by three characteristics. The top of the 5 is buried in the bust, the T in LIBERTY is right of the curl, and the top right of the wreath ends in a single leaf.

This is a gorgeous 1795 cent with unabraded and carbon-free surfaces. A pair of slender, faint, and parallel mint-made planchet streaks cross four leaves northeast of the T in CENT. A small planchet flake above the N in ONE and a few tiny pinpoint flakes near the Y in LIBERTY further identify the present example, whose pedigree begins with the Theodore Roosevelt administration. The strike is even and bold. Toned light chocolate-brown with a generous amount of faded pumpkin-gold about the devices.

Specialists of 1795 cents know that the two most common varieties are S-76b and S-78, both Plain Edge varieties. The Lettered Edge varieties are significantly scarcer. The present piece is one of only two high grade S-74 cents, and the opportunity to acquire this outstanding example many not return for many years.

Del Bland and Bill Noyes both grade this spectacular piece MS65. Bland has it tied for finest known, and Noyes records this piece as second finest. Two lower level Mint State pieces are known, and then the census drops to AU50 and below. Our EAC grade MS65.

Ex: Harlan Page Smith Collection (Chapman Brothers, 5/1906), lot 1081; Thomas Elder; Howard R. Newcomb (J.C. Morgenthau, 2/1945), lot 79; T. James Clarke (1954); R.E. Naftzger (New Netherlands, 11/1973), lot 395; Andrew Hain; Charles Harrison (10/1974); Douglas Bird (2/1992); Dr. Haig Koshkarian (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2004), lot 9; ANA Signature Sale (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1504; Adam Mervis Collection (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2518.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 223S, PCGS# 35714 Base PCGS# 1377



**1801 S-219, B-11 Cent, AU53
Three Errors Reverse**

4092 1801 3 Errors, S-219, B-11, R.2, AU53 PCGS. CAC. The engraver at the Philadelphia Mint in 1801 may have had a little too much rum while working on this reverse. The fraction is a meaningless 1/000, the left stem is missing, and the U in UNITED was first punched upside down and then corrected, giving the appearance of II. The reverse has a single die crack that curves from the fraction through the ribbon and UNI, returning to the rim over the left side of the adjacent T. We are unable to match this piece to any of the known Condition Census examples and submit that it easily ranks among the 10 finest known examples. Both sides exhibit chocolate and steel-brown surfaces with scattered surface marks that include an old scratch through the O and C of ONE CENT. Our EAC grade XF40. NGC ID# 224C, PCGS# 36272 Base PCGS# 1461



**1816 N-7 Cent, MS66 Brown
The Naftzger-Cardinal-Pogue Specimen**

4093 1816 N-7, R.3, MS66 Brown PCGS. This fully lustrous Premium Gem cent features pristine surfaces and a bold strike, although several of the stars are flat. Chestnut-brown surfaces exhibit considerable gold, faded from mint red, along with traces of lighter mint red, and splashes of darker steel-brown. This piece is spectacular, and most important, it is not the usually encountered Randall Hoard variety. This piece is tied for the finest known and has a strong provenance. Our EAC grade MS64.

Ex: Benjamin H. Collins; B. Max Mehl Personal Collection; T. James Clarke (10/1954); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Naftzger Estate (Goldberg Coins, 2/2009), lot 12; Cardinal Collection (Stack's Bowers, 1/20130, lot 13027; D. Brent Pogue Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 5141.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. PCGS# 36541 Base PCGS# 1591



**1818 N-9 Cent, MS66 Red and Brown
Non-Randall Hoard Variety
The Finest Known**

4094 1818 N-9, R.3, MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. When an 1818 cent is encountered with substantial mint red, the Randall Hoard 1818 N-10 cent immediately comes to mind. However, this is the N-9 die marriage that was not part of the Randall Hoard. This piece is the finest known 1818 N-9 cent, and it is a beauty with delicate blue-steel toning over lustrous light brown surfaces and noticeable remaining mint red. Noyes considers this piece tied for the finest known, while Bland ranks the piece alone as the finest survivor from the die pair. Our EAC grade MS63.

Ex: *Stack's* (10/1984), lot 693; *Herman Halpern* (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 358; R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr. (*Goldberg Coins*, 2/2009), lot 70; D. Brent Pogue (*Stack's Bowers*, 3/2017), lot 5145.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. PCGS# 36626 Base PCGS# 1601



**1819/8 N-1 Cent, MS65 Brown
Ex: Smith-Naftzger-Pogue
'WHAT A COIN'**

4095 1819/8 Large Date, N-1, R.1, MS65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Naftzger. An amazing Gem from the Ted Naftzger Collection, to D. Brent Pogue. The obverse of this beauty is chocolate-brown with lovely blue overtones, and the reverse displays blue-brown toning with considerable mint red. Del Bland and Bill Noyes both call this piece the Finest Known 1819/8 N-1 Overdate cent, and we agree. A past owner was C. Douglas Smith who is remembered for his typed envelopes, such as the one that comes with this coin:

"Lot 333, ANA Miami 1974 auction (Paramount). Opened at \$400 and finally knocked down for \$1300 to Mike Friedman, a Phoenix, Ariz. Lincoln cent dealer who was making his first auction bid ever. JAB was the demolished underbidder. Sold by Friedman after the auction to DNB for \$1400. In trade from DNB at 1:05 AM 8/26/1974 for 5 gem Randall Hoard 1820 N-13's and the Hines-Sheldon MS-60 1819 N-1 - a 2G rip off, but WHAT A COIN!"

What a coin, indeed. Our EAC grade MS64.

Ex: 1974 ANA Sale (*Paramount*, 8/1974), lot 333; *Mike Friedman*; *Del Bland* (8/26/1974); *C. Douglas Smith*; *Jerry A. Bobbe* (9/1978); *Del Bland* (1/31/1984); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*Goldberg Coins*, 2/2009), lot 77; D. Brent Pogue (*Stack's Bowers*, 3/2017), lot 5146.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2255, PCGS# 36658 Base PCGS# 1612



1833 N-3 Large Cent, MS66 Red and Brown The Finest Known

4096 1833 N-3, R.1, MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Bill Noyes grades this piece MS65 and tied for the finest known, while Bob Grellman grades it MS67. The surfaces are exquisite, showing faint bluish-brown toning and substantial faded mint color on both sides. A trivial luster-break is evident in the lower left field of this otherwise pristine cent. Our EAC grade MS65.

Ex: Lester Merkin (3/1968), lot 183; Dr. M. Lamar Hicks; Stack's (3/1986), lot 845; John J. Nicholas; Tony Terranova (5/1994); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 2/2009), lot 283; D. Brent Pogue (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 5175. PCGS# 37025 Base PCGS# 1697

PROOF LARGE CENTS



1822 N-10 Large Cent, PR62 Brown Ex: Frothingham-Wilson-Pittman Example

4097 1822 PR62 Brown PCGS. N-10, R.7 as a Proof. The manufacture of master coins, as they were known prior to the use of our current word “proof,” was spotty at best prior to 1858. Curiously, there was some special need for proof cents in 1822, as at least nine pieces are known of this particular variety and several others are known of other varieties. In the Pittman Sale in 1997, Denis Loring contributed a brief roster of nine examples of proof N-10 cents. The pedigree of this particular coin is long and impressive, stretching back to 1883. The coin was described in this coin’s first appearance in the Frothingham Sale as, “Fine proof of brilliant steel color. Very rare.”

This coin has a couple of distinctive pedigree identifiers: On the obverse a small planchet flake appears in the left field between star 2 and Liberty’s chin. On the reverse a couple of lint marks occur around the left side of the N in ONE; another shallow planchet flake is seen above that same letter. Otherwise, the surfaces are deep brown with olive accents. The strike is unusually complete on Liberty’s hair. The peripheral stars show just the slightest softness over the highest points. The fields are reflective as expected — surprisingly so, given the depth of patina present over each side. A raised line surrounds the inner denticles on the obverse, undoubtedly a scribe line used to locate the placement of the denticles. As one can see from the pedigree below, this coin has always brought a high price when offered at public auction. However much it brings in this offering, one thing is certain, it will be impressively high. Our EAC grade PR55.

Ex: Charles F. Frothingham Collection (H. G. Sampson, 5/1883), lot 100; James B. Wilson, Esq. Collection (Thomas Elder, 10/1908), lot 1057; Dr. George P. French (FPL, B. Max Mehl), lot 439; New Netherlands 54th Sale (4/1960), lot 1535; John Jay Pittman Collection (Akers, 10/1997), lot 205; Keusch, Snow, & Del Zorro Collections (Stack’s, 11/2008), lot 3075; Greensboro Collection, Part II (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5524.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2726, PCGS# 1774



**1823/2 N-1 Cent, PR63 Brown
Only Five Confirmed Proofs
155-Year Continuous Provenance**

4098 1823/2 PR63 Brown PCGS. N-1, High R.7 as a Proof. Denis W. Loring, in his proof census, has notes on just five confirmed proofs from this pair of dies, and one of those is held in the Smithsonian Institution. This particular example has a provenance of over 150 years.

Both sides exhibit intermingled gold and sky-blue toning that create a remarkable display. The design motifs are nicely detailed on this Select Proof. Some peripheral weakness is typical of the variety and not unique to this individual example. An extremely important opportunity to acquire a top quality example of this elusive date. Our EAC grade PR60.

Ex: John F. McCoy Collection (W.E. Woodward, May 1864), lot 704; Joseph Zanoni Collection; Thomas Cleneay Collection (Chapman Brothers, 12/1890), lot 1860; John G. Mills Collection (Chapman Brothers, 4/1904), lot 1308; Major William B. Wetmore Collection (Chapman Brothers, 6/1906), lot 616; Dr. Henry Beckwith Collection (S.H. Chapman, 4/1923), lot 62; Howard Rounds Newcomb Collection (J.C. Morgenthau & Co., 5/1945), lot 556; Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 6/1984), lot 161; Richard Burdick; R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr.; Eric Streiner; Jay Parrino; Legend Collection; American Numismatic Rarities; D. Brent Pogue Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 5153.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2728, PCGS# 397556 Base PCGS# 1777



**1829 N-6 Cent, PR64 Brown
Mirrored Finish, Very Rare as a Proof**

4099 1829 PR64 Brown NGC. N-6, R.6 as a Proof. The 1829 N-6 is readily secured as a business strike, but proofs are very rare. Various authors and students of the proof large cents have given different estimates over the years, while we suggest that between 15 and 20 proof 1829 large cents exist today. Several of those proofs are bronzed, having a satin appearance, while others have brilliant, mirrored surfaces like this specimen.

The present example is unbronzed and shows traces of the original orange-gold color, particularly on the reverse legends and wreath. The strike is sharp aside from stars 6 to 9 that are always weak. The dies are rotated counterclockwise about 45 degrees, as always on the proofs. The only relevant imperfections are a couple of wispy marks near the NT in CENT. The fields are nicely mirrored. This proof 1829 will be a centerpiece of even the most advanced holding of middle-date large cents. Our EAC grade PR60

Ex: 2006 ANA Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2006), lot 169; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2006), lot 82; Central States Platinum Night (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 5022; Greensboro Collection, Part II (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5525.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 272C, PCGS# 37264



1831 N-3 Cent, PR64 Red and Brown At Least 50% Red Color Remains

4100 1831 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Only about 15 proof 1831 N-3 cents are known in various grades, most with little or no original red color remaining. This exception has at least 50% original red with pale, bluish-brown toning on both sides — most noticeably at the central reverse. A small number of proof 1831 cents of other varieties are also known, bringing the total proof population for the date up to about 20 to 25 coins. Despite access to records of about 10 different proof examples of the variety, we are unable to determine the pedigree of this piece prior to its 2008 auction appearance. For reference, there is a tiny spot on a dentil left of the 1 and a dull spot between stars 9 and 10. Smooth and attractive, reflective fields host the sharply struck devices. Our EAC grade PR63. Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1514; Eugene H. Gardner, Sr. Collection (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98044; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5228.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2263, PCGS# 1797

1840 N-2 Cent, PR65 Brown Small Over Large 18

4101 1840 Small Over Large 18 PR65 Brown PCGS. N-2, Low R.6 as a Proof. About two dozen 1840 proof large cents are known, all from the N-2 die pair that has a small block-style 18 punched over a large script-style 18. The angular stroke of the Script 8 is visible in the lower loop of the Block 8. Two oval areas of magenta toning appear on the olive and light brown surfaces of this Gem proof, one on Liberty's neck and jaw, the other from TY across the hair buns to stars 8 and 9. Delicate blue toning appears with faded reddish mint color. The fields are lightly reflective as usual on these proofs, with shallow mirrors. Iridescent overtones enhance the splendid eye appeal of this beauty. Our EAC grade PR60+.

Ex: C. David Pierce; Numismatic Gallery (1946); T. James Clarke Collection (Abe Kosoff, 4/1956), lot 309; Lee G. Lahrman Collection (Abe Kosoff, 2/1963), lot 411; Warren Snow Collection (Stack's, 11/2008), lot 3088; Greensboro Collection, Part II (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5529.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 226R, PCGS# 1949

FLYING EAGLE CENTS



**1856 Flying Eagle Cent, MS64
Snow-9 Dies**

4102 1856 MS64 PCGS. CAC. Snow-9. A fully struck and unabraded near-Gem with pastel olive-green and rose-red toning. Outstanding quality for this famous introductory issue. Early small cent expert Rick Snow believes that the Snow-9 variety was coined in proof format during the late 1850s to satisfy growing collector demand for high grade examples of the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, which had in a few short years already become a numismatic classic. Minor mint-made laminations, as made, are noted at 12 o'clock on the reverse and above the ES in STATES. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. Population: 35 in 64 (3 in 64+), 14 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 4 finer (10/19).

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4123. PCGS# 2013



**1858 Flying Eagle Cent, MS66+
Large Letters Type Coin**

4103 1858 Large Letters MS66+ PCGS. Satiny orange-gold mint luster appears unblemished on this remarkably high-grade Large Letters type coin. There is no carbon spotting, and the only interruption in the smoothness of the fields is a thin die crack that arcs through the eagle's tailfeathers. The strike is sharp, with particular note given to the tailfeathers and the wreath, including the bowknot.

The 1858 Large Letters Flying Eagle cent is a trifle more plentiful than the Small Letters variant, especially in high grade. Nonetheless, this issue is scarce in MS66 and prohibitively rare finer. With the Plus designation, the present coin will appeal to a wide range of collectors. Population: 49 in 66 (7 in 66+), 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 2019

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENT



1856 Flying Eagle Cent, Gem Proof Rare Snow-4 Low Leaves Variety

4104 1856 Snow-4 PR65 PCGS. The rare Snow-4 die variety. Rich Snow traces only ten examples in copper-nickel, and assigns its rarity as R.7. Snow-4 and the presently unique Snow-10 are the only 1856 varieties with a Low Leaves reverse, which implies they were struck in 1858 or later. The obverse the Pointed U variety, with a spur down from the base of that letter. This well struck and flashy Gem displays delightful rose-red, lemon-gold, apple-green, and pumpkin-orange obverse toning. The reverse is straw-gold with a peripheral blush of pink-red and several central forest-green freckles. PCGS# 389777 Base PCGS# 2037

INDIAN CENT



1877 Cent, MS66 Red and Brown A High-End Registry Candidate

4105 1877 MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The finest 1877 Indian cents at PCGS are graded MS66, and almost all are split between the Red and Brown and the Red color designations. These pieces are rarely seen at auction. Offered here is a beautifully preserved Premium Gem Red and Brown coin with CAC recognition. It is one of only two Red and Brown coins in this grade with a CAC green label. By comparison, CAC has also endorsed only two Red coins in this grade. Any of these pieces are suitable for Registry Set representation, if they can be located and acquired.

This piece is well-struck and displays attractive satin luster with uniform luminance. Rich copper-orange luster emerges from the fields on both sides, yielding overtones of burgundy, rose, and mint-green. Eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. Population: 7 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer; 8 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2128

LINCOLN CENTS



1909-S VDB Cent, MS66+ Red High-End Lincoln Series Key

4106 1909-S VDB MS66+ Red PCGS. One of the marks of a high-end Lincoln cent Registry Set is an exceptional 1909-S VDB. This is the series key date in all grades. It is rarest at the MS67 Red level, with only 15 coins so graded at PCGS. However, collectors may also opt for an MS66+ Red coin, which is nearly as rare — PCGS has seen only 26 submissions in MS66+ Red (11/19). This piece showcases cascading pumpkin-orange and autumn-gold coloration across shimmering, frosty mint luster. The strike is sharp, and neither side exhibits mentionable abrasions. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 26 in 66+ Red, 15 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428



1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent, MS66+ Red CAC Endorsement, Ex: Jack Lee

4107 1909-S VDB MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Strictly speaking, the 1909-S VDB cent is not scarce in an absolute sense, although it does boast by far the lowest mintage of the Lincoln cent series and it carries a degree of prestige that elevates it to status as one of most widely recognized key dates in all of American numismatics. Demand for this issue is arguably unparalleled by any other U.S. coin. The present Jack Lee specimen comes from a pedigree of excellence. Plus graded, it yields to a trivial population of just 15 higher-grade Red coins at PCGS (10/19). It is also one of barely more than three dozen Premium Gem Red coins with CAC recognition. Outstanding pumpkin-orange and golden hues intermingle in a delicate woodgrain pattern over frosty original luster. Neither side reveals a single notable distraction. CAC: 38 in 66, 3 finer (10/19).

Ex: The Jack Lee Estate Lincoln Cent Registry Set / Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 138.

Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428



1913-S Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red Tied for the Finest Certified

4108 1913-S MS66 Red PCGS. This wonderful Premium Gem is an excellent Set Registry candidate with full, matte red luster, a sharp strike, and minimal carbon flecks on each side. The early Lincoln cents from the different mints each had their own distinctive appearance, and for the 1913-S, the present piece defines that look. It is not reasonable to expect a century-old branch Mint Lincoln cent to retain the same brilliant orange color of a modern cent that was just minted. This wonderful example is destined for a high quality collection. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22BF, PCGS# 2467



1914-D Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red Low-Mintage Key Registry Grade Example

4109 1914-D MS66 Red PCGS. From a small mintage of 1.1 million pieces, the 1914-D Lincoln cent is an elusive issue in all grades and an important key to this extremely popular series. The small production total was not widely publicized and few examples were saved by contemporary collectors. In fact, the elusive nature of the 1914-D went unrecognized until the 1930s, by which time high-quality specimens were rarely encountered. The coins were culled from circulation and began appearing at auction regularly by the mid-1930s. A typical appearance was lot 60 in the Denver Mint section of the William B. Hale Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1939):

"1914 Perfect uncirculated specimen of the rarest Cent of this Mint. A similar specimen, but not bright red, in my sale of March '38, brought \$10.00. This specimen is bright mint red."

Mehl's \$10 price realized was a considerable advance on the 1938 *Standard Catalogue* price of \$7.50. Recent sales include the MS66 Red PCGS example in lot 3073 of the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2016), that realized \$81,075.

The present coin is a delightful Premium Gem, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. The well-preserved original red surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster and no mentionable post-strike defects are visible to the naked eye. Like most examples of this issue that have not been dipped, this coin shows a few microscopic specks of carbon on the obverse when closely examined with a loupe. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This spectacular Premium Gem should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts at the bottom of the page, in the roster of Red specimens. Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2473



1918-D Cent, MS66 Red
Ex: Mershon, Walsh, Lee

4110 1918-D MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Jack Lee. The 1918-D, like many wartime issues, often comes poorly struck and lackluster. Two chief causes are oft-cited: first, that dies were used well beyond the appropriate time of replacement; and second, that the dies were mounted too far from each other, so that the appropriate striking pressure went unrealized. Both causes have the same root in wartime exigency, and the series specialist is careful to consider that particular wrinkle when seeking a representative of this issue.

The 1918-D cent's relative availability in lower grades can be deceptive, because it has little bearing on the issue's rarity at higher Mint State levels, particularly with fully Red surfaces. As noted by Q. David Bowers in his *Guide Book of Lincoln Cents*, this issue is "[c]ommon in lower grades, but fairly scarce in Mint State. Gems with original color and sharp strike are very rare. Several dozen have been certified as MS-65 RD or higher, but likely the number of sharp strikes in this group can be counted on the fingers of one hand."

The present piece is part of that esteemed company. Satiny, mellow copper-orange surfaces are free of significant flaws. The coin is sharp on the obverse, while slight reverse softness appears only at the Latin motto. Eye appeal is exceptional for a 1918-D. An impressive coin with an impressive pedigree. Population: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: Tom Mershon Registry Set / Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 5328; Joshua and Ally Walsh Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 185; Jack Lee Estate Registry Set / Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 167. NGC ID# 22BW, PCGS# 2509



1920-D Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red
Top-Grade Rarity
A Registry Set Essential

4111 1920-D MS66 Red PCGS. The finest surviving 1920-D cents are Premium Gems, and a minority of these are designated Red. This example is tied with eight others as the finest at PCGS, with one additional MS66 Red coin listed at NGC (11/19). We have handled one of the other PCGS coins on four occasions since 2010, and a second PCGS coin (now in current second-finest PCGS Registry Set) appeared in a 2013 Stack's auction, but no other top-grade 1920-D cents have made public auction appearances within the last decade.

This is a prime opportunity for Registry collectors to acquire a 1920-D in MS66 Red. In addition to the Registry Set mentioned above, the D.L. Hansen Registry Set — the current and all-time finest PCGS Registry Set of Lincoln cents — contains a 1920-D in MS66 Red. However, none of the other three top-five Registry Sets represent this date in this grade. The present coin offers room for improvement in those sets, and a giant leap for lower-tier sets. Sharp devices and satiny luster complement a complete lack of carbon spotting, and no abrasions of note are visible. Attractive steel-gray and lilac hues delicately tint the copper-pink surfaces, leaving a blush of more vivid rose-red color on Lincoln's face. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 9 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22C4, PCGS# 2527



**1922 No D Cent, Satiny MS64 Red
Die Pair Three, Weak Reverse**

4112 1922 Weak Reverse MS64 Red PCGS. Ex: Jerald L. Martin Collection. Die Pair Three. Die Pair Two cents are missing the mintmark from overpolishing, but those from Die Pairs One and Three owe their existence to filled dies. At some time during production, grease, dirt, or some other type of foreign matter came into contact with the obverse and settled in the D mintmark cavity. The amount of contaminant present, as well as how deeply it settled into the cavity, explains why Die Pairs One and Three have yielded coins of both the Weak D and No D varieties.

This near-Gem is devoid of any trace of the mintmark. Severely worn dies are the norm for this pairing, and both sides are noticeably soft. Vibrant satin mint luster and the absence of singularly distracting blemishes, however, ensure this coin's status as one of the finest Weak Reverse examples extant. There are traces of carbon and a few scattered blemishes that keep the piece from Gem status. Population: 3 in 64 Red, 0 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 2U6G, PCGS# 2542 Base PCGS# 2539



**1923-S Cent, MS65 Red
Old Green Label Holder
Among the Finest Red Coins Known**

4113 1923-S MS65 Red PCGS. The 1923-S is among the most challenging dates in the Lincoln cent series to acquire in Red grades, and most of the coins seen are designated MS63 or MS64. In Gem Red condition, this San Francisco issue is decidedly rare, whereas its Philadelphia counterpart is common in the same grade. Offered here is a satiny coin with smooth copper-pink surfaces. Abrasions are trivial at best, although some strike softness — characteristic of the issue — appears at the O in ONE. Scattered flecks are not unexpected. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 17 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22CB, PCGS# 2548



**1924-S Cent, MS65 Red
Green Label Holder
Rare in This Top Grade**

4114 1924-S MS65 Red PCGS. The 1924-S is seen with frequency in MS64 Red, but Gem Red coins are rare. PCGS and NGC combined report only 11 coins in this grade, which are highly sought-after among Registry collectors. We last handled this coin nearly two decades ago. Housed in a green label holder, it displays a sharp strike and satiny mint luster, with no obvious die erosion in this early state. Rich copper-red and orange color adorns each side. A thin streak of carbon along the right hand obverse border near the rim is not bothersome but serves as a pedigree marker. Population: 10 in 65 Red, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2000)*, lot 6407. NGC ID# 22CE, PCGS# 2557



**1925-S Lincoln Cent, MS65 Red
Tied for the Finest Certified**

4115 1925-S MS65 Red PCGS. This Gem exhibits satin luster and pinkish-orange mint color with a typical strike that shows weakness on both sides, although the wheat stalks are fully defined. Slight discoloration is evident below LIBERTY. In the *Guide Book of Lincoln Cents*, Dave Bowers notes that the poor striking keeps the Denver cents company. This piece is tied for the finest that PCGS and NGC have certified, an important consideration for current Set Registry collectors who seek the finest available examples. Population: 12 in 65 Red, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22CH, PCGS# 2566



1926-D Cent, MS66+ Red Tied With One Other for Finest Known

4116 1926-D MS66+ Red PCGS. A handful of Red 1926-D cents have topped the Gem grade level and earned MS66 designations, and these coins are in high demand among Registry collectors. The Condition Census is composed of a half dozen coins, including one MS66 Red at NGC, three MS66 Red at PCGS, and two MS66+ Red at PCGS (11/19). This is one of the top-tier Plus-graded coins. The other MS66+ Red example is housed in the D.L. Hansen Collection, which is the current and all-time highest-ranking PCGS Registry Set of Lincoln cents. The importance of this offering, featuring the only challenger to the Hansen coin for the top of the Condition Census, is monumental.

Fire-orange luster glows across satiny surfaces and bold design elements on this virtually carbon-free coin. The obverse is devoid of die erosion, indicating an early strike from the die pair, and the reverse has only faint evidence of erosion through the outer peripheries. An attractive, unsurpassed 1926-D condition rarity. Population: 5 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22CK, PCGS# 2572



1927-S Cent, MS65+ Red Top-Tier Registry-Grade Rarity

4117 1927-S MS65+ Red PCGS. CAC. The 1927-S cent is a challenging issue to acquire in full Red condition, and at the Gem level such pieces are major rarities. No higher-grade pieces are known with full Red surfaces.

The finest of the Red Gems are three Plus-graded pieces at PCGS. There are also three examples in this grade that have earned CAC endorsement. These coins represent the absolute finest 1927-S cents available to Registry collectors. The present example boasts both a Plus designation and a CAC green label, and it is one of the PCGS CoinFacts plate coins. Satiny luster abounds on each side, yielding orange-gold, rose, and faint greenish hues, all of which fall into the Red color category. Abrasions are nearly nonexistent, and only a few microscopic specks are visible. Population: 20 in 65 (3 in 65+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 22CP, PCGS# 2584



**1955 Doubled Die Cent, FS-101
Sharp MS64+ Red
Rare Borderline Gem, Vibrant Surfaces**

4118 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64+ Red PCGS. CAC. The reverse die is misaligned slightly counterclockwise, as are all genuine 1955 doubled die obverse cents. The issue is neither the rarest nor the most dramatic of Mint gaffes, yet it is perhaps the most famous and popular, rivaled only by the 1937-D Three-Legged Buffalo nickel for its significance in terms of public awareness. Among Lincoln cent collectors, the opportunity to own a borderline Gem doubled die in full Red with CAC endorsement is a rare occurrence.

The surfaces of this attractive example display vibrant orange luster with deep orange-red accents. A few scattered, light marks require magnification for viewing and define the assigned grade, yet the eye appeal is tremendous and carbon flecks are minimal. A sharp strike covers both sides. Population: 9 in 64+ Red, 21 finer. CAC: 34 in 64, 4 finer (10/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5539.

Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 8H87, PCGS# 37912 Base PCGS# 2827



**1969-S Doubled Die Cent
FS-101, MS62 Red and Brown
Already A Legendary Modern Issue**

4119 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS62 Red and Brown PCGS. More than a dozen years have passed since the now-famous 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse cent first gained widespread notoriety. A near-Gem red coin sold at auction for well over six figures, and sent collectors everywhere searching rolls and pocket change for the rare variety. Amazingly few examples have surfaced since then, confirming the absolute rarity of the variety, and anointing the *Cherrypickers'* FS-101 "King" of the Lincoln cent varieties. It also ranks #1 among all contenders in Schechter and Garrett's *100 Greatest Modern U.S. Coins*.

Heritage has sold just one other example in Mint State Red and Brown, which is understandable considering that just a half dozen Uncirculated pieces are certified in that format. This is a different discovery, with fire-orange surfaces tempered by a faint high-point overlay of reddish-tan patina and a few scattered, tiny marks and carbon flecks. The date shows diagnostic die doubling, along with LIBERTY and IN GOD WE TRUST, with all letters widely doubled. Mint luster glows throughout both sides. We expect unprecedented competition for this rare and mystical modern anomaly, the epitome of desire for all Lincoln cent variety specialists. Population: 3 in 62 Red and Brown, 3 finer; 0 in 62 Red, 6 finer (11/19). PCGS# 37995 Base PCGS# 2922



1969-S Doubled Die Obverse Cent Key to the Memorial Series, MS63 Red Lustrous Copper-Orange Example

4120 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS63 Red PCGS. CAC. All other Lincoln cent varieties pale in comparison to the 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse. It is far, far rarer than the 1955 Doubled Die and the 1960 Small Date cents, and with true Red color as here, it is an even more remarkable rarity. For example, PCGS has seen 70 submissions of the 1955 Doubled Die in MS63 Red, with 196 pieces finer, while this 1969-S is tied with just two other pieces in MS63 Red. There are three Red submissions finer — two MS64 and one in MS66 (11/19).

This piece features delicate copper-gold color with slight cloudiness over the upper obverse. On the reverse, a scattering of minor carbon spots culminates in two larger areas, below the right side of the steps and between the third and fourth columns in the Memorial. The strike is well-defined and the doubling obvious, especially on the base of the L in LIBERTY and nearby letters, where it is visible to the unaided eye. For the many collectors of Lincoln cents, this is an opportunity unlikely to repeat itself anytime soon. PCGS# 37996 Base PCGS# 2923



1970-S Lincoln Cent, MS65+ Red Guide Book Doubled Die Obverse

4121 1970-S Large Date, Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS65+ Red PCGS. This Large Date coin shows strong doubling on the date and the letters in LIBERTY and IN GOD WE TRUST, identifying the rare FS-101 variety. The variety is actually more elusive than the more famous 1969-S Doubled Die issue, but it has not received as much publicity. The present coin is a Plus-graded Gem with original red surfaces that show a few vertical ticks on (or near) the portrait, but none worthy of individual mention. The design elements are well-detailed, with just a touch of the usual softness on the centers. Vibrant mint luster adds to the outstanding eye appeal. Population: 2 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22GN, PCGS# 37999 Base PCGS# 2939

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER



**1863/2 Three Cent Silver, PR66 Cameo
Unusual Proof Overdate**

4122 1863/2 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. In the entire field of American numismatics, there are only a handful of overdates that were struck in proof format. One of those is the 1863/2 three cent silver piece that is offered in this lot. The entire date shows evidence of doubling, with the diagonal of the 2 clearly visible with the 3. The bottom point of the star points to the left edge of the 6 on the overdate variety, and to the right edge of the 8 on the Normal Date proofs. This Premium Gem is remarkable, with the obverse entirely brilliant and untoned, and the reverse bathed in deep gold. Population: 5 in 66 (2 in 66+) Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22ZP, PCGS# 83713

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS



**1867 Rays Shield Nickel
PR66★ Cameo, Dannreuther-2
Tied for Finest Certified**

4123 1867 Rays PR66★ Cameo NGC. Dannreuther-2. The left base of the 1 in the date is over the left portion of a dentil. The lower portion of the shield displays die polish. The lower shield is clear for Dannreuther-1, and Dannreuther-3 has the left base of the 1 over the right portion of a dentil. The rarity of the proof 1867 Rays nickel was known to collectors at an early date, and it appears that the Mint made unofficial restrikes between 1867 and 1879, likely for sale at a profit to well-connected Philadelphia dealers.

The 1867 Rays nickel has a traditional proof mintage of 25 pieces, which presumably applies only to examples struck in early 1867. It is estimated that 55 to 80 proofs were struck. This figure is approximately 10% of the 1867 No Rays mintage, and less than 2% of the proof production for the 1883 Shield nickel. The key date status of the proof 1867 Rays variety is unchallenged.

Delicate plum-red, gold, and ice-blue toning visits this flashy and intricately struck Premium Gem. The attractive patina is undoubtedly the inspiration for the Star designation awarded by NGC. For those who research the pedigrees of this rare variety, we note a small planchet flake beneath the E in CENTS, and a curly Mint-made lint mark at the lower right corner of the N in IN. Census: 4 in 66 Cameo (2 in 66★ Cameo), 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2251; *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 5040. NGC ID# 276H, PCGS# 83818

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS



1867 Shield Nickel, PR66 Ultra Cameo
No Rays Reverse

4124 1867 No Rays PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. This is the modified design type that saw removal of the rays on the reverse. The No Rays design was introduced in 1867 after a brief production of With Rays coins early in the year. This amazing Gem is tied for the finest Deep Cameo proofs that PCGS has certified. Both sides are brilliant and untuned with bold design definition. The fields are fully and deeply mirrored and contrast nicely with the devices, creating an exceptional black-and-white appearance. Census: 2 in 66 Ultra Cameo (1 in 66★6), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22PF, PCGS# 93821



1910 Nickel, PR68 Cameo
Beautiful Pastel Toning

4125 1910 PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The 1910 Liberty nickel is neither particularly common nor particularly rare as a proof, unsurprising given its nominal mintage of 2,405 pieces. PCGS has certified seven PR67+ Cameo and five PR68 Cameo submissions. Undoubtedly there are numerous resubmissions in these grades since the grading data was significantly lower when we last sold this coin five years ago. This piece is sharply struck throughout and beautifully toned in pastel rose-gold shades, but not so deep as to diminish the noticeable contrast between fields and devices.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 3610. NGC ID# 278L, PCGS# 83908

BUFFALO NICKELS



1918/7-D Buffalo Nickel, AU50

First Generation Holder, CAC Gold Label

4126 1918/7-D FS-101 AU50 PCGS. Gold CAC. The 1918/7-D is one of the keys to the Buffalo nickel series and an important *Guide Book* variety. The piece offered here is housed in an old “rattler” PCGS holder, carrying a conservative grade of AU50. Under a loupe, almost no evidence of wear is visible, although moderate strike weakness is apparent on each side — something that was likely mistaken for wear decades ago when PCGS rendered an opinion of this coin’s grade. CAC awards the coin a gold label, calling it undergraded by at least one level in their opinion. Die erosion in the fields is normal for the issue, and this piece is toned a warm golden hue with great eye appeal. Bidders should come prepared for competition if they want to take this remarkable coin home. NGC ID# 22RJ, PCGS# 38446 Base PCGS# 3939



1920-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65+ Deserving Registry Candidate

4127 1920-S MS65+ PCGS. Available in MS63 and MS64, the 1920-S Buffalo nickel becomes a major condition rarity at the Gem grade level. Coins in this grade seldom appear at auction, and almost never does a Plus-graded coin appear. PCGS lists a lone MS66 example finer. This high-end representative showcases frosty, glowing mint luster and exceptional preservation. The quality of the luster is suggestive of a higher grade, although some of the usual die erosion in the fields may have influenced PCGS’ assessment. Delicate champagne toning graces each side, adding to the eye appeal. Population: 33 in 65 (2 in 65+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22RS, PCGS# 3946



1924-S Nickel, Iridescent MS66 Branch Mint Strike and Condition Rarity None Numerically Finer at PCGS

4128 1924-S MS66 PCGS. The 1924-S is both a condition and strike rarity, one of the most challenging issues in the Buffalo nickel series to locate in Gem condition or better. This is one of the top-graded Premium Gems at PCGS. A single MS67 is graded higher at NGC. Golden-orange patina includes iridescent pastel accents of mint-green, powder-blue, and pink with soft mint frost shining through. The Indian's braid is typically struck, but the reverse exhibits much better definition than usual on the bison's head and shoulder. A must-have for a competitive Registry Set. Population: 5 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 22RZ, PCGS# 3953



1927-D Buffalo Nickel, Sharp MS66 Renowned Series Strike Rarity, CAC

4129 1927-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1927-D Buffalo nickel claims a mintage of 5.7 million pieces, but the issue was not well-produced and high-quality examples are surprisingly difficult to locate. The dies were overused or widely spaced, causing many examples to show weak striking details and lackluster surfaces. The 1927-D is one of the most challenging issues of the series at the MS66 grade level, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable.

This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits unusually sharp definition on all design elements, with just the slightest trace of the usual softness on the hair above the braid. The impeccably preserved surfaces are lustrous and appealing, with faint hints of ice-blue and lime-green toning. Population: 14 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22S9, PCGS# 3961



1927-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65+ Tied for Second Finest at PCGS

4130 1927-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1927-S Buffalo nickel is an important condition rarity in the series. This piece, destined to be part of a high-level Set Registry collection, exhibits a bold strike that is much sharper than usual. The light nickel-gray surfaces have full, satiny cartwheel luster, and both sides display faint blue and gold toning. In his *Guide Book of Buffalo and Jefferson Nickels*, Dave Bowers writes that the 1927-S is the coin issue from 1927 to 1938 that he has not handled as an original bank-wrapped roll, and that statement helps to understand the importance of the present opportunity. Population: 48 in 65 (7 in 65+), 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22SA, PCGS# 3962



1937-D Buffalo Nickel, MS65 FS-901, Three-Legged

4131 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS65 NGC. Aside from the basic date and mintmark set of Buffalo nickels including the 1913 Type One and Type Two issues, there are a few other varieties that interest collectors, as listed in the 2020 *Guide Book*. They include the 1914 over 3, the 1916 Doubled Die Obverse, the 1918-D 8 over 7, the 1935 Doubled Die Reverse, the 1936-D 3-1/2 Legs, the 1937-D Three-Legged that is offered here, and the 1938-D over S nickels. Some of those varieties have been added in recent years, but the 1916 Doubled Die, the 1918 Overdate, the 1937-D Three-Legged, and the 1938-D over S have been listed for decades, and those four varieties are highly sought today. This Gem is a remarkable example that features a bold strike and highly lustrous satin surfaces. All of the characteristics of genuine 1937-D Three-Legged nickels are prominently visible. Census: 58 in 65 (3 in 65+), 23 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982



1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS65 Always-Popular Late Die State

4132 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS65 NGC. David Lange writes in *The Complete Guide to Buffalo Nickels* of his ambivalence toward “the popularity of varieties that result from later states of a die that originally was normal.” Nonetheless, the marketplace seems overwhelmingly to have vetoed Lange’s opinion. Under “die-state varieties” we would classify both the 1936-D Three-and-a-Half-Legged Buffalo and the 1937-D Three-Legged Buffalo. Other die state varieties in the Buffalo nickel series include a considerable grouping of Two Feathers varieties; those listed in the *Cherrypickers’ Guide* include 1918-S, 1919, 1920-S, 1921, 1921-S, and 1925-D and 1925-S. Outside of the Buffalo nickels, another incredibly popular die state variety is the 1922 No D Lincoln cent.

The inclusion of these die state varieties in the various complete Registry Set definitions only serves to increase demand for such coins. But the 1937-D Three-Legged is certainly the most popular such die state variety that we can think of in U.S. numismatics. This is a satiny Gem whose surfaces are notably free from post-production defects. However, the production defect that is of such interest is clearly evident by the absence of the foreleg of the bison. Light, even reddish-golden toning evenly covers each side. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982



1937-D Three-Legged Buffalo Nickel FS-901, Lustrous MS65+

4133 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS65+ NGC. Most Mint State examples of this important *Guide Book* variety grade no finer than MS64. Gems are scarce, and finer representatives rarely make appearances at auction. Most examples exhibit heavy die erosion — the dies were heavily worn by the time the Mint polished them to prolong their life, and in the process effacing the bison’s forward right leg. This Plus-graded piece stands apart from its peers, being one of only three MS65+ coins at NGC (9/19). Satiny mint luster yields traces of light golden toning on each side, with no bothersome abrasions. Eye appeal is outstanding despite the characteristic metal flowlines in the fields and design recesses. Census: 59 in 65 (3 in 65+), 23 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982



1937-D Three-Legged Buffalo Nickel MS66+ Popular *Guide Book* Variety Tied for Finest at PCGS

4134 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS66+ PCGS. The 1937-D Three-Legged Buffalo nickel is an extremely popular *Guide Book* and *Cherrypickers* variety that was caused by excessive die polishing to remove clash marks on a worn reverse die in 1937. Walter Breen reported it was a Mr. Young who applied an emery stick to the die in an effort to efface the clash marks and inadvertently also removed the bison's right foreleg, which was engraved in low relief. This die-polishing error was discovered within a few months of its issue, as C.L. Franzen was advertising them for sale in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* in 1937-1938.

Early distribution of these coins was in Montana, an area with few coin collectors. Coin dealer Aubrey Bebee reports finding several dozen examples in \$50 bank bags in Bozeman, Montana on a trip through the region in 1939. Most examples retrieved in the 1930s through the 1950s were in the VF-XF grade range and Mint State coins were rare. In recent times a larger number of Mint State pieces have come on the market, suggesting there may have been several rolls of Uncirculated examples that were quietly released in later years.

The issue is still a prime condition rarity at the MS66 grade level and this Plus-graded Premium Gem is tied with two other coins for finest certified at PCGS (11/19). The design elements are sharply detailed, aside from the slightest touch of softness on the bison's shoulder and the incomplete detail in the polished area. Although the foreleg is gone, the hoof remains plainly visible. The well-preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, under shades of greenish-gold and ice-blue toning. Eye appeal is outstanding. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 14 in 66 (3 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS



1913 Type One Buffalo Nickel, PR68 Beautifully Toned Top-Grade Rarity

4135 1913 Type One PR68 NGC. The Type One Buffalo nickel is a famous one-year type. Many collectors know it as the type with the bison standing on a mound rather than a plain, but there are other characteristics of the inaugural issue that differ from the later Type Two variety, including the “chiseled” appearance of the fields, which lends itself well to the portrayal of American Midwest symbolism in the Indian chief’s portrait and the bison. James Earle Fraser consumed the entirety of the 21.2 mm planchet to render his design in sculptural relief and simplicity, creating what could be described as more of a miniature medal than a coin.

The boldness of the Type One design is most appreciated on matte proofs. The sharpness of the strike, combined with the fine surface texturing, beautifully portrays Fraser’s artistic handiwork. Proof coinage for the Type One issue amounted to 1,520 pieces, few of which survive in Superb Gem condition today. This PR68 example is one of the finest certified, with only 10 others reported in this grade by NGC and PCGS combined (11/19). The strike is razor-sharp, and each side delivers beautiful rainbow toning in concentric pastel rings. Census: 6 in 68 (2 in 68★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988



1914 Buffalo Nickel, PR68 Unimprovable Matte Proof, CAC Endorsed

4136 1914 PR68 PCGS. CAC. This PR68 matte proof 1914 Buffalo nickel is, by any measure, among the few finest survivors of the 1916 issue. Both PCGS and NGC report 16 examples in this numeric grade with none finer, but accounting for likely duplications, we suspect that far fewer different examples at both services survive at this ultimate grade level.

The issue is — despite its obvious rarity — nonetheless a tad more available in the highest proof grades than its 1915 and 1916 counterparts, making it a clear target for type and date collectors. Light rose and pale lilac patina graces each side of this pristine and fully struck coin, one whose surfaces are virtually unimprovable. CAC endorsement is an important adjunct for collectors to consider, having been granted to just seven pieces at the grade level. NGC ID# 278T, PCGS# 3991

EARLY HALF DIMES

1792 Half Disme, Judd-7, VF25 First U.S. Circulating Coinage Issue Laminated Planchet Error

4137 1792 Half Disme, Judd-7, Pollock-7, R.4, VF25 PCGS. The 1792 half dime was the first coin struck under the authority of the Mint Act of 1792. President George Washington gave his approval for the coin's production on July 9, 1792 in a letter to Mint Director David Rittenhouse and Thomas Jefferson deposited the silver bullion for the striking two days later. The coins were actually struck in the cellar facility of Philadelphia sawmaker John Harper because the First United States Mint was not ready for operations in its own building at that time. On the 13th, Jefferson recorded the following statement in his personal account book, "Recd. from the mint 1,500 half dismes of the new coinage." Washington mentioned the half dismes in his November 6, 1792 State of the Union Address:

"In execution of the authority given by the Legislature measures have been taken for engaging some artists from abroad to aid in the establishment of our mint. Others have been employed at home. Provision has been made of the requisite buildings, and these are now putting into proper condition for the purposes of the establishment. There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half dismes, the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them."

From this we see that the 1792 half dismes were clearly intended to be a circulating issue, but they have traditionally been collected with the pattern series, as well. As the first United States coin, the historical importance of this issue cannot be overestimated and the inclusion of a specimen is a mark of distinction for any collection.

Pete Smith has traced the pedigree of this coin back to lot 300 of the Commodore Eaton Collection (Henry Chapman, 5/1929), "Good but obverse has three blisters, one before head, one on cheek and behind it. Otherwise good." It was struck a trifle off-center and the legends on the lower left have run slightly off the planchet. The design elements show considerable wear, but some interior detail remains intact. The date, denomination, and the lettering on the right side of the obverse remain bold. As Chapman noted, several interesting planchet laminations show on the obverse (as struck), affecting the bust and the adjacent fields. The pleasing rose-gray surfaces are free of large or distracting abrasions. This coin possesses unparalleled historic interest and an overall attractive presentation, despite the noted surface flaws. We expect intense competition when this lot is called.

Ex: Commodore W.C. Eaton Collection (Henry Chapman, 5/1929), lot 300; unknown intermediaries; 1982 ANA Convention Auction (Steve Ivy Numismatic Auctions, 8/1982), lot 272; Dallas ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2016), lot 4777. NGC ID# D93T, PCGS# 11020





1792 Half Disme, XF45 First Federal Coinage Issue Judd-7, Pollock-7

4138 1792 Half Disme, Judd-7, Pollock-7, R.4, XF45 PCGS. CAC. 20.9 grains, die alignment 350 degrees. The famous 1792 half disme is one of the most coveted issues in all of American numismatics, and rightly so. As the first coin struck under the provisions of the Mint Act of 1792 it occupies a position of monumental historic importance. The coins were approved in early July and the first group was struck in the cellar of Philadelphia sawmaker John Harper, because the Mint building was not ready for coinage operations. Thomas Jefferson notes in his account book for July 13, "Recd. from the mint 1,500 half dismes of the new coinage." Jefferson spent several of the new half dismes on a trip to his home at Monticello shortly after the striking. The coins were clearly intended to act as a circulating medium of exchange but, historically, they have been collected with the pattern series. Pete Smith, Joel Orosz, and Len Augsburger have uncovered evidence that a second batch of 1792 half dismes was struck in October of 1792, after the First United States Mint was fully operational.

The issue was avidly collected by early numismatists, and auction appearances are frequently encountered as early as the 1860s. One particularly nice specimen was offered as lot 2864 of the Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (Woodward, 3/1865): "Martha Washington Half Disme, 1792; a splendid proof; a finer coin is not known; in this condition of the highest rarity." The lot realized \$40, a large sum at the time, to a collector named Hoffman. Recent sales include the prior appearance of the present coin in lot 2463 of our FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), which realized \$109,250.

The coin offered here is an attractive example of this popular issue, with gray-blue toning and light tinges of golden-rose in the fields. It is largely free of the distracting production issues that plague these early coins, with only one shallow planchet flaw located to the left of the eagle. It also exhibits a few parallel adjustment marks by Liberty's ear and a straight scratch on the reverse from H in HALF to the eagle's claw. The wear is even and the strike is uniform, with much interior detail in the hair still intact, and a strong profile to admire. A lively example that will certainly attract well-deserved attention when it crosses the auction block. Housed in a green label holder, certified on 8/20/1991. Population: 2 in 45, 41 finer. CAC: 1 in 45, 4 finer (11/19).

Ex: T. James Clark, purchased privately at the Detroit ANA Convention in August of 1940; Jesse M. Taylor; Taylor Estate; 61st Auction (New Netherlands, 6/1970), lot 1; ANA Centennial Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/1991), lot 266; Fun Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2463, realized \$109,250.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# D93T, PCGS# 11020



1797 16 Stars Half Dime, MS66 One of the Finest V-3, LM-3 Examples Known

4139 1797 16 Stars, V-3, LM-3, R.5, MS66 PCGS. The 16 Stars was the second of three types to be produced in 1797; after the 15 Stars and prior to the 13 Stars variant. Of the two 16 Stars varieties, this one has a leaf distant from the first T in STATES, while LM-2 has a leaf nearly touching the first T in STATES.

Logan and McCloskey call this a scarce die marriage that is difficult to locate in Mint State. Currently, NGC reports that they have graded eight examples of this variety in Mint State, including one at MS66. PCGS has seen 14 Uncirculated examples of the 16 Stars type, including two Premium Gems.

This impressive, conditionally rare specimen is sharply struck on the obverse, except for a few of the star centers. A pair of short, thick die cracks extend out from the rim: one to star 8, and another between stars 7 and 8. Faint die rust is evident near and among the date digits, and scattered at random in other areas. Die lines are seen beneath stars 10, 11, and 12; and star 13 is broadly recut. Die clash marks are evident in the right obverse field.

The reverse is just as fully lustrous as the obverse, but shows deeper patina, especially near the peripheries where shades of deep-purple, golden-brown and yellow-gold are apparent. The astonishingly clean surfaces of this remarkable coin ensure its impressive high grade, which ranks it among the finest-known examples of this date, denomination, and die variety. Population: 2 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Oliver Jung; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5549. NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38599 Base PCGS# 4259



1800 LIBEKTU Half Dime, AU53 V-2, LM-3, *Guide Book* Variety

4140 1800 LIBEKTU, V-2, LM-3, R.4, AU53 PCGS. CAC. A defective punch for the letter R is responsible for the popular "LIBEKTU" variety. The punch was missing its upper crossbar when it was used to create the obverse die for LM-3. The same die coined LM-4, but since that variety is extremely rare, collectors in need of the *Guide Book* entry must turn to LM-3. The die marriage is also interesting for a strangely shaped 8 in the date, and a sizeable die break between the left shield corner and the eagle's beak. That break is well advanced on the present piece, as made. The lightly circulated surfaces are well defined with a dished appearance. The reverse is medium gunmetal-gray, and the reverse displays lavish forest-green, magenta, and olive-gold patina.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 2326, PCGS# 38603 Base PCGS# 4265



1803 Draped Bust Half Dime, AU58 Small 8, V-3, LM-1 Variety Tied Finest at NGC, One Finer at PCGS

4141 1803 Small 8, V-3, LM-1, R.5, AU58 NGC. The LM-1 die marriage is the scarcest of three known 1803 varieties, easily identified by a Small 8 in the date and by the 3 rotated counterclockwise. Two other 1803 varieties exist, both with a Large 8 date (LM-2 and LM-3). The LM-1 reverse is shared with LM-2, with the lowest leaf attached to C in AMERICA. PCGS CoinFacts estimates just 25 Small 8 pieces are known in all grades, with this example tied near the top of the LM-1 Condition Census.

Few 1803 half dimes are sharply struck regardless of variety, yet this coin is especially sharp at the centers. Boldly struck field stars join sharp feather definition throughout the eagle, and Liberty's portrait is well-struck. Near-Mint silver-gray surfaces show a few light abrasions and microscopic hairlines, as well as obverse die clashing and a light strike along parts of the borders. Some faint diagonal streaks with traces of struck-in grease and other visual diagnostics suggest that this coin matches the Logan-McCloskey plate coin in *Federal Half Dimes 1792-1837*. Census (LM-1 variety): 2 in 58, 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 2329, PCGS# 38610 Base PCGS# 4270

BUST HALF DIME



**1831 V-4, LM-4 Half Dime, MS68
Resembles a Proof Strike**

4142 1831 V-4, LM-4, R.2, MS68 NGC. Proof examples are known for the 1831 V-4, LM-4 half dime, and this piece resembles a proof in nearly every facet. It is sharply defined and has fully mirrored fields that contrast with the lustrous devices. Both sides exhibit attractive gold, lilac, and blue toning. An area of mint frost appears around the left (facing) wing up to the eagle's head, and that is the only characteristic that suggests this piece might *not* be a proof strike. However, the reverse die appears here after previous appearances with four different obverse dies, so the appearance of mint frost is unsurprising. In fact, the Eliasberg example of this die variety, undoubtedly a proof, has similar mint frost at the same location. Diagonal die striae is noted on the obverse of this piece, as it was on the Eliasberg proof. Census: 1 in 68, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: El Don Diego Luna Collection. NGC ID# 232D, PCGS# 38659 Base PCGS# 4278

PROOF BUST HALF DIME



**1834 Capped Bust Half Dime, PR65
Rare V-4, LM-4 Proof**

4143 1834 V-4, LM-4, R.1, MS65 NGC. The 1834 proof Capped Bust half dime is from an unknown, but undoubtedly small mintage of two or three dozen examples. The surviving population numbers no more than 15-20 pieces in all grades. Some of the coins were included in the diplomatic presentation proof sets that also featured the Class I 1804 dollars. All specimens we have seen represent the V-4, LM-4 die variety, but the Smithsonian example is reported to be from a different reverse die.

The present coin is a delightful Gem, with well-detailed design elements and reflective fields, under deep shades of lavender, violet, and champagne-gold toning. The surfaces are well-preserved and show no mentionable signs of contact. Census for the date: 6 in 65, 3 finer (11/19).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33307.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 232G, PCGS# 38703 Base PCGS# 4281

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

1843 Tripled Date Half Dime, PR67 ★
The Finest of Only Seven Proofs Known
Ex: Kaufman

4144 1843 PR67★ NGC. Triple Punched Date, VP-002, Flynn-RPD-003. While no longer designated as such on the insert, this piece is from the Phil Kaufman Collection, and is still the finest known 1843 proof half dime. It is the finest of eight pieces certified by NGC and PCGS, and is the only example assigned NGC's coveted Star designation.

Most plated catalogs show 1843 half dime appearances to be the Triple Punched Date variety, unrecognized in Daniel Valentine's *The United States Half Dimes*. David Akers, in his cataloging of the two 1843 proof half dimes from the John Jay Pittman collection (October 1997, lots 470 and 832), contends that all proofs exhibit a Triple Punched Date: "... it is almost certainly the case that all Proof Half Dimes of 1843 are from these dies since they were all struck at the same time for inclusion in the 10-15 Proof sets of the year." We concur with Akers' findings regarding proof varieties.

One notable exception is the Reed Hawn specimen, plated in Stack's (8/1973), lot 597, which, despite the small size of the photograph, shows the tops of the date digits nearly touching the rock base, instead of being positioned much lower as with the 1843 Tripled Date. The Hawn specimen was previously from Lester Merkin's April 1966 sale, lot 76 (unplated), and the Stack's 1971 ANA Sale, lot 621 (also unplated), according to catalog notations. Unless or until the Hawn specimen reappears, its status as a second proof variety, or a prooflike business strike, remains unknown.

The following roster of Tripled Date proofs includes all pieces currently known to us:

1. **PR67 ★ NGC.** The Kaufman coin, apparently different than any of the following specimens. Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 1806, Greensboro Collection, Part V (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5184; **the present specimen.**
2. **PR66 NGC.** Numismatic Gallery; purchased by John Jay Pittman from Numismatic Gallery for \$20 (late 1940s); Pittman Collection (Akers, 5/1997), lot 470; later, Joseph O'Connor; Eugene Gardner purchased this coin from Joseph O'Connor (10/2003); Gardner Collection, Part I (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30216.
3. **PR65 NGC.** The Richmond Sale III (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 3/2005), lot 1084.
4. **Choice Proof.** The John Jay Pittman Collection (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 832. Included in Pittman's cased 1843 proof set.
5. **PR63 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior Galleries, 10/2000), lot 4322.
6. **Brilliant Proof.** The Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 325.
7. **Impaired Proof.** Smithsonian, from Mint proof set.

The strike is complete on this magnificent Star-designated Superb Gem proof. Soft sky-blue and violet colors are interspersed throughout the obverse, while a slightly deeper shade of blue occupies the central area of the reverse, flanked by violet at the margins. No marks of consequence are noted on either side. A small toning spot beneath the upright of the E in STATES and to the right of the uppermost leaf on the left wreath might help identify the coin. The date numerals are dramatically tripled at their bases, having been entered too low, with each successive repunching progressively higher. Overall eye appeal is terrific.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 235B, PCGS# 4419



EARLY DIMES



1800 JR-2 Dime, CAC-Labeled MS63 The Fifth-Finest Example Known

4145 1800 JR-2, R.5, MS63 PCGS. CAC. JR-2 is the rarer of the two 1800 Draped Bust dime varieties. Most examples seen are worn or damaged, and it is rare that an Uncirculated piece appears at auction. The Condition Census for this issue has been established for years, and appearances of these coins at auction have garnered record-setting attention from early type collectors. The five highest-grade JR-2 dimes known are the Gardner MS66, the Norweb-Pogue MS65, the Ed Price MS64, an MS63+, and this MS63. All are PCGS-certified. The present coin has detailed provenance for the past few decades, having last appeared in a 2015 Legend auction.

This coin is CAC-endorsed, one of only two 1800 dimes of either variety with such recognition. CAC has awarded green labels to only two finer 1800 dimes, including both varieties. This piece is yet to be fully appreciated for its significance as one of the top five JR-2 survivors. Sharp detail spans both sides from rim to rim, and the fields a semireflective with green, blue, russet, and golden toning. Only light, unobtrusive marks are seen. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population (both varieties included): 2 in 63 (1 in 63+), 3 finer. CAC: 3 in 63, 3 finer (11/19).

Ex: 55th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/1990), lot 681; 70th Anniversary Sale, Part I (Stack's, 10/2005), lot 510; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Goldberg, 5/2006), lot 1690; S.S. New York Sale (Stack's, 7/2009), lot 303; Louis E. Eliasberg, Jr./Chester L. Krause (Stack's, 3/2010), lot 631; Auction 72 (Goldberg, 2/2013), lot 1245; Regency Auction XIV (Legend, 10/2015), lot 241. NGC ID# 236H, PCGS# 38755 Base PCGS# 4470



1804 Draped Bust Dime, XF45 13 Stars Reverse, JR-1 Only Three Finer Coins at PCGS

4146 1804 13 Stars Reverse, JR-1, R.5, XF45 PCGS. The 1804 BD-2 quarter eagles with 14 Star Reverse were produced using the JR-2 die, and the 1804 BD-1 quarter eagles with 13 Star Reverse were made from the JR-1 die. (The same die was also used beforehand, for the 1802 BD-2 quarter eagles and the 1802 JR-4 dimes.) The reported mintage for the 1804 dimes was 8,265 pieces, and the 1804 quarter eagles were struck in the amount of 3,327 coins. (Of course, the usual caveat applies to early U.S. coinage, that the Mint personnel did not care about the date on a die, as long as it was serviceable for production.)

The present Choice XF 1804 13 Stars dime is rare, although marginally less so than its 14 Stars counterpart. Both varieties share the common 1804-dated obverse, with a small plain 4 and the 1 in the date touching the lowest curl. The reverse of this piece shows star 4 virtually obliterated, a gradual process, as the star is more visible on the similarly dated BD-1 quarter eagle. Stars 5 and 10 nearby are also weak. This piece still shows quite a lot of feather detail on the reverse, and about half of the original mint luster remains. Both sides display accents of pink and ice-blue, heavier at the margins. A handful of scrapes appear in the obverse field under a loupe, but none are overly distracting. A nice example of this rarity, one that will be difficult to upgrade. Population: 3 in 45, 3 finer (11/19).

Ex: Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5085; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5579.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 236N, PCGS# 38766 Base PCGS# 4474

1804 Draped Bust Dime, AU55

13 Stars Reverse, JR-1

Ex: Parmelee-Bareford-Lovejoy



4147 1804 13 Stars Reverse, JR-1, R.5, AU55 NGC. According to Mint records, only 8,265 Draped Bust dimes were struck in 1804, a small production even for those early times. The 1804 has been known as a rarity since the earliest days of the hobby and no Mint State examples have ever appeared at auction, although one has been reported in a Museum in France. Two die varieties are known for the date, with a shared obverse die and two reverse dies that are easily differentiated by the number of stars above the eagle. This coin represents the JR-1 variety, with the 13 stars reverse. The reverse die was used to strike quarter eagles and dimes in 1802 and quarter eagles again in 1804, before its final use here.

This present coin is one of the best-known examples of this celebrated issue and has a well-documented history dating back to the famous Parmelee Collection, before 1890. It has been a highlight of several important collections since then, including those of Howard Rounds Newcomb and Allen F. Lovejoy. Newcomb was a student of the series who did some of the early work on die varieties, as evidenced by the listing of his collection in the 1914 ANS Exhibition. Lovejoy was one of the leading specialists in the early dime series and one of the authors of *Early United States Dimes 1796-1837*.

As of November 2019, this piece is the finest-certified example of this variety at NGC and is tied with two AU55 examples at PCGS for finest-certified honors (there is one AU58 example of the 14 stars reverse, JR-2, at PCGS and an MS63 specimen at NGC). The untuned silver centers of this Choice AU specimen yield to shades of lavender, champagne, and rose at the peripheries. This coin has always been recognized by two long pinscratches, the lower more obvious, that run from stars 9 and 10 diagonally across Liberty's face. The lower scratch runs from the corner of the lip to below the ear and onward to star 2. Three grayish toning spots appear in the left obverse field, behind the hair ribbon, below star 7 and below L. Die rust appears near star 1 and below the throat. Strike unevenness makes the obverse denticles strongest from 9 o'clock to 3 o'clock and weak to nonexistent elsewhere. Much interior detail remains intact on Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers, but the reverse shows evidence of lapping from its earlier uses. Star 4 is absent; stars 5, 6, and 10 are weakly struck. A touch of sky-blue patina hugs the rim at AME. The eagle and peripheral legends are fairly well-struck, and the dentilation shows an imbalance similar to the obverse. This coin possesses a combination of high technical quality, outstanding eye appeal, and illustrious history. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. This coin is the plate coin in *Early United States Dimes 1794-1837*. Census (for the variety): 1 in 55, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (*New York Coin & Stamp*, 6/1890), lot 819; Howard R. Newcomb Collection (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 523; Public Auction (Norman Shultz, 1/1949), lot 1023; Harold Bareford Collection (*Stack's*, 10/1981), lot 149; Allen F. Lovejoy Collection (*Stack's*, 10/1990), lot 26; Waldo Bolen; *Numisma '95* (RARCOA, 11/1995), lot 2018; Richard Jewell Collection (*American Numismatic Rarities*, 3/2005), lot 1595; Milwaukee Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2007), lot 1620; Central States Signature (*Heritage*, 4/2013), lot 4176; Chicago ANA Convention Auction (*Stack's Bowers*, 8/2013), lot 4062; ANA Convention Auction (*Stack's Bowers*, 8/2018), lot 1109. **Note:** This coin was also owned by prominent collector Ed Price at one time. NGC ID# 236N, PCGS# 38766 Base PCGS# 4474

BUST DIMES



1829 JR-4 Small 10C Dime, MS66
Ex: D. Brent Pogue Collection

4148 1829 Small 10C, JR-4, R.2, MS66 PCGS. Ex: D. Brent Pogue Collection. A dozen die pairs were needed to strike 770,000 1829 dimes, providing plenty for interest for variety specialists and type collectors alike. Ten of the varieties feature a Flat Base 2, while two Curl Base 2 die pairs exist. Varieties are further subdivided into Small 10C, Medium 10C, Large 10C, and Extra Large 10C denomination sizes, easily confused one to the other, and requiring Carnac-like intuition to confirm the variety.

This Premium Gem dime is an exceptional Small 10C example. While the JR-4 variety is relatively available, it is seldom seen at the MS66 grade, and finer examples are rare. The important D. Brent Pogue Collection pedigree adds stature to this coin, which displays semiprooflike bluish-gray fields augmented by rose and pale-gold undertones. The central devices are razor-sharp with light-silver patina, contrasting boldly with the richly toned fields. PCGS reports just two finer Small 10C coins. Population: 5 in 66, 2 finer (11/19).

Ex: Lawrence Stack type set, by sale, 1/2003; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III (Stack's Bowers, 2/2016), lot 3033.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. PCGS# 38829 Base PCGS# 4511



1829 Capped Bust Dime, MS65
JR-9, Small Over Large 10C
Prooflike Fields

4149 1829 Small Over Large 10C, JR-9, FS-901, R.4, MS65 PCGS. The denomination 10C is punched over the remnants of another, larger 10C on this Square Base 2 variety reverse. PCGS records four Mint State examples of this variety, of which the present is the finest. Additional pieces may exist unattributed. This Gem is razor-sharp throughout the obverse, with trivial weakness on the eagle's head on the reverse. The fields are prooflike, and there is the faintest trace of light golden tinting. Neither side exhibits mentionable distractions, earning this coin tremendous eye appeal, which is befitting of the grade. Population: 1 in 65, 0 finer (11/19). PCGS# 396250 Base PCGS# 396249

SEATED DIME



1881 Seated Dime, MS68 Rare Circulation Strike

4150 1881 F-101a, R.4, MS68 PCGS. CAC. The 1881 Seated Liberty dime had a circulation strike mintage of just 24,000 coins, all apparently from the Fortin-101a die marriage that was also used for proof strikes. This extraordinary Superb Gem is the sole finest example that PCGS has certified (11/19). NGC has also certified an example at this grade level as MS68★. Both sides feature a full strike with brilliant and frosty mint luster, displaying no evidence of toning. The surfaces are virtually flawless. This is an example that the Set Registry specialist will appreciate. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23AU, PCGS# 538646 Base PCGS# 4689

MERCURY DIMES



1918-S Dime, MS66+ Full Bands Condition and Strike Rarity

4151 1918-S MS66+ Full Bands PCGS. The typical 1918-S Mercury dime features a light strike and examples with Full Bands are true rarities. Only 20% of all 1918-S dimes submitted have earned the Full Bands designation, and that data is especially meaningful when one considers that the emphasis is always on submitting higher value coins. For the entire Mercury dime series, Full Bands coins actually outnumber Non-Full Bands coins in the PCGS Population Report. This Premium Gem is the only MS66 example that PCGS has awarded the Plus designation. Both sides are fully brilliant and untuned with frosty silver luster. Population: 18 in 66 (1 in 66+) Full Bands, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23H7, PCGS# 4921



1931-S Dime, MS67 Full Bands Gleaming Registry Coin Among the Finest Certified

4152 1931-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Collectors should be able to find examples of the 1931-S Mercury dime as high as MS65 and MS66 Full Bands. The issue becomes conditionally rare in MS67. Probably only a dozen or so pieces survive at that grade level, accounting for a few resubmissions and crossovers reflected in the certified population data. This gleaming Registry coin is virtually brilliant with pale splashes of original golden patina. The central bands are completely separated, and design design is similarly sharp elsewhere. Population: 12 in 67 (1 in 67+) Full Bands, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23J9, PCGS# 4987

EARLY QUARTERS



1796 B-2 Quarter, AU53 Rare Cracked Obverse Die State Fourth-Finest Confirmed Example

4153 1796 B-2, R.3, AU53 PCGS. Cracked Obverse. Tompkins Die State 3/1. The Browning-2 variety is slightly more available than the B-1, and it is easily identified by a high 6 that nearly touches the drapery. Just the two die pairs were used to strike 6,146 inaugural-year quarters — a one-year type, featuring Robert Scot's Draped Bust, Small Eagle design. No more quarters were struck until 1804, which employed the Heraldic Eagle reverse.

This is a rare late die state B-2 example, with an amazing network of die cracks at ERTY of LIBERTY. The Rory Rea, Jim Koenings, and Aram Haroutunian reference lists 11 known pieces that grade from MS63 to VF20 for the Cracked Obverse die state, including an early appearance of one piece that is unverified. Perhaps another dozen or so examples exist in lower grades. This AU53 example rates as the fourth-finest, discounting the verified appearance. Partially prooflike surfaces show a light dappling of lilac-gray toning, with sharp definition on Liberty's hair and most of the stars. The eagle's breast is smooth from strike and wear, although the wing feathers are 80 to 90% complete. Mint luster glows from protected areas. We have handled just two non-impaired examples of the Cracked Obverse according to our auction archives.

Ex: World's Greatest Collection Part II (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1945), lot 3; 3rd Edition ANA Grading Guide plate coin; Long Beach I Sale (New England Rare Coins, 6/1981), lot 468; Auction '86 (Superior, 7/1986), lot 1089; 69th Anniversary Auction (Stack's, 10/2004), lot 1267; HLRC 6/2006; present consignor.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38920 Base PCGS# 5310



1805 B-3 Quarter, MS65 The Second Finest 1805 Quarter

4154 1805 B-3, R.1, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 5/2. The obverse has a die crack through star 4 to the hair ribbon, another from the rim through the 5 to the drapery, and a third from the digit 1 through the outer points of stars 1 and 2 to the border. The reverse has a fine die crack through the tops of STAT that does not continue to the top of ES.

Nearly a year passed from the single 1804 quarter delivery dated June 12, to the first of seven 1805 deliveries, dated April 29. The Philadelphia Mint coined 121,394 quarters from April 29 to July 31, 1805, then another intermission occurred until the first delivery of 1806 dated May 26. The timing suggests that all the Draped Bust quarters were minted in the actual year shown on the coins. Tompkins suggests that the B-3 die combination was struck fourth out of the five known varieties, meaning that this piece was minted in either June or July of that year.

This is the only MS65 Browning-3 1805 quarter PCGS has certified, and currently that service shows one other MS65 example (a Browning-1 coin). No MS65 examples of any variety appear in NGC holders, although that service lists a single MS66, the well-known Browning-2 example formerly in the Koshkarian Collection, and which later traded hands in our January 2008 FUN Signature auction for \$402,500 as lot 2775. Clearly, the present piece is tied for second-finest among all 1805 quarters that exist.

This lovely Gem has an exquisite strike with only slight weakness at the top of the obverse and bottom of the reverse. All other details are bold. The surfaces exhibit satiny silver luster beneath attractively blended rose, violet, and blue toning. This is a highly appealing example for the advanced type or variety collector, and arguably the second-finest known among all 1805 Draped Bust quarters as the sole example with CAC endorsement at the Gem level. Population: 2 in 65, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5325.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 23RC, PCGS# 38925 Base PCGS# 5313



1807 B-1 Quarter Dollar, MS64★ CAC
The Third Finest Known
Early Quarter Dollars Plate Coin

4155 1807 B-1, R.2, MS64★ NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. There are two known die varieties for 1807 quarters, struck from unique combinations of obverse and reverse dies. The reverse of the B-1 offered here is from the same die that was used earlier for the 1805 B-4 and 1806/5 B-1 quarters. As expected, the reverse die cracks are more advanced here than on the previous two varieties. Both dies have heavy clash marks, but there is no evidence of die lapping that is seen on the latest die state. This Choice Mint State piece is the *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint* plate coin.

1807 was a watershed year at the Mint, marking the start of a gradual transition from the Draped Bust design to the Capped Bust design, the latter created by Johann Reich, the assistant engraver who was hired on April 1, 1807. Both sides exhibit frosty mint luster and gorgeous toning. The obverse has light gold at the center, with rings of russet, deep blue, turquoise, amber, and magenta. The reverse is mostly light champagne with peripheral russet, blue, and turquoise. Census for the date: 14 in 64 (4 in 64+, 1 in 64★), 4 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 3 finer (11/19).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$30.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33333, original Newman flip included.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 23RF, PCGS# 38939 Base PCGS# 5316

BUST QUARTERS



1820 B-3 Quarter Dollar, MS64
Tied for Third Finest
Early Quarter Dollars Plate Coin

4156 1820 Medium 0, B-3, R.3, MS64 NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This example is tied for the third finest of only four Mint State examples known of the scarce 1820 B-3 quarter dollar (at both services). There is only one die state known for the die marriage, with a cracked obverse and perfect reverse. The B-3 is the only variety from dies that were not used for any other 1820 die marriage. While two finer examples are known, this piece from the Eric P. Newman Collection is extraordinarily attractive, and it was chosen as the plate coin in *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint*.

Liberty has a cameo appearance exhibiting brilliant silver centers that contrast nicely with blue, gold, and iridescent toning at the peripheries. The reverse is also highly attractive with peripheral blue and rich gray-gold, complementing vivid orange-gold centers.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33340, original Newman flip included.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 23RL, PCGS# 38962 Base PCGS# 515284



**1831 Bust Quarter, MS65
B-4, Small Letters
Brilliant and Beautiful**

4157 1831 Small Letters, B-4, R.1, MS65 NGC. Tompkins Die State 2/2. A radial die crack through the C in 25 C is characteristic of this popular Browning variety. Tompkins lists seven reverse die states for B-4 that describe various cracks and lappings, but only the present die state is typically encountered. This brilliant, thoroughly lustrous, and crisply struck Gem challenges the Tompkins B-4 Condition Census. The preservation and eye appeal are remarkable for a silver coin from the Andrew Jackson administration. Worthy of the finest specialized holding. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. NGC ID# 23RW, PCGS# 38983 Base PCGS# 5348



**1833 B-1 Quarter Dollar, MS65
Among the Finer-Known of the Variety
Plate Coin in Early Quarter
Dollars and Browning**

4158 1833 B-1, R.2, MS65 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. In 1833 only 156,000 quarters were minted, the smallest yearly total for the Reduced Diameter subtype from 1831 to 1838. A new master hub was used for the obverse on all 1833 quarters. One obverse and two reverses were used to strike only two die marriages for the year.

This obverse die was used for both die marriages dated 1833, B-1 and B-2. The reverse die was used to strike four die marriages, three in 1831 and one in 1832. This specimen was struck from *Early Quarter Dollars* Die State a, showing die rust on the reverse between the last A in AMERICA and the highest arrowhead.

This Gem B-1 example from the Newman Collection is among the finer-graded circulation strikes of this variety. It is the plate coin in *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint* and Browning and is from the Browning Collection.

The obverse is toned mostly in a nice medium gold with blue toning about the rims. The reverse is medium silver with gold at the periphery. The strike is sharp overall, as most of the star centers show save for stars 1-3, and the eagle feathers on the reverse are quite well-detailed. Census for the variety: 1 in 65, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33352.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 23RY, PCGS# 38989 Base PCGS# 5352





1834 Quarter, B-2, Rare Gem Example Finest Known Circulation Strike

4159 1834 B-2, R.4, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Repunching on star 7 and a small die defect at the base of the C in 25C are diagnostic of this variety. This die combination was also used to strike (among others) the proof example found in the King of Siam presentation set. This example is the finest known circulation strike B-2 quarter dollar.

A mintage of 286,000 quarters in 1834 was not unusually low for the period, and as a date, this issue is among the more plentiful small-diameter Capped Bust quarters overall. Availability of Mint State survivors, however, dramatically plunges at the Gem grade level, making the representative here offered part of a small group of highly sought-after, upper-end pieces that are almost in a class by themselves.

Deep olive-green accents frame many of the raised design elements, with lustrous, silvery-iridescent color encompassing the remainder of each side. The strike is bold, save for a few obverse stars, and the surfaces are free of any noticeable imperfections. Population for all 1834 varieties: 9 in 65, 4 finer (11/19).

Ex: Rare Coins of New Hampshire (4/2007); The Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30354. NGC ID# 23RZ, PCGS# 38993 Base PCGS# 5353



1834 B-4 Quarter, MS66 Probably the Second Finest Known

4160 1834 B-4, R.1, MS66 PCGS. A stunning Premium Gem 1834 B-4 quarter, this piece is probably the second finest known survivor from the B-4 die pair, and it ranks among the best 1834 quarters of any die variety. The design elements are boldly defined, and the surfaces exhibit frosty silver luster with lovely peripheral blue and gold toning on the obverse, and light peripheral gold toning on the reverse. The toning is reminiscent of coins from old collections such as the Eliasberg collection, although this piece is not from that collection that had a proof strike of the B-4.

PCGS has certified only four MS66 1834 quarters of all varieties and NGC has seen just one similar grade example (11/19). The high water mark for the 1834 B-4 quarter is an uncertified example graded MS67 that appeared in Superior's session of Auction '90. NGC ID# 23RZ, PCGS# 38995 Base PCGS# 5353

SEATED QUARTERS



1837 B-1 Quarter Dollar, MS66+★

**Finest Circulation Strike for the Year
Browning, *Early Quarter Dollars* Plate Coin**

4161 1837 B-1, R.3, MS66+★ NGC. The Newman Collection B-1 1837 quarter is graded MS66+★ by NGC, and was struck from Die State a as outlined in *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint*. The obverse is cracked from the rim opposite star 2, continues through star 1 and the bust, over the date and curls, to stars 13 and 12 to the rim. Another die crack develops from the rim through the 7, intersects the first crack, continues up through the clasp and Liberty's curl, and ends on Liberty's neck. The reverse is cracked from the D in UNITED through STATE to the rim above the E in STATES.

This piece is the *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint* and Browning plate coin and is from the Browning Collection. It is the finest certified of the die marriage and the finest certified 1837 business strike quarter. Marvelous original patina is the highlight of this Premium Gem. A multicolored ring of color surrounds Liberty, ranging from russet and cobalt-blue to green and deep gold approaching the rims. The reverse displays a medium silver center with classic blue and gold peripheral toning. The quality of the strike, and the eye appeal throughout, are simply impeccable. Census: 5 in 66★ (1 in 66+★), 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; *Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Signature, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33357.*

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 23S4, PCGS# 39010 Base PCGS# 5356



1851 Seated Quarter, MS67+★

Incredible Quality, Melt Rarity

Ex: Newman, By Far the Finest Known

4162 1851 MS67+★ NGC. In 1849, the Philadelphia Mint struck 340,000 Seated quarters for circulation. In 1850, the total quarter mintage was reduced to 190,800 pieces, and in 1851, the total would be lower still, only 160,000 quarter business strikes. But the mintage totals are irrelevant except, perhaps, as a gross benchmark; all three issues, along with the 1852 and 1853/53 (No Arrows) coinage, suffered similar fates for the most part, ending up by the many thousands in public and private melting pots.

This incredible 1851 Seated quarter, formerly from the Newman Collection is graded MS67+ ★ by NGC. It is, quite simply, the finest certified by a country mile, aesthetically and technically. PCGS has seen two submissions in MS66. NGC has seen a single submissions in MS65 with none finer until the Newman coin came along, therefore this is the finest graded at NGC by two grade points, a Plus, and a Star (11/19). The designation for superior eye appeal is richly deserved, as even a casual glance confirms the incredible surface quality and impeccable strike and preservation. Amber-gold and copper hues occupy the centers, with the obverse in particular showing concentric toning in a range of blue tones. Only two stars, 6 and 7, show a bit of strike softness, and contact marks are completely inconsequential.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Signature, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33367.*

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 23T6, PCGS# 5417



1853 Arrows and Rays Quarter, MS66 Bright Surfaces, Toned

4163 1853 Arrows and Rays MS66 PCGS. The California Gold Rush that started in 1849 had far-reaching consequences for U.S. coinage. The vast supplies of freshly mined gold coming from out West had the effect of depressing the price of gold, and increasing the price of silver as compared to gold or paper currency. In the late 1840s and early 1850s silver coins in circulation began to disappear, as they were either hoarded or melted. The Mint tried to compensate by making large quantities of the gold dollar denomination that began production in 1849, but smaller coins still were needed. By 1851 silver Seated coinage had all but disappeared from circulation. The melt value of a Liberty Seated silver dollar rose to \$1.034 by 1851. The three cent silver denomination was introduced in 1851, with a net silver content of only .750 fine that kept it in circulation.

By 1853 the situation was so dire that the net silver content of all silver coins was reduced — except for the silver dollar, which failed to circulate through 1873, when the “Crime of ‘73” legislated the denomination out of existence. The Mint signified the silver reduction by placing arrows on either side of the date on the affected coins, and a ring of rays on the reverse of the larger coins — quarters and half dollars.

The U.S. Mint in Philadelphia produced more than 15 million 1853 Seated quarters with reduced silver content. This is an attractively toned piece whose fields are semireflective, which enlivens the mottled, multicolored toning seen across each side. Sharply defined. Population: 10 in 66, 2 finer (11/19). PCGS# 5426

1853 Quarter Dollar, MS66+ Arrows and Rays

4164 1853 Arrows and Rays MS66+ NGC. When a weight reduction of silver coins was authorized beginning in 1853, Mint officials elected to place tiny arrowheads next to the date on all denominations from the half dime to the half dollar (silver dollars remained at the old weight). They also elected to place a glory of rays around the eagle on the reverse of the quarter and the half dollar. The glory of rays on the reverse was eliminated for the 1854 coinage, resulting in a highly important single-year type coin. This Premium Gem nearly ranks among the finest surviving examples. NGC and PCGS have combined to certify a mere 18 examples in MS66 (this is the only MS66+ at either service, and just six numerically finer examples (11/19). Both sides exhibit a sharp strike with frosty silver luster at the centers, framed by rings of gold, russet, violet, and sea-green toning. The surfaces are nearly flawless. PCGS# 5426



1875-CC Quarter, MS65 Scarce Carson City Issue

4165 1875-CC MS65 PCGS. CAC. Briggs 1-A. The 1875-CC Seated Liberty quarter boasts a fairly low mintage of 140,000 pieces, and Uncirculated examples are considered high R.5 by Larry Briggs. This is only the 11th time Heritage handled a Gem or finer example since we began our auction archives in 1993. Collectors prize the issue because of its rarity and the charismatic mintmark. The present coin is an attractive Gem, with spectacular gold and cerulean-blue toning. Vibrant luster shows beneath the patina, and the devices are well-detailed. Population: 5 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 3478. NGC ID# 23UY, PCGS# 5499



Deposit Melting Room, Carson City Mint, 1870

PROOF SEATED QUARTER

1848 Seated Liberty Quarter, PR65 Only Seven Examples Traced, Ex: Eliasberg

4166 1848 PR65 PCGS. CAC. Briggs 3-C. The 1848 proof Seated Liberty quarter is an incredible rarity and the present coin, formerly a highlight of the legendary collection of Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., is tied for third finest certified by NGC or PCGS (11/19). Walter Breen, in his treatise on proof coins, enumerated seven 1848 proof quarters, two of which are in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution and American Numismatic Society. NGC and PCGS combined have certified a total of six 1848 proof quarters. PCGS has graded one coin in PR66, another in PR65 Cameo, the present PR65 example, and a PR62 piece, while NGC shows two PR65 coins in their Census (11/19). We suspect at least one of these certification events is a resubmission. We have listed all seven examples known to us in the roster below.

Light golden-brown patina graces each side of this magnificent quarter, accented with splashes of electric-blue, russet, and lavender concentrated along the margins. The sharp proof strike appears full throughout both sides, and the frosted devices stand out against the deeply mirrored fields. Close inspection reveals no mentionable marks. The cataloger of the Eliasberg sale says of this coin: "From an aesthetic viewpoint this piece rates a '10,' " — a comment with which we wholeheartedly agree.

From The HFW² Collection.

Roster of 1848 Proof Seated Liberty Quarters

- 1. PR66 PCGS.** Howard Rounds Newcomb; Newcomb Collection, Part II (Morgenthau, 5/1945), lot 833; John Jay Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part II (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1314; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98395, realized \$64,625.
- 2. PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5032; Rarities Night (Stack's Bowers/Sotheby's, 2/2016), lot 112.
- 3. PR65 PCGS.** Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1443; Phil Kaufman Collection/ Baltimore ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1818, realized \$63,250; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 5590, realized \$55,812.50. **The present coin.**
- 4. PR65 NGC.** Possibly Wayte Raymond; Sale 33 (New Netherlands, 4/1951), lot 484; Sale 41 (New Netherlands, 9/1953), lot 734; Kagin; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1996), lot 7100; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 3102.
- 5. Brilliant Proof.** Hillyer Ryder; Wayte Raymond; Sale 49 (New Netherlands, 6/1957), lot 1154; Eugene Gardner; Stadiem-Gardner Collection (Stack's, 2/1965), lot 1642.
- 6. Proof.** National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution.
- 7. Proof.** John Colvin Randall; J.P. Morgan; New York Museum of Natural History; American Numismatic Society.



BARBER QUARTERS



**1893-S Barber Quarter, MS67
Tied for Finest Certified
Ex: Gardner**

4167 1893-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1893-S entered the annals of numismatic history as a low-mintage issue, with a production total of little more than 1.4 million pieces. The essentially flawless, silky-smooth surfaces of this high-end Superb Gem radiate glowing mint luster with complementary hues of green-gold, ocean-blue, and lavender-gray. The strike is bold, the eye appeal exceptional. The date is mildly repunched.

This coin is tied with one other piece at PCGS and one at NGC for the finest certified of the issue. Its rarity in this grade, however, is amplified when one realizes that even in the slightly lower grade of MS66, there are only six coins certified by the two leading services combined. This is one of two in this grade with the CAC green sticker. *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2001), lot 6236; purchased from Larry Whitlow (5/2001); Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), 98410.*

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23XY, PCGS# 5606



**1894 Quarter, Toned PR67+ Prooflike
The Only Coin So Designated at PCGS**

4168 1894 MS67+ Prooflike PCGS. At first glance this coin really looks like a proof. It takes close examination to convince yourself it is not. The most telling aspect is the lack of high-point definition on the feathers of the eagle on the reverse. Prooflike circulation strikes can often be differentiated from actual proofs by the presence of numerous tiny marks the coin picked up while it was bagged and jostled around with other pieces, but even that is not helpful when examining this coin. The coin displays unfathomably deep mirrors on each side, and the blue-green and rose toning is brightened considerably by the depth of reflectivity seen in the fields. Prooflike designation is still a relatively new area of speciality for collectors of PCGS coins. Certainly in the years to come other Prooflike 1894 quarters will surface, but we doubt any will exceed this piece in terms of technical grade as well as sheer aesthetic appeal. To date (11/19), this is the only Prooflike 1894 quarter certified by PCGS. There is also only one NGC-certified example of this issue, and that piece grades MS65.

From The Watermark Collection. PCGS# 779043 Base PCGS# 5607



1897-S Quarter, Outstanding MS67+ Tied for Finest at PCGS

4169 1897-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1897-S claims one of the lowest mintages in the Barber quarter series (542,229 pieces). David Lawrence, in his *Complete Guide to Barber Quarters*, asks: "Where have they all gone? This coin is only available in AG to VG condition." The population reports corroborate the extreme difficulty of locating this issue in Mint State, where the two services combined have seen about 90 examples, largely below the Gem level. Only 43 coins are reported in MS65 and finer, a number of which are likely resubmissions (11/14). Both sides of this S-mint Barber quarter are awash with strong luster and display soft violet patina accented with splashes of russet. Razor-sharp design detail and impeccable surface preservation round out the coin's outstanding eye appeal, rightly deserving of the CAC endorsement. The piece is tied with another MS67+ as the finest submission seen by PCGS. NGC reports one example in MS67 and one MS68.

Purchased by Eugene Gardner from Joseph O'Connor (11/2003); Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98402.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23YC, PCGS# 5618



1901-S Barber Quarter, AU55 The Key to the Series

4170 1901-S AU55 NGC. The 1901-S Barber quarter claims a minuscule mintage of 72,664 pieces, and few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. The elusive nature of the 1901-S was only realized in the 1930s, when the *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins* began publishing mintage figures for the coins, as well as pricing data. By that time, the coins had been circulating for decades, incurring extensive wear and attrition along the way. Today, the issue is seldom seen in grades above the VG range and the 1901-S is the acknowledged key to the series.

The present coin is an attractive Choice AU specimen that exhibits just a touch of wear on the high points of the sharp design elements. The lightly abraded surfaces retain significant amounts of mint luster under pleasing shades of lavender-gray toning. Census: 4 in 55, 16 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 23YR, PCGS# 5630



1902-O Quarter, MS67 Exceptional Preservation of Surfaces

4171 1902-O MS67 PCGS. The high mintage of 4.7 million coins did little to provide a supply of high-grade pieces for present-day collectors. PCGS has certified 297 submissions of this date with an average grade of just XF45. Moreover, of the 82 Mint State examples seen by PCGS only 28 are Gem or finer. There are actually two MS67 coins certified by PCGS, and it is difficult to believe, but the other piece is actually supposed to be finer since it is Plus-designated (11/19). This example displays medium-intensity toning clinging to the obverse margin. This color palette is more extensive and slightly deeper on the reverse. The strike is above-average, save for the usual softness in the eagle's claws.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23YT, PCGS# 5632



1903-O Barber Quarter, MS67 Tied for Finest Known

4172 1903-O MS67 PCGS. David Lawrence once regarded the 1903-O as being on par with the 1896-S in Gem condition. Today, the population data reveals the former to be slightly more available than the latter in high grades, but the two issues are more alike than the wide price disparity would suggest.

This 1903-O is tied with one other Superb Gem as the finest known, a distinction that makes it unsurpassed as a Registry coin. Richly toned surfaces exhibit well-defined motifs and no obvious marks concealed beneath a layer of olive, gold, violet, and blue patina. An exemplary example. We have not handled the other MS67 PCGS coin since Part III of the Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 5/2015). Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23YW, PCGS# 5635



**1913-S Quarter, MS66+
Spectacular Key Date
Lowest Mintage in the Series**

4173 1913-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. This key-date Barber quarter enjoys the single lowest mintage in the series with merely 40,000 coins struck. Only the 1901-S quarter is more challenging overall. Not only was production strictly limited, the few coins that were struck actually entered into circulation, where they remained for long stretches. Most of the coins on the market are heavily worn, with an average certified grade that falls shy of VG10. This spectacular high-end Premium Gem is one of the few pieces that were carefully set aside. Near-flawless surfaces showcase frosty luster and a layer of pale golden toning. Essentially fully struck. Two reeding marks on the cap are the only apparent blemishes. Population: 13 in 66 (3 in 66+), 6 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 3 finer (12/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 23ZW, PCGS# 5666

PROOF BARBER QUARTER



**1893 Barber Quarter, Magnificent PR69
Deeply Mirrored, Attractively Toned**

4174 1893 PR69 NGC. Even though collector interest had substantially diminished by 1893 to the point that "only" 792 proofs were produced, a substantial percentage of that original mintage was set aside by collectors of the day. So many in fact, that certified proofs of this date now represent approximately 75% of the mintage (minus an uncertain number of resubmissions). So, it should come as no surprise that there might be a coin or two of this date that have been preserved in near-perfect condition. This is a truly breathtaking coin. As stated, the surfaces are nearly perfect. Additionally, however, the fields show illimitable depth of mirrored reflectivity that serve to lighten and brighten the rich multicolored toning on each side. Deep sea-green toning is seen over most of each side with a slight but visually interesting accent of rose coloration scattered around the margins. The devices on each side appear to have a significant amount of mint frost, perhaps enough to warrant a Cameo designation, but in fairness to the grading services this is not immediately apparent; in fact, it is not even the second or third item of visual interest when one views this magnificent coin. Census: 2 in 69 (1 in 69★), 0 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 2428, PCGS# 5679

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

**1916 Standing Liberty Quarter
Well-Struck MS64 Full Head**

4175 1916 MS64 Full Head PCGS. The 52,000-coin mintage of the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter occurred in late December, but to avoid hoarding of the coins, they were not released until they could be delivered to the public under the veil of the plentiful 1917 issue, on January 17, 1917. Most 1916s went into circulation, from where they were gradually retrieved by collectors over the next 30-odd years. However, a number of Mint State pieces were set aside by dealers. Henry Chapman advertised Uncirculated 1916s for a dollar per coin early in 1916. The Mint's attempt to "hide" the scarcity of the 1916 issue had failed, and a follow-up statement was released regarding the 1916 issue, as Tom LaMarre reveals in a *Coins Magazine* article titled "Rare Beauty":

"On Jan. 26, 1917, the Treasury Department issued a statement intended to stop speculation in the new coins. 'Reports reached the Treasury Department today from numerous sources that sharpers have been selling at a premium the newly designed quarters and half dollars coined in 1916, representing that the new coins are rare,' a newspaper item said. 'To correct any impression that the coins are rare, officials today authorized the statement that 2,330,000 halves and 62,000 [sic] quarters of the new design were struck off in 1916.'"

The statement only confirmed the low mintage of the 1916 quarter, and demand gradually increased. Today, the first-year issue is the predominant key date in the series. This Choice Full Head example displays satiny mint luster and a trace of light golden toning. Neither side exhibits bothersome abrasions.

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 2AMV, PCGS# 5705



1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS65+ Shimmering Full Head Example

4176 1916 MS65+ Full Head NGC. Hermon MacNeil's Standing Liberty quarter brought classical artistry to American coinage, replacing a practical but artistically uninspiring Liberty Head design by Charles Barber. MacNeil was a student of classical art from his youth, studying in Paris for a time, and teaching also at the Art Institute of Chicago. The sculptor was fond of Native American culture and often focused on the people and tribes in his works. Designing a Liberty figure for the quarter dollar was a departure from MacNeil's normal pursuits. He modeled the figure with classical elements and symbolism, creating a depiction of Liberty that *The Numismatist* called "strikingly beautiful." The *New York Times* called the sculptor's design a "silvern beauty."

Initially, the Mint had planned to have the new design in production by July 1916, but delays in refining the design to the mechanical requirements of mass coinage postponed the inaugural coinage until December. Then, only 52,000 pieces were struck. These coins were released to the public in January 1917.

The first-year examples of MacNeil's design are sought-after not only for their status as key-date coins, but because this issue most accurately depicts MacNeil's original models for the coin. The design was further refined for the 1917 hubs, and the figure of Liberty was entirely remodeled. Gem Full Head 1916 Standing Liberty quarters are beautiful and scarce. This example displays shimmering mint luster and the faintest trace of light champagne toning. Neither side has a single mentionable abrasion. Detail is soft, as normal for the date, but eye appeal excels. NGC ID# 2AMV, PCGS# 5705



1918/7-S Quarter Dollar, AU58 Substantially Lustrous Surfaces

4177 1918/7-S FS-101 AU58 PCGS. CAC. Although technically a variety of the 1918-S, the 1918/7-S Standing Liberty quarter has been collected as a separate issue in the series almost since its discovery. And, unlike the normal date issue, the overdate is scarce in Uncirculated condition. High-end AU coins represent the finest examples that most collectors will acquire.

This near-Mint piece is a truly high-end coin for the grade, showing substantial luster and only the slightest evidence of wear on Liberty's leg. The satiny surfaces have traces of golden toning but no other color. Typical of the overdate, this piece is weakly struck in the centers, most obviously on the shield rivets and the leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing. The three sprigs at Liberty's temple are sharp, although the area around the ear is undefined, which is typical for the 1918/7-S quarter. The eye appeal of this piece is undeniable, and it is one of only a half dozen pieces in this grade with CAC recognition. CAC: 6 in 58, 8 finer (9/19).

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 243A, PCGS# 395949
Base PCGS# 5726



1918/7-S Standing Liberty Quarter Brilliant MS63 Full Head Prestigious Series Rarity

4178 1918/7-S FS-101 MS63 Full Head PCGS. The sole major variety in the Standing Liberty quarter series, the 1918/7-S is also far and away the biggest key date in a *Guide Book* collection at the Mint State level. This conditional rarity is compounded in the Full Head category, where the Standing Liberty quarter overdate is nearly as rare as some of the most celebrated rarities in all of numismatics.

According to certified population figures, the 1918/7-S has only one significant challenger for rarest date in the series in Full Head grades: the 1927-S. PCGS and NGC combined report 52 overdates in Full Head, compared to 46 Full Head 1927-S coins. However, these numbers are misleading. As many as half of the overdate quarters reported in Full Head by the certification services are the result of duplicate submissions and do not represent actual survivorship. A study of auction data over the past couple of decades confirms that the 1918/7-S is at least twice as rare as the 1927-S in Full Head. Since our Permanent Auction Archives began in 1993, Heritage has handled a Full Head overdate quarter on just 28 occasions, 16 of which represented an appearance of a problem-free Mint State Full Head coin. During the same period, we have handled a Full Head 1927-S on 50 occasions, with 42 of those appearances representing a problem-free Mint State coin. The rarity of the 1918/7-S in Full Head is beyond that of any other Standing Liberty quarter.

Recent research into the number of high-grade Full Head overdates known identifies just 11 different Full Head coins in MS63 or finer. The finest examples known are a pair of MS64+ Full Head pieces, one of which is pedigreed to the Just Having Fun Collection Registry Set, the Eugene H. Gardner Collection, and now the Bob Simpson Collection. Other MS63 and MS64 overdate quarters in Full Head make so few public auction appearances that they tend to fall off of the radar of many collectors. The inflated population figures for these coins also play a role in masking their incredible rarity.

We are privileged to offer the present coin, a Select Full Head example with brilliant, satiny luster. Tiny, unobtrusive abrasions keep this piece just out of the Condition Census for Full Head overdate quarters. Liberty's head detail is decidedly full, and the date numerals are sharp. The centers exhibit considerable strike softness, as is the characteristic of the 1918/7-S. Eye appeal is, nonetheless, pleasing for a Full Head overdate. A finer coin may not be offered for years. For most collectors, this MS63 Full Head 1918/7-S will be the crowning accomplishment of their collections. PCGS# 395950 Base PCGS# 5727



1923-S Quarter, MS66+ Full Head Rarely Seen This Fine

4179 1923-S MS66+ Full Head PCGS. The 1923-S is one of the secondary keys in the Standing Liberty quarter series. It commands a steep premium over higher-mintage, more plentiful dates in circulated grades, but Mint State examples are not as scarce as those of the 1918/7-S or the 1927-S. In Mint State, the 1923-S is usually accessible, albeit for a price. Nonetheless, at the Premium Gem Full Head grade level, this San Francisco issue is elusive, and it is rare that a Plus-graded coin or a finer example appears at auction. This MS66+ Full Head representative displays original satin luster, pearl-white across the interiors with golden-russet border toning. Liberty's head detail is sharp, and the shield rivets show above-average definition, although the recesses of Liberty's gown are made shallow by die lapping, with vertical striations evident beneath a loupe. Magnification also reveals faint grazes on the high points of Liberty's knee, breast, and the shield, apparently all that prevent a Superb Gem grade from PCGS. Population: 38 in 66 (6 in 66+) Full Head, 10 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 243K, PCGS# 5745

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTER



1942 Washington Quarter, PR69 Clear-Cut Registry Set Candidate Single Finest at PCGS

4180 1942 PR69 PCGS. Iridescent colors play across the glassy-mirrored obverse of this exceptional Superb Gem proof. Shades of canary-yellow, pale-blue, and faint-rose surround the sharply struck devices. The reverse displays an equally bold strike and a whisper of ice-blue toning across the seemingly flawless surfaces. This is the only PR69 coin at PCGS, and only a lone PR69 coin at NGC is comparable. Many collectors will consider this piece to be the finest known, and it essentially is for the PCGS Registry collector. A coin fully worthy of its assigned grade, showcases virtual perfection. NGC ID# 27HV, PCGS# 5981

EARLY HALF DOLLARS



1794 O-101a Half Dollar, VF35 Choice Midgrade Example, CAC

4181 1794 O-101a, T-7, High R.3, VF35 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 1/5. The CAC-approved, Choice VF surfaces of this originally toned 1794 are free of adjustment marks and crisply defined throughout the obverse and reverse. There are only minor indications of die sinking, despite the coin's late die state. All of the requisite reverse die cracks are present and sharply visible and the upper portion of the eagle is bold, as are the legends. The obverse is similarly sharp at the date and the lower-right stars.

Natural, warm-gray toning lightens to silver-gray at points of wear, while the patina deepens at the borders. Traces of reddish-gold luster glimmer around the stars and legends. An old, curved pinscratch below star 13 is noted, as well as a light abrasion along Liberty's lower hairline, yet the surfaces are otherwise exceptional for the VF35 level with excellent eye appeal. Population: 21 in 35, 18 finer. CAC: 10 in 35, 13 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24E6, PCGS# 39201 Base PCGS# 6051



1795 O-121 Half, AU58 Y Punched Over a Star

4182 1795 2 Leaves, Y Over Star, O-121, T-2, High R.4, AU58 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/1. A classic early American half dollar, the Flowing Hair type was produced for only two years, 1794 and 1795. Although not as rare as its 1794 predecessor, the '95 is often sought by collectors seeking to complete an early U.S. type set. The O-121 (T-2) variety is famous for its "Y over Star" engraving blunder, where the Y in LIBERTY is inexplicably punched over a partially effaced errant star. Star 1 is attached solidly to the left base of the first curl but does not go through, and there are nine berries left, eight right.

This is a splendid AU58 specimen that contains a good deal of luster on remarkably smooth, steel-gray surfaces laced with soft sky-blue and sea-green hues. A sharp strike provides excellent definition throughout the design features, including sharpness on Liberty's hair strands and virtual completeness on the eagle's plumage. Only the stars along the right border reveal softness in the centers. Clash marks are noted on the obverse, and light adjustment marks are located along the right reverse border. We further note a short horizontal mark or planchet void beneath the eagle's beak. The coin occupies the low end of the O-121 Condition Census — a super early half dollar — seldom seen in near-Mint condition, and a highly sought variety.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2842.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39256 Base PCGS# 6052

1796 O-101 Draped Bust Half, VF35 Important 15 Star Example, CAC

4183 1796 15 Stars, O-101, T-1, Amato 140, R.5, VF35 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 5/4. An estimated 1796 mintage of under 2,000 pieces is divided between the 15-Star and 16-Star 1796 varieties, with the 15-Star O-101 type slightly more available than its 16-Star O-102 counterpart. Together, they comprise about half of the total Draped Bust, Small Eagle type mintage. Collectors view the 1796 and 1797 Small Eagle halves in lockstep as its own subset — a challenging two-year type, because the Small Eagle reverse was retired on half dollars after just 3,918 pieces were struck. As such, Small Eagle halves represent the rarest of all silver type. No half dollars were struck for the remainder of the century, and the denomination not resumed until 1801 with the Heraldic Eagle reverse.

This Choice VF example of the 15 Star 1796 is richly toned and sharply defined. CAC endorsement is seldom seen on 1796 halves of any grade — and just three O-101 examples display the green sticker at the VF level or finer. This is a coin with a notable provenance, having appeared in the Father Flanagan's Boy's Town Sale in May 1990 as lot 31. It was then held in a first-generation PCGS rattler holder as VF25, and described thusly:

"Long known as the rarest silver type coin, the Draped Bust, Small Eagle Half Dollars were produced during two short years, both with quite low mintages. Most, of course, circulated to death, or nearly so. This coin was yanked out of circulation soon after its issue, held aside to be passed along as a family heirloom. Today, it has been encapsulated and labeled Very Fine 25 by the four consensus graders of PCGS ... in fact, the fields are far nicer than much higher grade coins from this era."

The whereabouts of this coin are untraced either earlier, or years after, its appearance in that auction. It appeared with another 1796 half (16 Stars), each inserted into the midst of the H. Roland Willasch Collection of Bust half dollars. That fine collection led off the Boy's Town catalog, and even though those two coins were not part of the Willasch Collection, they fit right in. The Willasch offering was replete with most Overton varieties among early half dollars, but amazingly, that extensive collection held no Draped Bust, Small Eagle halves.

Marks are indeed few and far between on the coin. Rich, bluish-gray patina lightens to silver-gray on the raised elements, and the strike is strong for both the grade and the type. There are no adjustment marks, although a solitary long, toned-over hairline pincscratch can be viewed on Liberty's cheek and neck when viewed with a strong lens. The coin is struck from a late die state, with heavy obverse die cracks among Liberty's drapery and stars 13 to 15. An inconspicuous rim notch above the first T in STATES is a minor planchet defect, perhaps instigated by the edge lettering. The coin is now encapsulated in a current PCGS holder and certified VF35 with CAC approval. Population: 4 in 35, 15 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24E9, PCGS# 39261 Base PCGS# 6057



1796 Draped Bust Half Dollar, VF25 Classically Rare Early Issue 16 Stars, O-102

4184 1796 16 Stars, O-102, T-2, Amato 215, R.6, VF25 PCGS.

Ex: Norweb. Tompkins Die State 5/3. Seemingly, the Mint was in no hurry to issue more half dollars in 1796. The large mintage in 1795 may have been a factor, since nearly 300,000 pieces were struck. Silver deposits were earmarked for other denominations, including an inaugural mintage of quarters in 1796. Moreover, the Mint may have been concerned about confusion between the new 25 cent pieces and its similarly designed Draped Bust half dollars. The addition of the fractional denomination (1/2) to the half dollar reverse die demonstrates the Mint's recognition of a potential problem, prompting some numismatists to conclude that the 1796 and 1797 half dollars were essentially patterns. Current opinion concludes the two dates were indeed struck for circulation, but in extremely low quantities.

Tennessee became the 16th state, when it was officially admitted to the union on June 1, 1796. Logic suggests the 15-Star Draped Bust obverse die was made before that date, and the 16-Star obverse was prepared sometime later, possibly in the second half of 1796, or early in 1797. No 1796 half dollars of either variety were delivered in calendar year 1796. Based on the shared reverse die, we know that the 15-Star 1796 halves (O-101) were struck first in 1797, followed by the 16-Star 1796 halves (O-102). The Mint reverted to a 15-Star obverse for the 1797 O-101 and O-102 pieces, which soon followed. Mintages are estimated as 1,934 pieces for the 1796-dated coins, and 1,984 pieces for the 1797 halves.

This 16-Star 1796 example is the former Norweb coin, an original and richly toned half dollar with golden-gray patina and blue overtones. Brief glimpses of mint luster remain on both sides of the coin, with well-struck motifs and perfect rims for the VF25 grade. A few adjustment marks angle down from left to right across Liberty's hair and neck. The coin remains housed in its blue label PCGS holder from The Norweb Collection Part III auction (Bowers and Merena, 11/1998), where it appeared as lot 3026. The coin was previously purchased from B. Max Mehl in January 1937. While the Norweb sale indicates the coin comes from an intermediate die state, we note it is from the late die stage according the well-illustrated Tompkins reference. Steve Herrman's most recent Census (Autumn 2019) cites a single O-102a (an even later die state) in his listing from the 1991 Greenwich Collection, but that coin appears to be in the same die state as the present coin, and neither coin displays a circular die crack from the front of Liberty's bust through star 14 described in the Parsley reference to qualify as O-102a. We have never seen such a coin, and it remains unconfirmed.

Only 60 to 65 examples of the 16 Star 1796 exist in all grades. This is a problem-free and well-pedigreed representative, sure to receive spirited bidding from early half specialists and type collectors alike. Population: 5 in 25, 1 finer (11/19).

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 24EA, PCGS# 39262 Base PCGS# 6058



1796 Draped Bust Half Dollar, VF35

O-102, 16 Stars

Choice Small Eagle Example

4185 1796 16 Stars, O-102, T-2, R.6, Amato 221, VF35 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 5/3. The Flowing Hair design is perhaps better loved now than it was in 1794 and 1795, when it was ridiculed by politicians, writers, and influence seekers. In particular, Congress was skeptical about the new Mint and its operations. Criticized on all fronts, the Flowing Hair type met its demise after a brief, 2-year tenure—mercifully replaced by Chief Engraver Robert Scot's Draped Bust and Small Eagle motifs.

The new design was implemented in late 1795 for silver dollars, followed by dimes in January 1796, half dimes in March 1796, and quarters in April 1796. The Draped Bust half dollar changeover did not occur until 1797, when both 1796-dated and 1797-dated Draped Bust halves were struck in small quantity.

The fascinating 1796-1797 half dollars are discussed in detail by Steve Tompkins in his 2015 reference, *Early United States Half Dollars, Volume 1, 1794-1807*. One of the mysteries is the exact mintage of 1796 and 1797 half dollars, currently lumped together in the *Guide Book* as a total of 3,918 pieces for the two dates combined. That number is confirmed by Mint delivery records, with all of the deliveries occurring in 1797.

Because the delivery warrants do not specify the dates on the coins delivered, only an educated estimate is possible for how many half dollars were dated 1796, and how many for 1797. Tompkins reasons the first two deliveries (February 28, 1797 @ 60 coins and March 21, 1797 @ 874 coins) were 1796-dated pieces based on an earlier die state of the reverse die, which was used for both 1796 varieties, and then reused for one 1797-dated variety. The remaining 1796 pieces can only be estimated based on survivorship, translating to about 1,000 pieces from the third delivery warrant (May 26, 1797 @ 2,984 pieces). Thus, the estimated total of 1796-dated half dollars is thought to be 1,934 pieces. The balance of the final delivery warrant - 1,984 coins - make up the 1797-dated portion of the Small Eagle mintage.

In other words, the estimated mintages of 1796 vs. 1797-dated coins is essentially equal, which is considerably different than the Overton estimate of 934 coins dated 1796 and 2,984 pieces dated 1797. What is not answered is how many 15-Star 1796 coins (O-101, T-1) were struck vs. the 16-Star variety (O-102 and O-102a, T-2). From a detailed Census of each variety by the late Jon P. Amato, PhD (published in 2012) we can conclude that the 16-Star O-102 is moderately rarer than the 15-Star O-101.

The current 16-Star 1796 is a lightly toned, Choice VF example traced to its purchase in August 2000 from the RARCOA Archives. Struck from a late die state, this piece is identified by a tiny mark near star 5 and a trio of tiny marks in the lower-right obverse field. A tiny speck of deep toning exists on the midpoint of the eagle's torso near the left (facing) wing, and a few random, hair-thin adjustment marks on the reverse were not eliminated by strike or wear to help confirm the pedigree. A group of short pinscratches is noted between E and R in AMERICA. Sharp definition remains for the assigned grade, with areas of olive-gold and gray toning that are deepest along the obverse margin. CAC endorsement confirms the strong eye appeal. We expect strong interest from multiple collector specialists when this lot is called. Population: 3 in 35, 7 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24EA, PCGS# 39262 Base PCGS# 6058





1797 Half Dollar, Originally Toned VF20 O-101a, Unlisted in Amato

4186 1797 O-101a, T-1, High R.4, Amato Unlisted, VF20 PCGS. CAC. Overton's Reverse A, that began to crack when it was paired with the 1796 15 and 16 star obverses, continues to show more cracks. In particular, a crack now extends from the upper part of the left (facing) wing to the rim, from the rim above the first T in STATES to the upper neck, and a crack through the bottom of ST connects the previous two. It is this series of cracks that differentiates the 1797 O-101 from the O-101a die state. Subsequently, Reverse A was replaced with Reverse B that was then paired with the 1797 obverse (O-102).

How many late die state 1797 half dollars (O-101a) are known in comparison to 1797 O-101 coins? Our research indicates that of the 100 or so 1797 O-101 variety pieces that we have documented, about two-thirds fall into the late die state (O-101a) category. This is an important coin for the variety specialist collecting by die state.

Light- to medium-gray original toning imbued with whispers of gold and purple shows over both sides of this VF half dollar. Liberty's hair displays considerable hair-strand detail, and the drapery is well-defined, including clear delineation of the drapery line with the chest. The eyebrow and pupil are strong, and the eagle is fully outlined and feather detail is visible on the tail and somewhat on the left (facing) wing. The expected marks associated with moderate circulation are noted on each side. Housed in a first generation holder.

Acquired from Heritage Auctions Inventory on June 23, 1988; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 4077.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24EC, PCGS# 39265 Base PCGS# 6060



1797 Draped Bust, Small Eagle Half Dollar VF30

Sharp Example of the Late Die State, O-101a

4187 1797 O-101a, T-1, Amato-416, High R.4, VF30 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 5/4. The appearance at auction of an exceptional Draped Bust Small Eagle half dollar is always the cause for excitement. One is necessary to complete a U.S. type set, and both the 1796 and 1797 dates are required by half dollar specialists attempting to put together a date set of early halves. The current 1797 offering would be suitable not only for the above purposes, but is also an excellent choice for variety specialists because it represents the late die state Overton 101a variety (T-1).

This coin is special in that regard because a network of major die cracks is visible on the reverse as the die approaches its terminal state. Indeed, even the first crack to develop on this reverse can be seen on the coin, albeit faintly. It runs from the upper-right serif of E in STATES to the top curve of the last S and then intersects the heavier vertical crack between the S and O in OF. Research by the late Heritage cataloger, researcher, and author Jon Amato shows this incipient crack to have developed on the reverse die when it was paired with the 1796 15 Stars obverse. Here, it is on its last legs, soon to be replaced with a new die while the existing obverse die soldiered on as the 1797 O-102 (T-2) variety.

Silver-gray patina with subtle sky-blue and champagne-gold undertones graces both sides of this VF30 example, which displays traces of luster in the recessed areas. The design elements are sharply defined, including strong detail on Liberty's hair and drapery and the eagle's wing feathers. Even the talons on the right (facing) leg are sharply delineated. The overall design detail is such that this coin might have claims to XF. Only a few minute marks are visible, and these should be mentioned for accuracy and pedigree purposes. There is a small spot between the chin and star 13, a shallow scrape from the upper-right point of star 12 to the rim, a light vertical scratch from the bottom horizontal part of the right (facing) wing, and a diagonal mark right of the 2 in the fraction.

This is a splendid example, regardless of its intended purpose in a collection. It has the right combination of toning, detail, originality, and history to make it the capstone in a fine set. Housed in an old green label holder with CAC endorsement.

Ex: Superior Galleries (5/1991), lot 899; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 3566.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24EC, PCGS# 39265 Base PCGS# 6060



1801-O-102 Half Dollar, AU53 Fourth Finest Known

4188 1801 O-102, T-1, High R.4, AU53 PCGS. The Condition Census recorded at PCGS Coin Facts shows that this piece is the fourth finest known example of the important 1801 Overton-102 die marriage that is considerably rarer than the only other 1801 variety, O-101. The half dollar mintage in 1801 was just 30,289 coins, all from a single obverse die. The finest known grades MS64, followed by an AU58+, an AU55, and this AU53 example. A few other auction appearance are recorded in Stephen Herrman's Spring 2019 edition. Luster glimmers from the hair, shield, wings, and other design elements. Dusky rose-red, sea-green, and cream-gray toning drapes the lightly abraded surfaces. An important example of this much better Draped Bust date and variety.

Ex: *Heritage* (8/2010), lot 3138; *Donald E. Bently Collection* (*Heritage*, 1/2014), lot 4339. NGC ID# 24ED, PCGS# 39268 Base PCGS# 6064



1803 Half Dollar, MS61 O-101, Large 3 Condition Census

4189 1803 Large 3, Small Reverse Stars, 12 Arrows, O-101, T-1, R.3, MS61 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. This lovely Mint State piece is one of just eight pieces that NGC has certified as Mint State for all four die varieties, and only three of those are graded finer than this example. Both sides have light silver luster at the centers with bands of gold and sea-green toning. The strike is a trifle weak in places, and the cheek and neck show minor slide marks.

The 1803 is vastly underrated in Mint State. Type collectors may have their pick of uncirculated coins dated 1806 and 1807. The date collector must look long and hard to find one dated 1803. Following the limited mintage of half dollars in 1801 and 1802, production increased to 188,234 coins in 1803, with that production distributed among four die marriages. All four varieties are approximately equal in rarity, and three of the four are from a single obverse die with a Large 3. Census: 3 in 61, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; *Green Estate*; *Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.*; *Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00*; *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society*; *Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II* (*Heritage*, 11/2013), lot 33421, which realized \$30,550.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39270 Base PCGS# 6066



**1803 Draped Bust Half
Small 3, O-104, MS62
Vivid Multicolor Toning**

4190 1803 Small 3, Large Reverse Stars, O-104, T-4, R.3, MS62 NGC. Overton-104 is the only one of the four 1803 half dollar varieties featuring the small 3 in the date. Not surprisingly, then, this is the only use of this obverse, though the reverse die was previously employed for O-103. This Small 3 variant is also one of the scarcer varieties of the issue; only three Mint State examples have been certified by the two leading services, with this piece being second only to a single MS64 coin at PCGS (11/19).

As a date, the 1803 half dollar is moderately plentiful in comparison to early issues of the same type, but is not nearly as available as the 1806 and 1807. Mint State examples are rare in all grades, with none having been certified finer than MS64. This representative is by far one of the most attractive examples obtainable. Vivid toning in shades of green-gold, royal blue, violet, and orange-gold encompass each side, while the surfaces are free of major flaws, and the strike is above-average for the issue. Moderate clash marks are seen on each side, though no adjustment marks are observed. The specialist will find it nearly impossible to locate a visually finer example.

Ex: PNG Invitational Signature (*Heritage*, 10/2014), lot 4751.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39274 Base PCGS# 6067



**1806 O-109 Half Dollar, MS63
Pointed 6, No Stem
Colorful Toning**

4191 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem, O-109, T-15, R.1, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 4/3, the latest die state of O-109 before the radial crack at star 12 appears, which is the diagnostic for the O-109a subvariety. This die state has a heavy die crack at the base of the date and beginnings of crumbling at the borders. Both sides of this Select example are toned in nearly concentric shades of turquoise and golden-rose. There are few appreciable surface marks, and only modest softness is noticed over the central devices. Although a common but popular die pairing that has long enjoyed a separate *Guide Book* listing, Mint State pieces are quite scarce.

Ex: FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2006), lot 3181.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39310 Base PCGS# 6073



1806 Draped Bust Half, MS63 O-120, Pointed 6, Stem Challenging Mint State Type Coin

4192 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-120, T-28, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/2, although the obverse is in the early stage of this die state. The obverse shows die cracks along the left-hand stars and from the rim to star 3, as well as clash marks, from its previous use in Overton-119. The most appealing aspect of the present coin is its condition. Lustrous surfaces are unworn and only a couple of thin pinscratches in the lower-right obverse field limit the grade. Uncirculated Draped Bust half dollars are elusive as a type, usually only seen in the 1806 Pointed 6, Stem subtype and the 1807 issue. This piece is attractively toned with lavender-gray interiors and gold and sea-green border toning. There is a small bar-like strike-through in the dentils near star 5 on the obverse. We anticipate active interest from type collectors when this Uncirculated Draped Bust half dollar crosses the auction block. Population (all Pointed 6, Stem varieties included): 13 in 63, 22 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39325 Base PCGS# 6071



1806 Draped Bust Half, MS64 Finest Known O-123, Outstanding Toning

4193 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-123, T-23, Low R.5, MS64 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The present coin is the finest known example of the O-123. The peripheral design elements are all sharply detailed. Vibrant mint luster shines through vivid shades of cobalt-blue and golden-brown toning, creating exceptional eye appeal. The eagle's head and curls below Liberty's ear are soft, as on most examples of the die pair.

The United States had no dependable domestic source of gold in the early 19th century, so mintages of gold coins were necessarily small. As the largest circulating silver coin, the half dollar was the most convenient option for banks to use as currency reserves and for businesses to settle large transactions. The 1806 Draped Bust half dollar was produced in large numbers to serve these purposes. Thirty die varieties are known for the date.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33432; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4126. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39329 Base PCGS# 6071

BUST HALF DOLLARS



1809 Capped Bust Half Dollar, MS66 Sole Finest O-103

4194 1809 Normal Edge, O-103, R.1, MS66 PCGS. Ex: Friend. Stephen Herrman lists three MS65 examples of the 1809 O-103 half dollar that have sold over the past 11 years. The highest-ranking example is a PCGS-graded Gem with CAC approval that he calls "Finest known?" Well, this MS66 is a superior example, at least in the eyes of PCGS, and should be considered the single finest O-103 representative. Visual quality and preservation are unmatched, with both sides showing scintillating mint luster and dusky golden patina. A lens reveals a tick on the upper cheek and a toning spot near star 9. Definition is strong, except on Liberty's ribbon and the eagle's head. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24ES, PCGS# 39392 Base PCGS# 6092



1814 Half Dollar, MS66 O-102a, Sole Finest Certified

4195 1814 O-102a, R.3, MS66 PCGS. Ex: Friend. Iridescent rainbow toning hugs the margins and drifts toward the centers of this smooth and lustrous O-102a half. Struck from a late die state (but prior to die clashing), this example lacks much of its obverse milling, with the right-hand stars drawn toward the edge. Die sinking results in a bulge around the eagle and loss of feathering on the eagle's left (facing) wing and leg.

Given the die state, much sharpness remains on the stars, portrait, and throughout the reverse elements. Frosted mint luster flashes from the reverse, while the finely grained obverse maintains a subtle lustrous glow. Remnants of die rust show attempts by the Mint to remove the rust. This is the sole O-102a Premium Gem listed in the Autumn 2019 Stephen Herrman census. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39476 Base PCGS# 6105



1817/3 Capped Bust Half, MS64 Condition Census Guide Book Overdate, O-101

4196 1817/3 O-101, R.3, MS64 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green/ Eric P. Newman Collection. Rings of vivid lavender and sea-green toning encircle the brilliant centers of this luminous Choice specimen. The coin is from an early state of the dies and is sharply detailed throughout. This is important to knowledgeable collectors (weakness around the eagle's head and left wing is a recurrent problem for the 1817/3, but not evident on this example). Excellent eye appeal complements the high technical grade. The silvery surfaces vary a bit from the frosty mint luster usually seen on high grade specimens. We note a few small marks and die clashing on each side.

We also call attention to Eric P. Newman's envelope (which accompanies the lot): **1817 over 13 half. Brilliant Proof. Ext. rare. (See Breen U.S. Proofs.)** Turning to Breen's *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins 1722-1977* at page 40 we find the text to which Newman's envelope alludes. Breen identifies an 1817/3 half-dollar, "[not too carefully made [for a proof]] with a proof obverse and uncirculated reverse. Breen concludes, "Probably the earliest variety of the year." Is that Breen's way of describing a "prooflike" early strike? Perhaps. Breen goes on to list the provenance of the coin: "Privately placed by New Netherlands Coin Co, ex Newcomer, Green, Wayte Raymond's personal set of proof half dollars." So, despite the notation on Newman's envelope, the Breen coin does not appear to be the one Newman acquired from "Colonel" Green. It is intriguing to think another such "early variety" may still exist.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33447; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5651.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24F7, PCGS# 39511 Base PCGS# 6111



1817/3 O-101a Bust Half, MS63+ Outstanding Color and Eye Appeal

4197 1817/3 O-101a, R.2, MS63+ PCGS. Ex: Link. Shades of violet and royal-blue combine at the margins for stunning visual effect, while amber-gold luster fills open areas in the lilac-gray toning that imbues the centers of this high-end, Select Uncirculated 1817/3 half. The reverse adds sea-green shades to the palette. The obverse stars are razor-sharp, and the all-important overdate unmistakable on this luminous, collector-favorite O-101a.

A remarkable array of quadruple die clashing visits both sides, plus a few reverse die cracks confirm the late die state. The strike is sharp but not quite full, with a touch of high-point weakness on Liberty's curls. The eagle's head and wing shoulder show only minor incompleteness. A few light marks are well-concealed beneath the colorful, attractive patina. This coin sits at the lower-end of the Condition Census for the O-101a variety, according to Stephen Herrman's Autumn 2019 Census. Population (for the O-101a die state): 3 in 63 (2 in 63+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24F7, PCGS# 39512 Base PCGS# 6111



1820 O-106 Bust Half, MS65 Square Base 2, Large Date, No Knob

4198 1820 Square Base 2, Large Date, No Knob, O-106, R.1, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Friend. There are three Square Base 2, No Knob 2, Large Date Overton varieties, but only O-106 is attributed by a connecting die line between the upper serifs of M and E in AMERICA — a reverse that carried over to 1821. Lustrous and frosted peach-gold fields yield to ocean-blue and lime-green borders. The portrait displays gentle light-gray overtones, while the reverse adds a thin band of rainbow colors at the rim. A sharp strike shows some minor weakness at the last three stars, which lack central definition, yet all else is well-defined. A couple of faint and unobtrusive marks near the base of the neck are barely worthy of mention. This Gem O-106 example is tied for finest-certified according to the latest Steve Herrman listing (Autumn 2019).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24FD, PCGS# 39569 Base PCGS# 6123



1821 O-107 Half, MS65 Full Strike, Upper Condition Census

4199 1821 O-107, R.3, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Link-Friend. The inner tip of star 7 points to the front of Liberty's cap on the scarce O-107, the sole 1821 variety to do so. Just seven varieties were used to strike more than 1.3 million pieces, an achievement seldom demonstrated by the Mint in the 1820s. The O-107 is the scarcest of those varieties. The surfaces are essentially free of marks or abrasions, with no more than two or three tiny marks of no consequence.

This is a memorable Gem example, with a pinpoint-sharp strike and exquisite tan-gold, jade-green, and reddish-gold toning that dapples bright, semireflective surfaces. Large, well-formed stars typify the variety, seemingly struck from fresh dies on this remarkably sharp coin. The reverse is essentially prooflike. Vibrant silver luster radiates from beneath the subtle, original toning. A pair of MS66 coins top the O-107 Condition Census including the Noblet/Pogue coin and the former Kaufman example. The present coin completes the top tier of the Condition Census (11/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24FF, PCGS# 39586 Base PCGS# 6128



1823 Bust Half, Splendid MS65
O-101a, 'Patched 3', CAC
Ex: Eliasberg, D. Brent Pogue

4200 1823 Patched 3, O-101a, R.1, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg and D. Brent Pogue Collections. The 3 in the date leans right — the only 1823 half variety with that characteristic except for O-102, which shares the same obverse die. Still, the Patched 3 numeral draws greater attention. A curlicue 3 appears broken at its center on all O-101 examples, and the Mint's awkward attempt to patch it is seen on O-101a and O-102. The dies are otherwise perfect for the O-101 and O-101a varieties.

Given the late die state, the strike is comprehensively sharp on both sides except for minor flatness of the right-hand stars. Iridescent colors at the margins have the "Eliasberg look," in part acquired from more than 40 years spent in custom-made coin boards that housed the Eliasberg Collection. In particular, many Bust halves pedigreed to the collection share that distinctive patina, always prized by half dollar collectors. Splendid blue and orange toning yields to lilac-gray centers, with frosted luster illuminating nearly mark-free surfaces. Each side offers breathtaking eye appeal, and the coin is CAC-endorsed accordingly.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24FJ, PCGS# 39621 Base PCGS# 6133



1823 Bust Half Dollar, MS63
O-110a, The 'Ugly' 3
Condition Census Example

4201 1823 Ugly 3, O-110a, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Friend. The early die state (O-110) has a perfect 3, while the later die stages have a radial die crack from the rim to 3, where die chipping and filling causes the 3 to become misshapen and rough. Some believe a Mint engraver worked on the 3 to strengthen it, but if so, the operation was not a success, resulting in a ragged and "ugly" 3. On the reverse, the late die stage (O-110a) shows a pair of long, curved die cracks that travel left and right from the lower rim, through the wings to the eagle's head, encircling the eagle in an egg-shaped embrace of die cracks.

Collectors prefer the late die state, the uglier the 3, the better. This Select Uncirculated example displays a fully deformed 3 and the requisite reverse die cracks to confirm the O-110a attribution. Sea-green and gold shades at the borders surround lilac-gray centers, illuminated by pleasing mint luster. A bold strike weakens slightly at Liberty's highest curls, as well as at the eagle's brow and wing shoulder. The popular Ugly 3 variety is seldom seen any finer. Population: 7 in 63 (1 in 63+), 1 finer (11/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24FJ, PCGS# 39623 Base PCGS# 6134



1824/4 Bust Half, MS64 O-110, Widely Repunched 4

4202 1824/4 O-110, R.2, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. The top of a mispunched 4 exists below and left of the primary 4 to identify the obverse, while a prominent dot-like die lump sits in the field above the eagle's head, below U in UNUM. 1824 was a great year for overdates and repunched dates at the Mint, with multiple examples in the Bust half mintage and across other denominations as well. This O-110 example is similar to the repunching on O-109, although they employ different obverse and reverse dies. One wonders why the engraver had the same problem twice.

The near-Gem fields and devices are smooth and virtually unmarked, and display fine-grained surfaces that show traces of die erosion at the margins. The large stars sit close to the rim. The strike is sharp but not full, with minor flatness on several stars and on Liberty's high-point curls. The eagle's leg and talons show slightly incomplete strike. Lovely blue and pale-lavender toning imbues both sides, with mint luster shining through. Population (4/4 varieties): 25 in 64 (15 in 64+), 1 finer (11/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39644 Base PCGS# 6140



1827/6 Half Dollar, Extra-Sharp MS66 O-102, Lustrous Late Die Stage

4203 1827/6 O-102, R.1, MS66 PCGS. Ex: Friend. The right loop of an underdigit 6 is clearly visible to the right of 7 in the date. All obverse stars are drawn toward the edges — a diagnostic feature of the O-102 variety — and an indication that the obverse die (also used for O-101) is in a late die state, and beginning to exhibit symptoms of wear. The strike on this conditionally rare variety is sharper at the central obverse than at the margins, where star 7 and the right-side stars are flat. In contrast, the reverse strike is sharp throughout despite a late state of the die, where the so-called apostrophe is barely visible after the second A in AMERICA.

Rich, original toning exists on both sides in warm, variegated earth tones that include olive, dark-green, and golden-brown. Pearlescent luster shines forth from the impressively preserved, silver-gray surfaces. A few minor, wispy marks on the obverse visit Liberty's portrait and the left obverse field, although the surfaces are otherwise pristine. This is a delightful, beautifully toned Premium Gem, and one of the finest examples of the Overton-102 variety that we have offered in recent years. It is solidly within the Condition Census, exceeded only by the Kaufman and Pogue examples (11/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24FP, PCGS# 39752 Base PCGS# 6147



1828 Curl Base 2, Knob 2 O-107 Richly Toned Gem, Tied Finest

4204 1828 Curl Base 2, Knob, O-107, R.2, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Friend. This is a razor-sharp, Gem example of the Overton-107 Knobbed 2, Curled-Base 2 variety, struck from an early die state. A reflective band of royal-blue toning encircles the satin-smooth, golden-lilac obverse center, while the reverse features a similar blue border with rich, lavender-gray shades across the eagle and its surrounding fields. Exceptional eye appeal accompanies the fully struck devices.

The O-107 is one of only two Curl 2, Knob 2 varieties. The other (O-106) has a slightly different location for star 13 relative to the curl. This O-107 is surely among the finest survivors of its die marriage, and an important representative of the *Guide Book* type. Careful inspection beneath a loupe is required to locate even faint abrasions. The latest Steve Herrman listing shows just one other Gem O-107 tied at the top of the Census. Having handled both high-quality coins, we note no significant difference in quality between the two coins. Each is suitable for the most advanced Overton variety collection or type set. This example is marginally sharper at the stars, and it is the current PCGS CoinFacts plate coin.

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39760 Base PCGS# 6149



1828 Bust Half, MS66 O-109, Square Base 2, Large 8s, CAC Ex: Oliver Jung, Dale Friend

4205 1828 Square Base 2, Large 8s, O-109, R.3, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. Two Large 8 varieties exist with a Square Base 2 — the O-108 and O-109, which share the same obverse. Each variety is equally scarce and interesting. Technically, the 8s are normal-size based on the Curl 2 varieties for 1828 halves. It is the 1 and 2 that are small, a fact that the Mint recognized and soon switched to Small 8s. Both Large 8 varieties show repunching, with the Large 8s punched over Small 8s.

This is a splendid Premium Gem example (the former Oliver Jung coin), with iridescent colors that glow from the sharply struck surfaces. Pristine, lightly toned fields and devices are highly lustrous, distinctive for both sides that display beautiful hues of jade-green, rose, gold, and lilac toning. Here is an exceptional Bust half, regardless of the date or variety — an outstanding and completely original coin that undoubtedly will be added to an advanced collection, where it is destined to be a showcase example. Only the former Eric P. Newman O-109 coin is marginally finer, by virtue of its Plus designation. Population (all Square Base 2, Large 8 varieties): 3 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39763 Base PCGS# 6150



**1830 Small 0 Bust Half, Lustrous MS66
O-113, Finest Certified Example, CAC
Ex: Eliasberg**

4206 1830 Small 0, O-113, R.2, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg. A thin tine from the eagle's left shoulder points toward the midpoint of the neck, and tiny knobs exist where the tailfeathers pierce the stem near the upper olive leaves. The A's in AMERICA are filled at the top, and thin die cracks are seen at the tops of UNITED and S OF AM. A filled area at the top of 3 is similar to the O-114 and O-115 varieties, and indicates a late die state of this O-113 Small 0, Small Letters O-113.

Vibrant blue and amber-orange toning at the margins surrounds pearlescent silver centers, with pale-orange hues easing toward the sharply struck central motifs. The stars are pinpoint sharp. Mint luster radiates from the frosted surfaces of this Premium Gem example, which was cataloged as "probably the finest known" in the April 1997 Eliasberg Collection auction as lot 1864. The MS66 grade with CAC endorsement confirms this coin's finest-known status, exceeding all other O-113 examples according to the Autumn 2019 revision of Steve Herrman's listing, as well as the Parsley Condition Census, reported as 65,65,64,64,64. NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39825 Base PCGS# 6156



**1834 O-106 Bust Half, MS66
Large Date, Small Letters, 4 Over 4
CAC, Ex: Pogue/Friend**

4207 1834 Large Date, Small Letters, O-106, R.1, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Pogue/Friend. Part III of the D. Brent Pogue Collection had arguably the two finest 1834 O-106 halves that exist, an MS67 example with dusky-gold toning and a MS66 coin, which displays radiant violet and blue toning that transitions into sea-green and pale-gold shades at the margins. This is the latter coin, and at the lofty Superb Gem and Premium Gem levels, aesthetic appeal is more a matter of taste than technical quality. Lovers of toned coins gravitate to the more colorful of the two pieces (this one).

A couple of minuscule marks are noted — a tiny one on the cheek, and a hair-thin abrasion above the date, both visible with a loupe. The eye appeal is terrific, with mint luster dominating the margins and colorful toning commanding attention at the centers. Obverse and reverse colors are well-balanced. The strike is sharper at the centers than at the margins, with several incomplete star centers. The Large 4 over Small 4 feature is well-defined. This piece is tied for second in the Condition Census with one other MS66 coin (11/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part IV. NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39910 Base PCGS# 6165

SEATED HALF DOLLARS



**1846 Tall Date Half Dollar, MS67
WB-108, None Finer at NGC**

4208 1846 Tall Date, Spiked 4, WB-108, Die Pair 14, R.3, MS67 NGC. The tall, slim 1 in the date helps identify the 1846 Tall Date variant. This die pair features an identifying die line in the space between rock left of Liberty's shield and the ground. Examples of this 1846 Seated half dollar type are generally available through lower Mint State grades, but anything above MS65 is conditionally rare. This is one of the top two finest 1846 Tall Date half dollars at NGC, regardless of die variety (11/19). The motifs show a full strike, and mostly brilliant interiors are framed by attractive shades of gold and blue toning. Void of mentionable abrasions.

From The HFW² Collection. PCGS# 801751 Base PCGS# 6252



**1855 Arrows Seated Half, MS66
Conditionally Rare WB-101,
Bold Eye Appeal**

4209 1855 Arrows, WB-101, MS66 PCGS. A circular band of rainbow toning frames lovely, pearlescent-silver centers on both sides of this lustrous and attractive Premium Gem half dollar. This is a supremely frosty example — boldly struck in all areas except Liberty's foot and supporting rock, an area of the coin that also shows minor weakness and flatness on stars 11 through 13. Light die clashing is seen on both the obverse and reverse with a loupe.

No evidence of recutting on any of the date numerals identifies this coin as the "normal date" WB-101 variety. Seldom seen with such bold eye appeal and mark-free surfaces, neither PCGS nor NGC has granted a numerically finer grade, and each service reports less than a handful of candidates suitable for Premium Gem status. Population: 3 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 4530. NGC ID# 64Y6, PCGS# 572089 Base PCGS# 6281



PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLAR

1842 Small Date Seated Half, PR64+ Only Seven Proofs Verified Finest at PCGS, CAC Second-Finest Known, Ex: Norweb

4210 1842 Small Date PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Norweb. The well-mirrored obverse displays attractive amber-gold and bluish-gray shadings, while the reverse is comprehensively toned in mottled lavender-gray, forest-green, and blue coloration. A tiny identifying nick is seen in the fields near the drapery; otherwise, the surfaces are exceptionally clean and problem-free. According to Walter Breen, only four proofs exist, our investigation of this issue reveals there are seven unquestioned proofs.

1. PR66 NGC. R. Green; John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1524; Philip Kaufman Collection (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2381; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part I (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30527; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4142.

2. PR64+ PCGS CAC. The Norweb Specimen. Purchased by Albert Fairchild Holden circa 1908; Norweb III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3131, where it realized \$14,300; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 201; Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 6776, realized \$43,700; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3197, where it brought \$43,125; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5656; **The present coin.**

3. PR64 PCGS. F.C.C. Boyd; Worlds Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 4/1945), lot 255; 1946 ANA (Numismatic Gallery, 8/1946), lot 816; Berbert-Roe Collections (Stack's, 3/1965), lot 443; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1787; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 3246; ANA Auction (Kagin's, 3/2018), lot 1244.

4. PR64 NGC. Oscar Schilke proof set; Paul Kagin; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5002.

5. PR63 NGC. Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1922; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7173.

6. Proof. American Numismatic Society.

7. Proof. Smithsonian Institution.

Like proof quarters of the same date, proof 1842 halves were struck from Small Date dies. A Large Date variant was reportedly offered in the Brand-Lichtenfels Sale, but that coin remains unverified. Unlike the Small Date quarters, half dollars are also known (rarely) as business strikes — struck from the small date logotype, but from a different die, with the date in a slightly different position. All proofs show repunching of the date south, especially at the 2, which is boldly repunched. Proof 1842 halves are rare, as one can see from the roster above, and this offering presents an important opportunity for the specialist to acquire one of only five pieces known outside of institutional holdings. Population: 3 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (12/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 27T4, PCGS# 6386



WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



1919-S Walker, Frosty MS65 Scarce So Fine, Green Label Holder

4211 1919-S MS65 PCGS. Although not as rare in Gem condition as the 1919-D, the San Francisco half dollar of this date is decidedly scarce in MS65, and it is rarely seen finer. Registry collectors will appreciate this coin's smooth, satiny fields and above-average strike sharpness. Luster is brilliant and luminous, fully deserving of a Gem designation. Eye appeal is outstanding. Housed in a green label holder. We have only seen a handful of higher-grade representatives within the last decade, and such coins are out of reach of most collectors. Population: 45 in 65 (4 in 65+), 14 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24R2, PCGS# 6579



1921-D Half Dollar, MS64 Rarely Offered With CAC Recognition

4212 1921-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. The majority of the Mint State 1921-D half dollar population grades MS63 or MS64, yet these pieces are in high demand because of the scarcity and cost of higher-grade coins. The 1921-D is a key date in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. Its mintage of only 208,000 pieces is the lowest recorded, and it is the second-scarcest of the three 1921 keys in high grade. CAC-approved examples in any Mint State grade are rare.

This near-Gem example displays incredibly sharp definition on Liberty's head and branch hand. The feathers on the eagle's trailing leg are only faintly soft. Frosted luster on each side yields traces of delicate golden color with no distracting abrasions. Eye appeal is exceptional for the issue.

From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584



1934-S Half Dollar, MS67 Tied for the Finest Certified

4213 1934-S MS67 PCGS. An absolutely incredible Superb Gem with brilliant and frosty silver luster beneath a wash of delicate gold toning; tied for the finest that PCGS or NGC have certified. This piece has an excellent strike with the thumb at the center of the obverse completely outlined. The feathers on the eagle's left leg are well defined, and Liberty's head shows strong definition. This is an exceptional opportunity that merits full consideration and serious bids from the advanced Set Registry collector of Walking Liberty half dollars. Population: 12 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24RH, PCGS# 6594



1938-D Half Dollar, MS67+ Tied for Finest Certified CAC-Approved Registry Coin

4214 1938-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. A minimal mintage of 491,600 pieces earns the 1938-D Walker key date status among late-series issues. No other date after the 1921 trio boasts a mintage anywhere close to that low. Not surprisingly, the 1938-D carries a premium even in low circulated grades, even though such coins are in abundance with collectors. Where this date becomes truly scarce is in the upper Mint State levels. Superb Gems seldom appear at auction, and none are graded MS68 or finer. This Plus-graded MS67 coin, CAC endorsed for quality and eye appeal, is tied for the finest known of the issue. Satiny luster complements the early die state, where faint die striations remain visible in the obverse fields. A dusting of olive-gold peripheral toning leaves the interiors mainly brilliant. The strike is sharp. Population: 59 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 19 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605



1942-S Walker, Frosty MS67 Grand Condition Rarity An Important Registry Contender

4215 1942-S MS67 PCGS. Trumpet Tail S. The 1942-S is part of the so-called “short set” of Walking Liberty half dollars, encompassing the 1941 to 1947 issues from the three active mints. These issues are generally plentiful in most grades, making them popular with collectors who admire Adolph Weinman’s Walking Liberty and defiant eagle but do not have the desire or budget to pursue a complete date mintmark set of the entire series. The short set is especially popular to assemble in Gem or better condition, grades in which earlier dates in the series are rare.

Collectors looking to complete a short set in Superb Gem condition will encounter a challenge with some of the San Francisco issues, not least among them the 1942-S. This date is significantly rarer in MS67 than either its Denver or Philadelphia counterparts, and none are certified finer (11/19). The present example displays softly frosted luster with ivory iridescence. Flecks of russet toning around the borders attest to the originality of the surfaces. Typical strike softness is noted in the centers, an almost unavoidable characteristic for this issue. A superb Registry contender. Population: 10 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24S8, PCGS# 6617

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS



1952 Half Dollar, PR68+ Cameo Among the Finest Known

4216 1952 PR68+ Cameo NGC. CAC. Due to the Mint’s distribution of proof sets in the early 1950s with the coins in cellophane, few examples have survived in high grades. Combine that with the small percentage of coins struck with strong contrast on both sides, and the rarity of top-quality Cameo proofs is revealed. The present piece is easily one of the 10 finest Cameo proof 1952 half dollars. PCGS has certified five pieces as PR68 Cameo, and NGC has certified 15 similar grade pieces. However, this example is the only one that has earned the Plus designation, while two others are certified as PR68★ Cameo (11/19). Both sides of this example have lustrous white devices and deeply mirrored fields with no toning. An extraordinary half dollar. CAC: 9 in 68, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27VC, PCGS# 86693



1961 Half Dollar, PR69 Ultra Cameo Just 10 Certified

4217 1961 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. Examination of the NGC Census report and the PCGS Population Report indicates the rarity of 1961 Ultra or Deep Cameo proofs in all grades. The two grading services have certified 47,700 1961 proof half dollars, yet only 697 submissions have received the Ultra or Deep Cameo designation. And only 12 of those grade PR69! The two services will need to examine nearly 4,000 more proofs of this date before the population increases from 12 to 13 examples. This flawless Superb Gem displays fully lustrous white devices against a black background with impressive contrast. Census: 10 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24TZ, PCGS# 96702

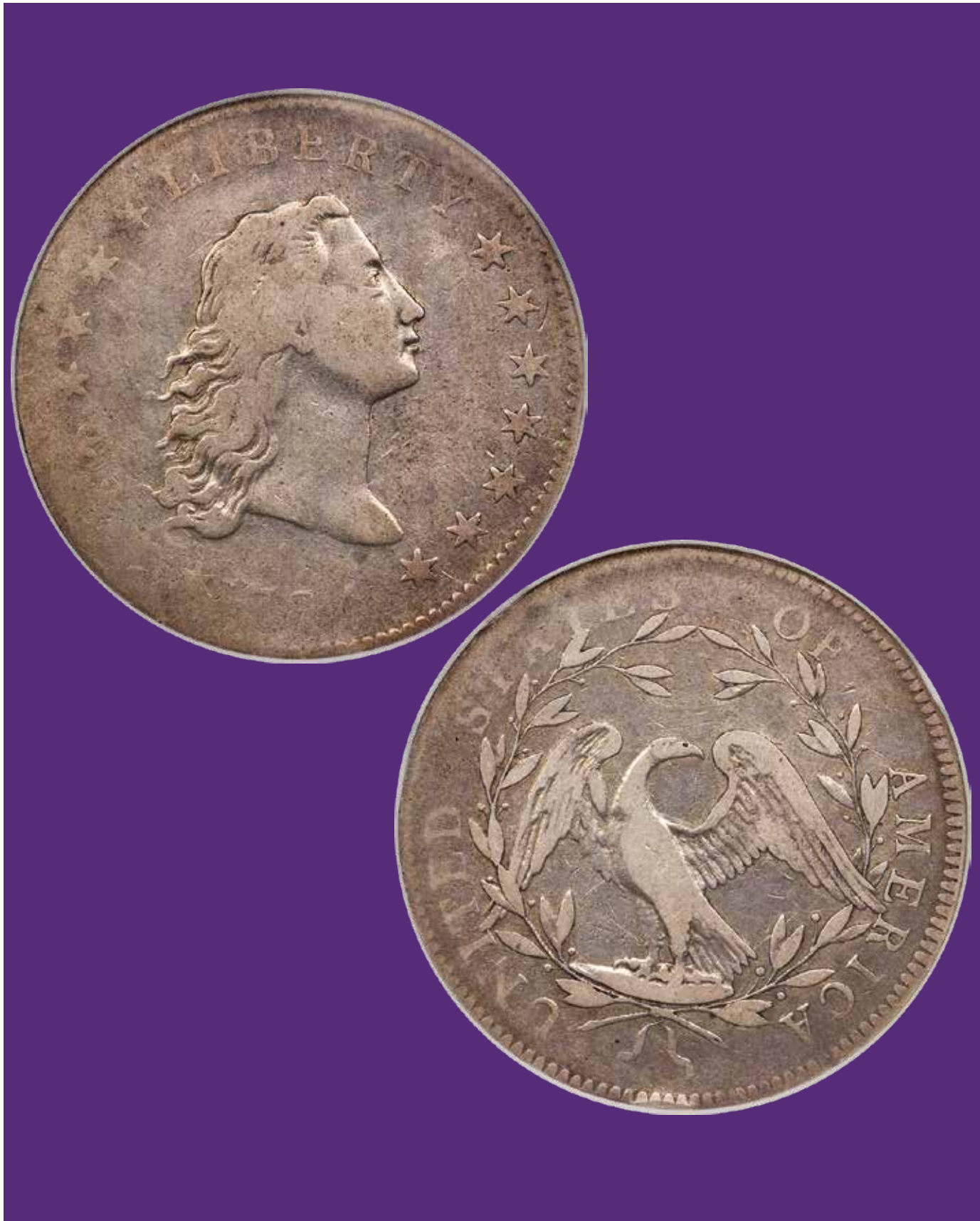
1961 Franklin, PR69 Deep Cameo Tied With One Other for Finest at PCGS

4218 1961 PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. The proof 1961 Franklin half dollar is not particularly elusive with Deep Cameo contrast in the context of the series, although such coins are conditionally scarce in the uppermost numeric grades. This brilliant PR69 example is tied with one other as the finest Deep Cameo proof at PCGS (12/19), a distinction that makes it incredibly important for Registry collectors. Razor-sharp detail complements stark contrast and entirely untuned surfaces. Eye appeal and preservation are outstanding. Population: 2 in 69 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (12/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 6075. NGC ID# 24TZ, PCGS# 96702



EARLY DOLLARS



1794 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF30
Classic First-Year Rarity, B-1, BB-1
Attractive Surfaces, Crisp Central Devices

4219 1794 B-1, BB-1, R.4, VF30 NGC. The Mint Resolution of 1791 granted President George Washington authorization to seek personnel and secure equipment for a Federal Mint, but the Resolution was weakly worded and lacked resolve, nor did it provide any tangible means of financial support. Still, before the ink was dry on the Resolution, two important decisions were made. The first was to create a sovereign national Mint, rather than rely on outside contractors or foreign producers for coinage operations. Ongoing pressure remained from influential individuals who had a vested interest in keeping the nation's coinage in private hands.

A second decision established a new decimal system of coinage — uniquely American — foregoing the temptation rely on traditional methods of reckoning based on foreign currencies. No real progress was made toward either objective until the Mint Act of April 2, 1792 was passed by Congress. That legislation provided the “teeth” and wherewithal to support a new Mint and create a comprehensive Federal coinage system.

After passage of the Mint Act, initial mintages of U.S. half dismes, half cents, and large cents followed in rapid-fire succession. Those lesser denominations set the stage for production of the primary coins of commerce — half dollars and dollars, to be struck in 1794. The Mint was ill equipped for such large-sized coinage, with a screw press that was better suited to the smaller denominations, and it had few resources for silver bullion. Planchet preparation was rudimentary at best.

It was not until October 1794 that any large silver coinage was attempted at the Mint. Flowing Hair silver dollars led the way — the first large silver coins struck, becoming the new nation's showpiece — although the mechanics of striking such a sizeable silver issue were far more challenging than expected. The coin's large diameter was beyond the screw press capabilities, which were better suited for copper coinage than silver, and could effectively strike coins of a size no larger than a half dollar.

An initial mintage of 2,000 silver dollars was managed, although that count was reduced by at least 242 unacceptable coins. Many of the remaining 1,758 dollars were weakly struck from misaligned dies. Less than 10% of the mintage survives today. Half dollars were a much better fit for the Mint's equipment, and a significant mintage of 23,464 half dollars was accomplished dated 1794.

Silver dollars were not struck again until a larger screw press was installed and deemed operational in June 1795. Most of the silver dollar production problems were solved by the larger press.

Of the few 1794 silver dollar that survive, not many pieces can match the smooth and untroubled surfaces of this attractive VF30 example. Known as the Kissner Sale specimen, its first confirmed appearance was when offered in Stack's June 1975 auction, lot 710:

“1794 First year of issue. A nice Very Good specimen, even wear. Characteristic softness of strike in area of date and stars on left side, with corresponding weakness on reverse in area of UNITED STATES OF. Quite similar in overall appearance to the Spies coin which was distinctive as it too survived general circulation with such perfect even wear; without any surface digs or marks worthy of mention.”

The coin exceeded its pre-sale estimate by more than 60% at a strong \$5,000 — the second-highest price realized in the entire Kissner auction, which included many top-grade and Condition Census early large cents from 1793 and 1794, as well as several Choice early silver type coins.

This example has moved up in grade since that appearance more than 40 years ago, and to our knowledge it has not appeared at auction since a 1992 appearance in Superior's Dr. Jack Adams Collection (May-June 1992) as lot 2100, some 27 years ago. It maintains its amazingly smooth and attractive, pale golden-tan patina. The surfaces are entirely free of adjustment marks, with well-defined central devices.

This coin represents Bowers Die State II (Logies Die State III), with areas of die clashing on both sides. Clash marks surround Liberty's portrait and the inside of the reverse wreath. Clearly, the coin was struck prior to extensive lapping of the dies, which would indicate the later (and more available) Bowers Die State III coins.

Grading services are perhaps more forgiving in recent years for the strike characteristics of 1794 dollars, which — more often than not — show significant weakness on both the obverse and reverse along the lower-left margin. Here, the date is readable with the top half of all four numerals weak but visible. A minor reverse rim bump at 6 o'clock pedigrees the coin to the Kissner auction, the sole mark of any significance on either side. The coin is plated and listed in Martin A. Logies' *The Flowing Hair Silver Dollars of 1794* on page 209 of that reference.

Always of enduring popularity, any 1794 dollar is symbolic of an advanced collection, or serves as the capstone for a superior early type set. We expect enthusiastic bidder response for this virtually problem-free, pleasing VF30 example.

Ex: United States Coins, featuring the Robert J. Kissner Collection (Stack's, June 1975), lot 710; United States Gold, Silver, & Copper Coins (Stack's, May 1990), lot 1195; Dr. Jack Adams Collection (Superior Galleries, May-June 1992), lot 2100; the present consignor.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 24WY, PCGS# 39972 Base PCGS# 6851



1794 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF35 First U.S. Silver Dollar Issue B-1, BB-1, Ex: Mougey

4220 1794 B-1, BB-1, R.4, VF35 PCGS. Ex: Elder. Bowers Die State III. A few key, diagnostic markers on each side of this pleasing 1794 dollar trace its pedigree to the September 3, 1910 Thomas Elder coin auction, where it was plated as part of the magnificent Peter Mougey Collection. That important sale was the only time this coin had been publicly offered (to the best of our knowledge), and it was the coin's only auction appearance until it was consigned to our January, 2007 FUN sale. In the Mougey sale, it quietly brought \$150 as lot 940, while it realized more than \$200,000 during enthusiastic floor bidding at our 2007 FUN Platinum Night. A repeat appearance in our February 2018 Long Beach Signature brought an even higher price realized of \$303,000.

More than a century ago, Elder described the coin only briefly: "Head of Liberty undraped. Standing eagle. About Fine. Extremely rare." That was hardly a rousing description to lead off what Elder touted as "SILVER DOLLARS / The Rarest Collection Ever Offered."

The low-key approach was not out of character for the era or the collector. Peter Mougey (1841-1908) was a grocer by trade, and also a coin collector who quietly amassed an important cabinet. Although he was an early ANA member (number 47), Mougey was little known in his time except among a few well-connected dealers and collectors. Even today he is remembered primarily by large cent collectors. But in addition to his fine large cents and half cents, Mougey also owned a rare 1802 half dime (today known as the seventh-finest example), as well as important collections of half dollars and silver dollars. His nearly complete date set of early half eagles represented most issues from 1813 to 1834, and an extensive assemblage of proof sets from 1842 to 1906 included a run of gold proof sets from 1882 to 1903. All were part of Mougey's impressive holdings. William H. Woodin purchased Mougey's collection en masse, keeping a number of select coins including many gold pieces and a few silver dollars, while the rest of Mougey's extensive collection made up the 1910 Thomas Elder offerings (then owned by Woodin), including the present 1794 silver dollar.

It is important to understand that grading standards are much different today than during the early 20th century. Specialists will note that this coin has an unusually sharp strike for the first-year issue, with the stars all boldly defined, including stars 1 to 4. Only minor weakening of the left obverse border appears on the circumference of the piece. Tellingly, the word STATES is fully formed and the date is sharp as it can be for the coin's VF35 grade. A check of 130+ 1794 dollars in the Martin A. Logies reference confirms that only 20% to 25% of all known 1794 specimens demonstrate these well-executed striking characteristics. Apparently, this coin and a few others were produced before the dies were misaligned.

A tiny planchet flaw is visible just right of star 8, and a long, thin scratch from the top of OF to the top of AM are both useful features to positively identify this example. A few other light scratches appear on each side, along with scattered, faint adjustment marks near the obverse borders. None of these imperfections are overly significant for the assigned grade. To be sure, this is a highly attractive example of a midgrade, moderately circulated 1794 dollar. Pleasing lilac-gray and brownish-gold color adorns the Choice surfaces, and the coin displays an important pedigree along with a notably sharp strike that will more than satisfy even the most particular collector of early dollars.

Ex: Peter Mougey (Thomas Elder, 9/1910), lot 940, which brought \$150; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1020, realized \$207,000; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2018), lot 3947; realized \$303,000.

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24WY, PCGS# 39972 Base PCGS# 6851



**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, AU58
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves
Richly Toned and Well-Struck**

4221 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, AU58 PCGS. Bowers Die State I. Scarce in this early state without a line connecting the left wreath stem to the rim. A quick glance at the obverse field and the single most often seen attribution marker among Flowing Hair dollars stands out behind Liberty's curls — a raised die gouge. This virtually Uncirculated type coin is richly toned in violet-gray patina with green, gold, and ice-blue accents. Eye appeal is terrific, and so is strike definition. The stars and the eagle's neck and leg feathers are sharp as can be, and the hair strands are impressively detailed.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852





1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, MS62 Three Leaves Reverse B-5, BB-27 Variety

4222 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, MS62 NGC. Bowers Die State III, with the die line from the stem to the rim. Mint records indicate a substantial mintage of 203,033 Flowing Hair dollars was accomplished in 1795, but some more 1795-dated coins may have been struck in later years as well. There are 19 die varieties known for the date and type. This coin represents the plentiful BB-27 variety with a prominent diagonal bar in the upper left obverse field, apparently in an early die state with no lapping or clash marks evident. Light flowlines are evident from most star points to the border, and microscopic die rust is visible near the date. The reverse has three delicate die cracks that are likely only visible on high grade pieces.

A lovely Mint State specimen, this Flowing Hair dollar has full satin luster on both sides with faint adjustment marks at the center and right side of the reverse. Those adjustment marks cause slight weakness at the center of the reverse on this otherwise boldly defined and nicely centered specimen. The lightly toned obverse shows hints of reddish-gold and powder-blue toning over the silver-gray surface while the reverse has a dusting of gold and iridescent toning over its similar silver-gray surface. Trivial surface marks are mostly visible in the open fields of the obverse and less so on the reverse, but there are no individually significant marks on either side. This is a highly attractive Flowing Hair dollar from the second and final year of the design, representing the only issue that is occasionally available in Mint State grades. Census: 14 in 62, 19 finer (11/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5714.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852



1796 Draped Bust Dollar, AU55 B-5, BB-65, Large Date, Small Letters

4223 1796 Large Date, Small Letters, B-5, BB-65, R.2, AU55 PCGS. Bowers Die State II, showing the die chip at the I in AMERICA enlarged but not quite enough to connect with the C. This variety exhibits repunching on the 6 in the date, and examples are scarce in the upper AU grade levels. The present coin is sharply struck and well-centered, showing glossy fields with sea-green, gold, and lilac toning. No adjustment marks are obvious on the obverse, although the reverse shows faint remnants of some on the eagle's breast and the along the lower and upper-left margins. Abrasions are light and unobtrusive. A pleasing Small Eagle type coin. NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40002 Base PCGS# 6861



1797 10x6 Stars Draped Bust Dollar B-3, BB-71, Large Letters, Choice AU Original Luster and Light Toning

4224 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters, B-3, BB-71, R.2, AU55 NGC. Bowers Die State III. Bowers (2013) writes, "As is the case with dollars of the two other varieties of this year, examples of 1797 BB-71 are usually seen in lower grades. However, several have been called Uncirculated over the years. Undoubtedly, most would not merit the grade by today's stricter interpretations of standards." This piece may have been a coin called Uncirculated in the past but falls just short of that classification today. Both sides are luminous in the fields, with only light friction evident over the central devices. Moreover, the luster is original, bathed in lovely lilac-gray, gold, and greenish hues, the darker shades restricted to the margins. There is moderate strike softness on the central part of the portrait and along the upper obverse border stars and legends, which corresponds directly with planchet adjustment marks at the central and lower reverse. This coin has the "look" of an original Draped Bust dollar, which places it above most of its peers.

As Bowers notes, this variety — and the other two 1797 die pairings — are most often seen in XF and lower grades. Mint State 1797 dollars are rare, and almost all represent the BB-71 variety. In Choice AU condition, this coin is a little more accessible than a Mint State piece, but it is still a condition rarity for the variety. NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40004 Base PCGS# 6865



1799/8 Silver Dollar, MS61
15 Stars Reverse, B-3, BB-141
Exceptionally Mark-Free

4225 1799/8 15 Stars Reverse, B-3, BB-141, R.3, MS61 NGC. Bowers Die State IV. When silver coinage at the Philadelphia Mint began in 1794, the number of stars entered into dies equaled the number of states then in the Union. By 1797, coin designs were becoming crowded as star counts became 15, and finally 16. By the end of that year, 13 Stars, representing the 13 original colonies, became standard. On the reverse die for the present variety, the engraver absent-mindedly entered 15 stars. He recognized his error, and expanded the first and last clouds to encompass one star each. But points of those stars emerge from the clouds. The variety is paired with two obverses, the B-3 Overdate and the B-4 Irregular Date, with the former encountered more often. This well struck and coruscating example displays medium straw-gold and powder-blue toning. The surfaces are refreshingly unabraded, and are exemplary for the MS61 level. NGC ID# 24X8, PCGS# 40064 Base PCGS# 6883



1799 B-12, BB-160 Dollar, MS63
Shimmering Semireflective Obverse Fields

4226 1799 7x6 Stars, B-12, BB-160, R.3, MS63 NGC. Bowers Die State III. The obverse die is shattered, however this is not in the latest die state known. It is cracked from the base of the 1 to the border below the 7, curving up the other direction into the field next to the inner point of star 1. Another short crack extends up from the border to the first 9, with branches left and right to the 7 and second 9. Just right of the date, a crack begins at the border and curves up to the drapery, with a branch extending further right to the drapery. A crack begins at the border near the bust tip and curves up through the right field to star 9. Other minor cracks are evident in the right obverse stars. The reverse has flowlines from letters to the border, but no evidence of die cracks or clash marks.

The obverse fields display bright semiprooflikeness and frosted devices beneath intense gold toning that deepens to russet and pale blue at the border. Some light silver-gray color is evident on the high points of the devices. The reverse also has frosty luster with considerable silver-gray, intermingled with gold, sea-green, and lilac toning. A few faint hairlines and minor abrasions are evident, preventing a higher grade.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3944; Rosemont Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 5695.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40051 Base PCGS# 6878



1799 7x6 Stars Dollar, MS63 Toned B-11, BB-161 Type Coin

4227 1799 7x6 Stars, B-11, BB-161, R.3, MS63 NGC. Bowers Die State III, clashed, with reverse die cracks at UNITED and the eagle's left (facing) wing. One of several die pairings that make up the Normal Date 1799 *Guide Book* variety, BB-161 is both plentiful and popular as a type coin. However, as with any early dollar variety, it is scarce in attractive Uncirculated condition. The only attributed BB-161 coins in Mint State at the grading services are this piece and one other MS63 coin at NGC, although other Uncirculated pieces are known, just not attributed by the grading services. Nonetheless, the appearance of any 1799 7x6 Stars dollar in MS63 or finer condition is rare.

This Select coin displays an impressively sharp strike. Full definition on the obverse border stars joins bold sharpness across the interiors as well, most notably on the central reverse stars and the arc of clouds. Luster is satiny on the obverse, where detailed sets of clash marks are evident in the fields. The reverse is slightly frostier, with more luminance evident when tilted beneath a light. From the appearance of the reverse, it is easy to see why this piece gained Mint State classification, and the slightly subdued obverse merely limits the numeric grade in the absence of any significant abrasions. Uniform gunmetal-blue, lilac-gray, and russet-gold toning covers each side. Census (all Normal Date varieties included): 21 in 63, 25 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40052 Base PCGS# 6878



1799 B-10, BB-163 Dollar, MS61 Bold Strike, Flashy Fields

4228 1799 7x6 Stars, B-10, BB-163, R.2, MS61 NGC. Bowers Die State III-IV. A crack descends through the TES in STATES, but no radial crack is present through the O in OF. A crisply struck and unworn example with noticeably prooflike fields, although undesignated as such by NGC. The medium gunmetal-gray surfaces reveal aquamarine borders and straw-gold centers when the piece is rotated beneath a light. The upper-right reverse displays moderate adjustment marks (as struck), prominent only on the cloud beneath the F in OF. Both sides are uncommonly free from abrasions. The present lot ranks among the finest examples of BB-163. NGC and PCGS have each certified just one Mint State piece as BB-163, and both coins are graded MS61. Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 4017. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40054 Base PCGS# 6878



**1800 Draped Bust Dollar, MS62
B-12, BB-184, Condition Census Coin**

4229 1800 B-12, BB-184, R.3, MS62 NGC. "Bowers Die State I+." An unlisted die state with UNITED boldly clashed along the left-side stars, but no die crack is visible between star 7 and L of LIBERTY that accompanies Die State II. BB-184 shows doubling on the R in LIBERTY and a defect on the E in AMERICA. In 1800, the reported silver dollar mintage amounted to 220,920 coins, and 16 die pairs have been identified. Production quality is better for this year than previous ones, with survivors showing fewer adjustment marks and better strike definition on average. Nevertheless, Mint State representatives are rare with 58 total Uncirculated submissions at NGC and PCGS combined for all 1800 dollars, regardless of variety (9/19). Most likely, multiple duplications are included in those figures. Bowers lists a single MS63 example finer than this piece in his Condition Census for the BB-184 die marriage, though no MS62 is included.

This is an attractively toned example with pinpoint sharpness around the borders. The central devices are just a touch incomplete and have some high-point contact that limits the grade. Antique golden-gray patina graces each side without limiting or subduing the partial mint luster that remains. Perfectly centered and void of Mint-made adjustment marks. NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40070 Base PCGS# 6887



**1800 Draped Bust Dollar, MS62
Scarcer B-8, BB-188 Variety**

4230 1800 B-8, BB-188, R.4, MS62 PCGS. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II, with a delicate reverse die crack through AMER. The 1800 Draped Bust dollar claims a fairly large mintage of 220,920 pieces, with 16 die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the BB-188 variety, easily recognized by the die dot near the inside of the left upright of R in LIBERTY. The BB-188 is a scarce variety, with an estimated surviving population of 150-275 pieces in all grades.

This attractive specimen is recorded as the second finest among the Notable Specimens of BB-188, according to Dave Bowers in his revision of *The Encyclopedia of United States Silver Dollars 1793-1804*. The design elements are well-detailed, especially on the obverse, with just a touch of weakness apparent on the central reverse. Both sides display satiny mint luster, with iridescent shades of gold, gray, and ice-blue toning. This piece shows remarkably few contact marks for an early dollar.

Ex: ANA Signature Sale (Heritage, 7/1994), lot 7121; Superior (1/1995), lot 951; Stack's (3/1993), lot 506; Queller Collection (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2068; Hesselgesser Collection; Boston Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2010), lot 1056; FUN Signature Sale (1/2012), lot 3294; ANA Sale (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11485; FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3203, which realized \$38,187.50.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40074 Base PCGS# 6887



1800 Draped Bust Dollar, MS65
The Finest AMERICA! Dollar, B-19, BB-192
Ex: "Colonel" Green-Eric Newman

4231 1800 AMERICA!, B-19, BB-192, R.2, MS65 NGC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Bowers Die State II, with light clash marks on the obverse and a small die flaw below star 1. Some trivial effects of die erosion are evident on the lower reverse. The 1800 Draped Bust dollar claims a substantial mintage of 220,920 pieces, with 16 die varieties known for the date. The coin offered here is the finest-known specimen of the popular B-19, BB-192 AMERICA! variety, easily recognized by the vertical die flaw after the final A in AMERICA and star 8 positioned close to the Y in LIBERTY. The BB-192 is a relatively available variety, with an estimated surviving population of 600-1,100 examples in all grades. The present variety is the only appearance of the obverse die but the AMERICA! reverse was mated with a different obverse die to strike the B-11, BB-191 variety. Both varieties have a combined population of about 1,000 to 1,500 coins. The distinctive die line on the reverse has traditionally been described as a letter "I," resulting in the AMERICA! nomenclature. The actual source of the die blunder is unclear. The die line is nearly vertical with a slight curve at its bottom, perhaps the right side of a stray A (some imagination is required to suggest it is either an I or an A). The die line is clearly not a die crack, nor is it an artifact of die erosion or rust.

The 1800 "AMERICA!" silver dollar is a key type for die variety collectors, as well as for those who collect the early dollars by major type or *Guide Book* variety. More than two-thirds of the AMERICA! coins are examples of the B-19, BB-192 die marriage; the balance is from the scarcer B-11, BB-191 marriage. Most survivors of the two varieties grade from Fine to XF, with perhaps two or three dozen AU coins and less than 10 Mint State examples extant.

As a date, the 1800 Draped Bust dollar has been a collector-favorite since the earliest days of the hobby. Examples began appearing at auction as early as lot 267 of the A.C. Kline Sale (Moses Thomas & Sons, 6/1855). By the 1880s, numismatists like Captain John W. Haseltine and John Colvin Randall had made a detailed study of early dollar die varieties. In the famous Type Table auction of his collection (11/1881), Haseltine described an example of the B-19, BB-192, which he classified as H-19, in lot 171:

"1800; No. 19; lower star on the right almost as close to the bust as in No. 15, but the lower star on the left is much closer to the hair and the star also further from L; the last 0 in the date very near the bust; rev., same as No. 11; very fine; but little circulated."

Strangely, Haseltine did not mention the diagnostic die flaw that gives the AMERICA! variety its name in his descriptions of either of the varieties that share this distinctive reverse, H-11 (B-11, BB-191) or H-19 (B-19, BB-192). Instead, he relied exclusively on the relative positions of various design elements to identify the varieties. Lot 171 realized a respectable \$2.60 at the 1881 sale. Of course, prices have skyrocketed since then and the record price for an 1800 AMERICA! dollar belongs to the present coin, which realized \$223,250 in its appearance in lot 33510 of the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013).

This specimen, from the Eric P. Newman Collection, was apparently unknown to Q. David Bowers when he compiled his list of Notable Specimens in his 2013 *Encyclopedia*. That reference records a single uncertified MS65 example from 1985 in the top position and just six other Mint State examples of the two AMERICA! varieties, B-11, BB-191 and B-19, BB-192. Clearly, this coin should at least share the top spot in the Condition Census. This impressive Gem displays a bold strike with satiny silver luster showing mild field reflectivity beneath delicate champagne toning. The obverse exhibits a wide ring of lovely iridescent toning with a narrow ring of similar patina on the reverse. Eye appeal is simply terrific. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set of early dollars. This specimen is illustrated as part of NGC's presentation of the Newman Collection at <https://www.ngccoin.com/gallery/newman/#81706>.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; *Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Selections From the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33510, realized \$223,250.*

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40082 Base PCGS# 6892

GOBRECHT DOLLARS



**1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR58
Judd-60 Original, Die Alignment IV**

4232 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR58 PCGS. Silver. Plain Edge. No Stars Obverse, Stars Reverse. Die Alignment IV (head of Liberty opposite OF after a medal turn). Die State F. All Die Alignment I, II, and IV dollars are Originals, Restrikes are in Die Alignment III. The diagonal die clash mark is obvious above the eagle's wing and there is a faint die scratch through the O in ONE, which verifies the die state. The fields have exceptionally deep reflectivity, much deeper than the usually seen Die Alignment I Gobrecht dollars. Each side is mostly brilliant with a thin accent of russet and blue at the margin. Slight signs of handling are seen with little loss of high-point detail.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 4597. NGC ID# BLWV, PCGS# 11225



**1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR61
Original Judd-60, Die State D
Attractive, Nearly Brilliant Coin**

4233 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1 PR61 NGC. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the D in DOLLAR). Die State D. This is the definitive die state that distinguishes earlier die states from later ones. The diagonal die clash mark above the eagle's wing is clearly evident without magnification, yet none of the later-state identifiers are seen, including the rim nick above the A in STATES or the die chip in the denticles below the R in DOLLAR (State E). The surfaces of this piece are almost completely brilliant with just the slightest tinge of golden patina seen over the rims and denticles. The grade is derived from a light cleaning as well as a few medium-sized contact marks. There also are a series of minor post-striking defects in the lower reverse field that includes a long milling mark, a couple of shallow scratches, and a small patch of pinscratches. However, the overall effect of these defects are minimal, and the coin presents very well with remarkably bright, reflective fields on each side. NGC ID# BLWV, PCGS# 11225



1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR63 Judd-60, Die Alignment One, Original

4234 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Silver. Plain Edge. No Stars Obverse, Stars Reverse. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State F. This late-December striking shows strong evidence of the diagonal die clash mark on the reverse that points toward the AT of STATES. Much fainter is the diagonal die scratch through the O in ONE. All Die Alignment I dollars are Originals. The fields retain remarkable flash, even through the multiple layers of gray, blue, and rose toning that evenly covers each side. The strike details are complete on the obverse with full hair definition and full detailing on Liberty's foot. The only area of softness is on the highest point of the eagle's breast, as often seen, with several slightly indistinct feathers in that area. Well-preserved with minimal contact marks.

Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2011), lot 3484. NGC ID# BLWV, PCGS# 11225





1839 Restrike Gobrecht Dollar, PR64+ Judd-104, Middle Die State

4235 1839 Name Omitted, Judd-104 Restrike, Pollock-116, R.6, PR64+ PCGS. Silver. Reeded Edge. Die Alignment III (head of Liberty opposite the N in ONE after a coin turn). Middle State Restrike. The level flying eagle on the reverse is a common trait seen on virtually all Die Alignment III dollars, including all the copper strikings produced from the late 1850s through the 1870s. The die state is the giveaway that determines whether the coin is an Original or Restrike. What is deceptive on this coin is the general lack of die rust, but that general lack can be attributed to die polishing after striking the Early State Restrikes, which show a pronounced presence of die rust on each side. Still, tiny bits can be seen on the figure of Liberty, and on the reverse most die rust is now gone from the eagle's beak but can still be seen on the lower beak and neck feathers. This is a solid R.6 Gobrecht dollar with only 15 unique examples traced over the past 20 years, two of which are in the ANS. Probably no more than 18 pieces are known.

This is a particularly nice example of this Gobrecht rarity. It does not show any significant handling marks and it is struck on a nice planchet, unlike many Judd-104s which are notorious for being struck on defective planchets. Much of each side displays original brilliance just beneath the faint rose tinted centers that are surrounded by deep blue peripheries. The strike is strong throughout and shows full details on Liberty's foot, another trait common to Restrike Judd-104s. The Plus designation is well-deserved. NGC ID# BLY5, PCGS# 11446

SEATED DOLLARS



1851 Seated Dollar, Toned MS62
Rare Date, Original Circulation Strike

4236 1851 MS62 PCGS. OC-1, Low R.5. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/g. With a mintage of just 1,300 circulation strikes, the 1851 ranks within the six lowest-mintage Seated dollars, three of which are essentially uncollectible for the average collector. The 1873-S is unconfirmed in any collection, while the 1870-S and 1866 No Motto are extreme rarities, and not considered regular issues. The 1852 and proof-only 1858 are similar in scarcity to the 1851 — any Seated dollar collection with those three issues stands far above the crowd.

This 1851 example is clearly a circulation strike, with the date high in the exergue, paired with a reverse die first used in 1848. A bold die line angles across the horizontal shield lines near the upper-right shield corner to confirm the reverse die. This is a sharply struck MS62 example, with reflective silver fields that display dappled bluish-gray toning on each side. A few faint hairlines and tiny marks exist, along with obverse die clashing and reverse die cracks that confirm the late die state. Population: 9 in 62, 9 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24YP, PCGS# 6939



1854 Seated Liberty Dollar, MS64+
Rare Issue in Mint State
Ex: Richmond-Gardner Collections

4237 1854 MS64+ PCGS. OC-1, High R.3. Business strikes were produced from a single pair of dies, while proofs are known from three die pairs. The obverse shows the base of the 4 lightly repunched and most of the vertical lines in the shield extend into the horizontal lines above on the reverse. The 1854 Seated Liberty dollar claims a low mintage of 31,140 pieces, and the date is quite elusive in all Mint State grades. This coin probably ranks in the middle of the Condition Census, with its high technical quality complemented by impressive eye appeal. This impressive and rare Choice 1854 Seated dollar exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces with a few minor signs of contact. Attractive shades of greenish-gold, lavender-gray, and amber toning enhance the outstanding eye appeal. Population: 7 in 64 (1 in 64+), 3 finer (11/19).

Ex: Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1477; Rod Sweet & North Shore Coins Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 1051; purchased by Eugene Gardner from Legend Numismatics (2/2007); Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98565. NGC ID# 24YT, PCGS# 6942



1866 Motto Seated Liberty Dollar, MS64 Undesignated Prooflike Fields Rainbow Iridescence

4238 1866 Motto MS64 PCGS. CAC. OC-1, R.2. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/c. The 1866 OC-1 Seated dollar is ranked number 15 in Osburn-Cushing's Top 30 Variety listing, based on its repunched date and doubled die reverse. The date is noticeably repunched on the 1 and slightly repunched on the 8. Sharp die doubling on the motto is most visible at WE and present throughout IN GOD WE TRUST. Although the 1866 is generally more available than its Civil War-era predecessors, it is scarce at the near-Gem grade level and rare any finer.

This is a colorfully toned Choice Uncirculated example with iridescent rainbow shades throughout both sides. The fields are decidedly prooflike beneath the attractive toning, while faint die cracks on the obverse and reverse indicate a late die state. Only a few minor ticks and abrasions exist on the coin when viewed under magnification. We note a tiny reeding mark near Liberty's shin and a small mark near star 9, both of which are shallow, small, and of little concern. The strike is quite sharp throughout, including the upper obverse at Liberty's head and the surrounding stars. CAC endorsed, with surfaces suggestive of an even finer numeric grade. Population: 28 in 64 (3 in 64+), 8 finer. CAC: 9 in 64, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24Z9, PCGS# 6959



1872 Seated Dollar, MS65 Perfect for Type

4239 1872 MS65 PCGS. OC-5, R.3. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/c. For the year, this die pairing represents the second and final use of Obverse 2 and the second of four uses of Reverse B. The year 1872 was the high-water mark for production of Seated dollars with 1.1 million pieces produced. As expected, this date is readily available in lower grades, but it is equally scarce to other dates in Gem condition. PCGS has only certified three pieces in MS65 with a single coin finer (11/19), and NGC shows the same numbers certified in each of the two highest grades. As with many (most?) Seated dollars, the fields display noticeable reflectivity, undoubtedly because in most years the mintages were so low the initial die polish never wore off from repeated strikes. The surfaces on this example are bright silver with just a hint of gold patina, while the margins show a significant trace of deeper patina. Well-struck and problem-free with no obvious abrasions.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 24ZJ, PCGS# 6968

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS



1873-CC Seated Dollar, Choice XF Rarest Carson City Silver Dollar

4240 1873-CC XF45 PCGS. OC-1, High R.4. The Carson City Mint struck Seated dollars in each of the first four years of operation, but mintages were very low. The 1870-CC has the largest production, a mere 11,758 pieces. The 1873-CC mintage was only 2,300 coins. It is presumed that many were melted when the silver dollar was replaced by the Trade dollar later in 1873. The 1873-CC is the rarest of the four CC-mint issues, and is among the rarest regular issues of the series, behind only the 1870-S, 1851, and 1852. The present example is well defined with a bold LIBERTY. The deep gunmetal-gray surfaces show surprisingly few marks. Population: 11 in 45, 22 finer (11/19).

From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24ZN, PCGS# 6972



1858 Seated Dollar, Colorful PR65 Among the Finest at PCGS Sought-After Proof-Only Issue

4241 1858 PR65 PCGS. CAC. OC-P1, Low R.4. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. The 1858 Seated dollar was only struck in proof format. Many coins were distributed to collectors as part of proof sets, although some coins were undoubtedly sold individually. Proof mintage figures were unrecorded in 1858, although scholars have researched the survivorship to estimate the production total. In *A Register of Die Varieties for Seated Liberty dollars*, Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing write that "most estimates put the mintage at around 300 pieces." This coinage was accomplished with a single obverse die but two different reverses. The present coin was struck with the same reverse die used in 1856 and 1857, and which was later used to strike 1851 and 1852 restrikes. It features tiny die lumps on the vertical of the L in DOL., near the base.

This Gem proof showcases vivid ocean-blue border toning, framing violet margins that grace orange-gold interiors. Sharpness is outstanding, and were the coin brilliant it would certainly warrant a Cameo designation, as slight contrast is apparent even through the beautiful patina. Population: 8 in 65 (2 in 65+), 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 252C, PCGS# 7001



1866 Silver Dollar, PR65 Cameo Starkly Contrasted Motto Type Coin

1867 Seated Dollar, PR65 Cameo Sharp, Contrasted Type Coin

4242 1866 Motto PR65 Cameo PCGS. OC-P2, R.3. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a, before the reverse is repolished and the unfinished areas within the olive leaves are reduced. This issue is popular with collectors as the first year of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, although examples are seldom located in Gem Cameo condition. This piece is virtually brilliant, showing only a delicate champagne hue over each side. A few stray hairlines in the fields do not detract, and the sharpness of the strike is impressive. Field-device contrast is nearly worthy of a Deep Cameo designation. Population: 9 in 65 Cameo, 8 finer; 6 in 65 Deep Cameo, 3 finer (11/19).

From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 252M, PCGS# 87014

4243 1867 PR65 Cameo PCGS. OC-P1, Low R.3. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Proofs of 1867 utilize this transitional reverse die, which was employed for proof coinage 1866 through 1870. The 1867 proof often comes with measurable cameo contrast, and examples are popular with type collectors. Strike sharpness is also excellent on this issue. The present coin displays that well. Needle-sharp definition spans both sides, complementing the stark white-on-black contrast of the cameo surfaces. The faintest trace of light golden toning is evident, but the coin presents as brilliant upon first glance. Population: 6 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer; 1 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 252N, PCGS# 87015



1870 Seated Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo Rare This Fine in Deep Cameo

4244 1870 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. OC-P2, High R.4. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a, as always for this die pair. Proof 1870 Seated dollars were all struck from a single obverse die, which was later used for one business strike die marriage. However, three different proof reverses were employed, including one which was used for proof coinage each year since 1866. OC-P2 features a different reverse, which is only used for this die marriage. This reverse shows minor die doubling of IN GOD WE TRUST, and on this coin it is rotated a few degrees counterclockwise, as is often the case with the OC-P2 proofs. This Gem Deep Cameo is rare so well-preserved and well-contrasted. Light golden toning accents each side, and the strike is sharp. Preservation is outstanding. *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 252S, PCGS# 97018

1873 Seated Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo Final-Year Proof Type Coin

4245 1873 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. OC-P1, R.3. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a, as always. Only one proof die marriage is known for the 1873 Seated dollar, employing a reverse die that first struck proofs in 1872. The final-year Seated dollar proof is rare as a Deep Cameo. PCGS has seen only 19 such submissions, just five of which are PR65 or better. The 1873 proof Seated dollar is something of a rarity in Gem condition regardless of the level of contrast. This piece is tinted with a light golden hue, showcasing stark field-device contrast and sharp definition. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 3 in 65 Deep Cameo, 2 finer (11/19).

From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 46HG, PCGS# 97021

TRADE DOLLARS



1873-CC Trade Dollar, MS63 FS-301, Misplaced Date Rarity

4246 1873-CC Misplaced Date, FS-301, MS63 PCGS. The top of a misplaced 7 is hidden in the denticles below the date on this rare variety that is not identified on the PCGS holder. However, they do recognize the variety and have certified just four examples, all below Mint State grades. This is only the third example of this rare variety that has appeared in our auctions. The others graded MS64 and AU58 (offered twice). This Select Mint State example shows the usual strike weakness on Liberty's torso, head, and the eagle's right (facing) leg. The surfaces exhibit satiny silver luster with no toning on either side. Population for all 1873-CC Trade dollars: 22 in 63, 9 finer (11/19). PCGS# 145814 Base PCGS# 7032



1874-CC Trade Dollar, MS65 Condition Census Quality

4247 1874-CC MS65 PCGS. Breen-5786, Micro CC. No Period after FINE. A remarkable Gem. The strike is full, the cartwheel luster is booming, the surfaces are unblemished, and the medium golden-brown patina is attractive. Hints of forest-green and lavender-red also visit the borders. A virtually unimprovable Carson City type coin, worthy of the finest specialized collection. The "missing" period after FINE likely originated on a hub. About one in four 1874-CC dollars lacks that period. 1874 Philadelphia and San Francisco Trade dollars are also seen with, and without, a period after FINE. Among 1874-CC Trade dollars, the Tall CC and Micro CC are seen in approximately equal numbers. Population: 3 in 65, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2532, PCGS# 7035

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS



1876-CC FS-801 Trade Dollar, MS63
Popular Doubled Die Reverse

4248 1876-CC Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, MS63 PCGS. CAC. The Doubled Die Reverse variety, identified as FS-801 in the *Cherrypickers' Guide*, was struck from a Type One obverse and a Type One reverse. The doubling is most obvious on the branch above the word FINE, where there is wide separation. This popular variety has been listed in the *Guide Book* for many years, and it is a major rarity in MS63 or finer grades. California dealer Jack Beymer is credited with discovery of the variety that was first described and illustrated in the November 1984 *Gobrecht Journal*. This Select Mint State piece has satin luster beneath varying shades of gold toning. Population: 3 in 63, 2 finer. CAC: 1 in 63, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 253A, PCGS# 145815 Base PCGS# 97042



1880 Trade Dollar, PR66 Deep Cameo
Rarely Encountered Contrasted Proof

4249 1880 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. The 1880 Trade dollar has the distinction of the highest proof mintage of any issue in the series, with a production of 1,987 coins. Perhaps needless to say, this issue also has the highest total PCGS population in all grades. PCGS has certified 977 proof 1880 Trade dollars, and NGC adds another 709 proofs. The two services have certified 85% of the original mintage! However, only 21 of those coins have earned the Ultra or Deep Cameo designation. This Premium Gem Cameo proof has tinges of gold at the extreme borders that frame the brilliant white proof surfaces with deeply mirrored fields serving as a backdrop for the lustrous white devices. An extraordinary presentation. Population: 2 in 66 Deep Cameo, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 97060

MORGAN DOLLARS



1882 Trade Dollar, PR66 Cameo Popular Proof-Only Issue

4250 1882 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The 1882 Trade dollar was a proof-only issue, as the series was rapidly winding down, and would see its last official mintage in 1883. The 1882 mintage was limited to 1,097 pieces (all proofs), and few survivors can match the quality or visual appeal of this spectacular Premium Gem. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout, and the frosty devices contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields to produce a dramatic cameo effect. Both sides are blanketed in a patina of vivid cobalt-blue and champagne-gold hues, with exceptional eye appeal. Only the most insignificant signs of contact are evident on either side. Population: 11 in 66 (3 in 66+) Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 3 finer (11/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4363.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 27YU, PCGS# 87062



1878-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67 Prooflike Single Finest Certified in This Category

4251 1878-CC MS67 Prooflike NGC. The 1878-CC Morgan dollar is always in-demand as a first-year Carson City issue. The facility struck 2.2 million coins, of which 47,567 Uncirculated pieces were distributed during the GSA release of the 1970s. As a result, examples can generally be found in mint condition through MS64 and MS65. Finer coins are scarce, as are those with Prooflike contrast. This Superb Gem represents the single finest example at NGC and PCGS combined in this category. It remains brilliant with reflective fields and frosty, fully struck devices. There are just a few microscopic flecks in the right obverse field and a small dark spot under the eagle's left (facing) wing. Census: 1 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7081



1879-CC Dollar, MS65 Free From the Usually Seen Abrasions

4252 1879-CC MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1879-CC has long been recognized as a key Carson City issue and semikey in the long-running Morgan dollar series. The mintage was 756,000 pieces, but it seems thousands of coins were melted or are otherwise unavailable today — perhaps many were melted under the Pittman Act. Strict Gem examples are very elusive, the main problem being heavily abraded surfaces. This particular example is a refreshing break from the normally seen 1879-CC. The brilliant surfaces display the thick mint frost one would expect, but lack any noticeable abrasions.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 7086



1879-O Silver Dollar, MS66+ First New Orleans Issue

4253 1879-O MS66+ PCGS. With the Bland-Allison Act enabled, Mint officials needed all hands on deck, so they reopened the New Orleans Mint in 1879. The first coins were struck there since the facility closed in 1861. Silver dollars, eagles, and double eagles were coined in New Orleans that year. The limited gold production, 1,500 eagles and 2,325 double eagles, created two rarities, while silver dollar production approached 3 million coins in 1879. This Plus designated Premium Gem is tied for the finest that is certified. NGC has never awarded an MS66+ or MS66★. This sharply defined silver dollar has incredible eye appeal, with frosty luster and brilliant, untuned silver surfaces. Population: 38 in 66 (6 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7090



1880/79-O Dollar, MS65 Prooflike VAM-4, Micro O, Top 100

4254 1880/79-O 80/79 Crossbar, VAM-4, MS65 Prooflike NGC. A Top 100 Variety. Micro O. Imposing white-on-black contrast proclaims the eye appeal of this brilliant and well-preserved Gem. Despite the reputation of the New Orleans Mint for soft central strikes, the present piece is sharply struck. The NGC insert is hand-signed by longtime *Guide Book* editor Kenneth Bressett. As of (11/19), NGC has certified 21 VAM-4 dollars as Prooflike, with this lot as the *single finest graded*. NGC has graded only one other example as MS65, without a Prooflike designation. The 1880/79-O is a *Guide Book* variety that consists of two VAMs, the Micro O VAM-4 and the Oval O VAM-5. NGC ID# 356H, PCGS# 41287 Base PCGS# 7117

1883-O Silver Dollar, MS68 The Finest Certified

4255 1883-O MS68 PCGS. CAC. This is the finest certified 1883-O silver dollar, the only example at PCGS or NGC that has been graded MS68 (11/19). And the quality is such that the coin also received a CAC sticker for its accurate grading. The strike is exceptional, especially for a New Orleans issue. The surfaces are pristine with frosty white luster, and both sides have peripheral toning, gold, violet, and sea-green on the obverse, and light gold on the reverse. According to the PCGS Cert Verification link, there has never been a previous offering of this coin, so the present auction appearance represents a unique opportunity to acquire an amazing coin. NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7146



1883-S Morgan Dollar, Toned MS65 Major Condition Rarity

4256 1883-S MS65 NGC. The 1883-S is one of the condition keys of the Morgan dollar series. Uncirculated examples are elusive compared to most dates, but this issue becomes a major rarity at the Gem grade level. In this grade, Prooflike coins are nearly nonexistent, and non-Prooflike pieces exist only in small numbers. NGC lists just 15 grading events for a coin in MS65 or better. This example showcases sharp detail and frosty mint luster beneath deep orange-gold, violet, and cobalt-blue toning. An impressive example of this sought-after condition rarity. Census: 12 in 65 (3 in 65★), 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148



1884-S Dollar, CAC-Approved MS63 Important S-Mint Condition Rarity

4257 1884-S MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: JCS Collection. The 1884-S has earned a reputation for scarcity in Mint State, with most collectors having to settle for high-end AU coins to fill their collections. When a Mint State coin is located, it is something special. This Select example is among the finest 1884-S dollars that most collectors will have a chance to acquire, finer pieces being of the utmost rarity. It is also one of just a dozen pieces in this grade with CAC endorsement. We have previously handled only three other different Select Uncirculated coins with a CAC green label.

This piece radiates mint luster through a touch of light golden toning. Upon a cursory inspection, the coin appears a point finer than the stated grade, although a few faint grazes hide themselves amid the satiny surfaces and prevent a finer designation from PCGS. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is outstanding for the issue. Population: 59 in 63 (6 in 63+), 15 finer. CAC: 13 in 63, 7 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2010)*, lot 2168, which realized \$40,250. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156



1885-CC Silver Dollar, MS67+ From the GSA Hoard

4258 1885-CC GSA MS67+ NGC. CAC. The Carson City Mint struck 228,000 silver dollars in 1885, and 85 years later, nearly 150,000 of those dollars remained in government vaults. The early 1970s saw the distribution of nearly 3 million silver dollars, mostly from the Carson City Mint, that forever changed numismatics. NGC has certified nearly 11,000 of the 1885-CC silver dollars that the General Services Administration distributed, yet only four coins have earned the grade of MS67+, and one other is graded MS67★, with none finer (11/19). This piece is virtually flawless with a sharp strike and brilliant, untuned silver luster. NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 518875 Base PCGS# 7160

1886-O Silver Dollar, MS64+ CAC Endorsed, Seldom Seen Any Finer

4259 1886-O MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Melting under the Pittman Act, and perhaps other unknown factors, make the 1886-O conditionally rare. By New Orleans standards, the mintage was large — more than 10.7 million pieces were struck, yet no appreciable Mint sewn bags have materialized during the past 60 to 70 years. In Gem or finer conditions, no other Morgan dollar issue is rarer, based on the combined certified populations at PCGS and NGC.

This lustrous and frosted example is a high-end near-Gem, with both the PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement. A faint touch of gold at the margins surrounds brilliant-silver surfaces, while a sharp strike defines the motifs. There are no heavy marks as often encountered on an 1886-O — just a few faint abrasions, none of individual concern. Registry Set enthusiasts are sure to set their sights on this coin when it is called. Population: 29 in 64+, 3 finer. CAC: 46 in 64, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168



1887-O Dollar, MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike Seldom Seen With Such Depth of Contrast

4260 1887-O MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The 1887-O, while not a common issue, is nonetheless considered accessible even with Prooflike surfaces. Deep Mirror Prooflike coins are another matter, particularly with the impressive surface quality displayed on this Gem. Scattered marks are generally isolated and minor, though a small cluster of abrasions is noted to the right of the eagle. Minor gold-orange peripheral toning gives way to silver mirrors and white frost on the devices. While the strike on the hair above Liberty's ear is incomplete, the level of detail is far superior to the norm. Population: 10 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2010), lot 1116, where it sold for \$27,600. NGC ID# 2552, PCGS# 97177



1889-CC Morgan Dollar, MS62 Key Branch Mint Issue

4261 1889-CC MS62 PCGS. CAC. Among all Morgan dollar issues, the 1893-S is the key issue, and among those from Carson City, the 1889-CC is the key. Only 350,000 were struck, and most went into circulation in and around Nevada. Today, the typical survivor grades Fine to VF. Higher grade pieces are elusive, and Mint State coins are rare. This lovely piece is boldly struck with brilliant white luster and excellent eye appeal. The devices are frosty and the surrounding fields are reflective, imparting a slight cameo appearance. It is an exceptional example for the grade, and suitable reward for the patient collector.

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 2982.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190



1889-CC Dollar, MS63 Semiprooflike Fields

4262 1889-CC MS63 PCGS. The 1889-CC is one of the chief key dates in the Morgan dollar series, and it is one of the most challenging issues from any mint to acquire in Uncirculated condition. It is the rarest of the Carson City issues. A number of examples are reported in Prooflike and Deep Mirror Prooflike grades, and these are in high demand. The present coin, although not designated Prooflike, nonetheless shows significant reflectivity that glimmers when tilted beneath a lamp. Light golden toning around the borders accents essentially brilliant interiors. A few light abrasions account for the grade. This is easily one of the most appealing 1889-CC silver dollars that we have seen in MS63. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

1889-CC Dollar, MS62 Prooflike Key Carson City Issue

4263 1889-CC MS62 Prooflike NGC. Far and away the most sought-after and elusive of the great Carson City triumvirate that also comprises the 1879-CC and the 1893-CC, the 1889-CC is a great collector prize. Although the mintage was only 350,000 examples (and the 1960s Treasury hoards apparently did not contain the issue), fortunately a considerable percentage — Bowers estimates 25% — show semiprooflike surfaces. This silver-white piece is fully prooflike on both sides (and so certified by NGC), with thick mint frost on the devices and deeply mirrored fields. Minor field chatter with a few larger, scattered marks, mostly away from the focal points, explains the grade, but the appeal is great for this key date. Census: 24 in 62 (1 in 62+) Prooflike, 48 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7191



1889-O Silver Dollar, MS66
Ex: PCGS Tour
Among the Finest Certified

4264 1889-O MS66 PCGS. VAM-14. Ex: PCGS Tour. A famous Morgan dollar pedigree. The PCGS Tour, an exhibition mainstay of the 1990 and 1991 convention circuits, was a high-grade set of Morgan dollars. Although the property of several different owners, all were labeled as PCGS Tour coins, and today are seldom encountered with that pedigree. This example is VAM-14, with the 9 in the date lightly repunched north. Lustrous and carefully preserved with brilliant centers and broad, richly patinated golden-brown, plum-red, and cobalt-blue borders.

Ex: PCGS Tour; John W. Highfill Collection; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/1995), lot 6135; Tucson ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/1996), lot 6974; Donald E. Bently Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5812, which realized \$17,625. NGC ID# 255A, PCGS# 7192

1892-CC Dollar, MS66
Clean and Frosty
Tied for Finest at NGC

4265 1892-CC MS66 NGC. There are thousands of Mint Sate 1892-CC dollars certified at NGC and PCGS in MS60 through MS65 and thousands more in grades as low as G and VG. Essentially, the vast majority of collectors can obtain an example of the 1892-CC in the grade they desire for a price within their budget. All that changes at this esteemed grade level. Premium Gem examples of the 1892-CC are usually only offered a couple times a year, if that, trading for strong five-figure sums. This example is remarkably bright with gorgeous cartwheel mint frost. Liberty's cheek and the adjacent fields are clean, as is the reverse, and the motifs exhibit full definition. Census: 16 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214



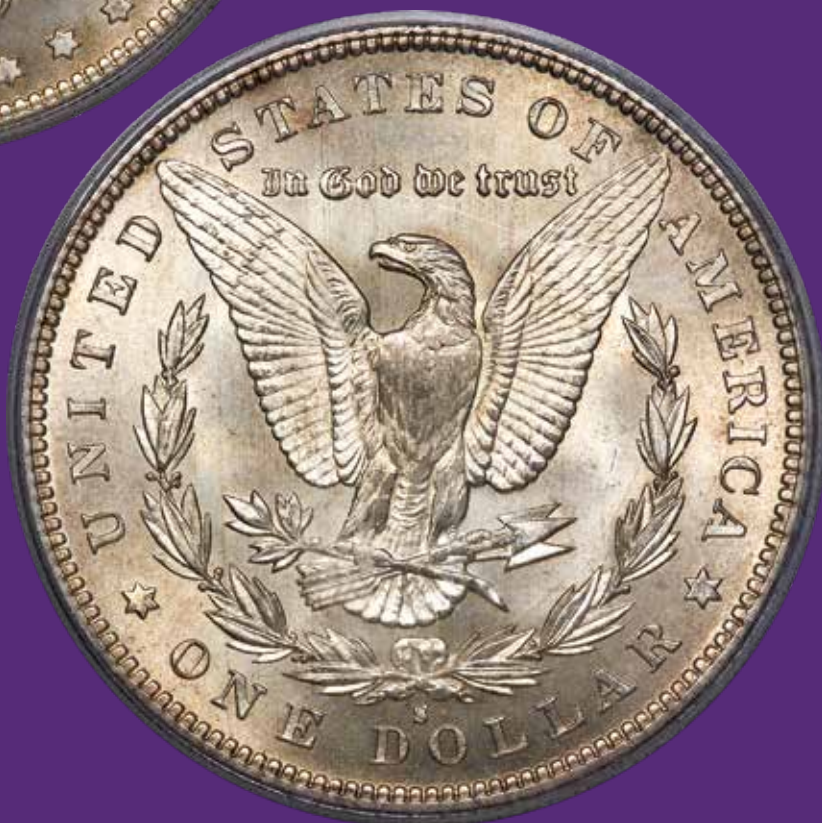
1892-O Dollar, MS64 Deep Prooflike Rare With Contrasted Deep Mirrors

4266 1892-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. Traditionally, the 1892-O is one of the most challenging Morgan dollars to locate in either Prooflike or Deep Mirror Prooflike format. The central devices on this 1892-O are remarkably bold, with only a touch of softness visible over the ear of Liberty. There are a few abrasions and luster grazes present, where the most noticeable surface flaw is a curved, paper-thin mark in front of Liberty's chin. Just a handful of comparable deep mirror coins are known of the issue, and this flashy specimen is one of the few we have ever offered. Just one Deep Prooflike at NGC is finer, while PCGS reports a single near-Gem example in Deep Mirror Prooflike and three pieces finer. NGC Census: 2 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 569K, PCGS# 97217

1892-S Silver Dollar, MS61 Conditionally Rare

4267 1892-S MS61 NGC. While the low-mintage 1893-S Morgan silver dollar enjoys great popularity, the 1892-S is a condition rarity that is seldom found in Mint State grades. In fact, the average certified grade is less than XF40. In 1892, the San Francisco Mint coined 1.2 million silver dollars, and they apparently all entered circulation. The few Mint State pieces survived as a matter of chance, or through the few contemporary collectors who purchased coins from the different Mints each year. However, mintmark collecting was still in its infancy in the early 1890s. This example is fully brilliant and untuned, with scattered grade-consistent marks and satiny silver luster. Census: 13 in 61, 29 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218





1892-S Morgan Dollar, MS66 Prime Condition Rarity Condition Census Example

4268 1892-S MS66 PCGS. The 1892-S Morgan dollar claims a smallish mintage of 1.2 million pieces, with the coins delivered in 12 batches of 100,000 pieces every month throughout the year. Most of the coins were released into circulation at, or near, the time of issue. Collecting branch mint issues only became popular in this country after Augustus Heaton published his landmark *Treatise on the Coinage of the United States Branch Mints* in 1893, so few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. As a result, the 1892-S is not difficult to locate in circulated grades today, but the issue is the second-rarest Morgan dollar in Mint State condition.

The elusive nature of the 1892-S in high grade was not appreciated for decades after the coins were distributed. Examples began appearing in auctions right away, but they realized only small premiums. An Uncirculated specimen was offered in lot 695 of the William Friesner Collection (Edouard Frossard, 6/1894), where it realized only \$1.10. Twenty years later, another example in the Collection of a Prominent American (United States Coin Company, 5/1915), lot 1131, brought only \$1.50, a small increase over the price in the Frossard sale. Most of the coins held in government storage were probably melted under the provisions of the Pittman Act in 1918, but records indicate a single bag was released from storage at the San Francisco Mint in the 1925-1926 time frame. The numismatic community evinced the same lack of interest in the newly released coins as it showed in the earlier examples offered at auction. The coins were quietly absorbed in the regional economy and may be the source of many of the AU specimens on the market today.

The 1892-S was never released in bag quantities in later years, although a few isolated specimens turned up in mixed bags from time to time. When the issue failed to appear in the Treasury releases of the 1960s, series specialists finally began to appreciate the true rarity of the 1892-S, but the issue remains underappreciated in the numismatic community at large. This phenomenon persists to the present day, despite the incredibly high prices that high-grade specimens routinely bring on the rare occasions when they are offered. Recent sales include the spectacular MS66 PCGS example in lot 3319 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), that realized \$230,000.

The present coin is a delightful Premium Gem that exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of blending on the hair strands above Liberty's ear and trivial softness on the eagle's breast. Subtle highlights of apricot, lime-green, and golden-tan toning enhance the impeccably preserved surfaces and vibrant, frosty mint luster radiates from both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin is tied with two other examples for the number seven spot in the PCGS CoinFacts Condition Census. It may be years before a comparable example becomes available. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 4 in 66, 6 finer (9/19).

Ex: Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 6712; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2004), lot 1166; Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 3/2009), lot 3328.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218



1893 Silver Dollar, MS66 One of the Finest Examples Known

4269 1893 MS66 NGC. The 1893 has long posed a challenge for Morgan dollar collectors. The date is rare with Prooflike fields and never seen in that capacity even as fine as the Gem grade level. Gem non-Prooflike coins are scarce, and the few pieces that have earned Premium Gem classification from the grading services are the finest 1893 dollars known. NGC and PCGS combined report only 11 coins this fine (11/19). None are Plus graded, making this piece truly tied for finest certified, no exceptions. The exceptional preservation thrives amid vibrant, frosty luster on each side, yielding luminance to the bold design elements. Microscopic ticks seen in secondary focal areas beneath a loupe do not detract and are easily passed over as the viewer's eye is drawn to the glittering bands of cartwheel luster. Census: 5 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

1893-CC Dollar, MS64+ Exceptionally Clean and Attractive Final-Year Nevada Mint Condition Rarity

4270 1893-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Q. David Bowers has this to say of the 1893-CC Morgan dollar in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*: "Most Mint State coins are very lustrous. Of all Carson City Mint Morgan dollars, the 1893-CC is notorious for being very heavily bagmarked. The vast majority of extant Mint State coins are in lower levels and have extensive marking. High-grade, mark-free coins are very rare." This is definitely one of the finest collectible examples, nearly matching an elite group of Gem coins. A hint of golden color frames frosty, untuned interiors on each side. The centers are fully struck, but the most notable attribute of this CAC-approved representative is the distinct lack of distracting abrasions. Worth a premium bid. PCGS reports 15 finer submissions. CAC: 63 in 64, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222



1893-O Silver Dollar, MS64 Challenging New Orleans Semikey

4271 1893-O MS64 PCGS. All Morgan dollars struck in 1893 are key or semikey dates. The 1893-S is famous, boasting a mintage of only 100,000 pieces. Of lesser rarity but significant importance in its own right is the 1893-O, with a mintage of 300,000 coins. This issue is plentiful in circulated grades, but the Mint State population thins considerably in MS64. Finer examples are decidedly rare. Moreover, this is a date that is almost never seen Prooflike or Deep Mirror Prooflike.

This near-Gem non-Prooflike coin is collectible, and it represents the finest that the 1893-O is typically available, even at auction. Luster is satiny and brilliant, complementing remarkably smooth surfaces. Considerable central strike weakness — normal for the date — likely contributes to PCGS opinion. PCGS lists nine finer pieces, including one Prooflike coin and two Deep Mirror Prooflike examples (11/19). NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224



1894 Silver Dollar, MS65 Rarest Philadelphia Business Strike

4272 1894 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Since no 1895 business strikes have been confirmed to exist, the 1894 becomes the key to a Philadelphia Mint collection of Morgan dollars. The commercial mintage is second-lowest behind the 1893-S, and most examples are in circulated grades. A supermajority of Uncirculated pieces are found in MS61 to MS64 grades. Gems are undeniably scarce relative to demand, and rarer than Population data suggests, given the number of resubmissions over the past third-century. The present lustrous Gem, therefore, is an important opportunity to acquire a high-grade representative of this well-known rarity. The strike is good, the fields are smooth, and the cheek displays minimal indications of post-strike contact. Light golden-brown toning on the right reverse precludes full brilliance.

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 5/2008), lot 4125, which realized \$40,825.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228



1894-O Morgan Dollar, MS65 Famous Condition Rarity Tied for the Finest Certified

4273 1894-O MS65 PCGS. Ex: The Shrike Set. “Defeatist” is rarely a word applied to coin collectors. Yet that is precisely the attitude on display when Q. David Bowers tackles the 1894-O Morgan dollar. He states right off the bat, “Mint State examples of the 1894-O dollar are often wretched in appearance.” He then asks, “Is there hope?” The question, at least as he asks it, turns out to be largely rhetorical:

“Yes, there is, but a great deal of searching will be needed to find an example that is decent or above average (but not sharp) in striking details and with attractive luster—a cherrypicker’s challenge and delight. Probably the best way is to view coins certified as MS-63 and MS-64, with patience, and see what happens. The luster is often nice on higher-graded pieces, if that’s a help. Or, you can give up and buy a worn specimen, saving both time and money.”

There is, of course, another option: pursuing one of the conditionally rare MS65 pieces, as embodied in this attractive Gem. It is one of just 16 MS65 examples certified by PCGS (one of which is Plus graded) with none finer (11/19). While the strike on the central obverse shows characteristic softness at the hair over Liberty’s ear, the piece offers both gorgeous luster and uncommonly impressive surface quality. Green-gold toning of varying intensity appears at the borders, including a partial fingerprint to the left of the date, while the centers remain virtually brilliant. A more than uncommon opportunity for the dedicated Morgan dollar collector.

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5674; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 4948. NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230



1894-O Morgan Dollar, MS65 Among the Finest Certified Ex: Eliasberg

4274 1894-O MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg. When he was preparing an exhibit of his collection in the 1950s, Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., had special wooden display frames made to house his collection. The coins remained in those frames until the 1990s, when the coins were removed in preparation for the auction sale. As a result of the long-term storage in those frames, many of the silver coins acquired a distinctive and highly attractive patina that is almost unmistakable.

The Eliasberg Collection had many truly memorable Morgan dollars. Coins such as the 1889-CC in that remarkable sale, certified as MS68, came from the same wooden display case as the present piece. The 1892-S, 1893-O, and 1893-S Morgan dollars in the Eliasberg Collection also ranked among the best of their kind. The present 1894-O Morgan, in its modest grade of MS65, still ranks as one of the finest that has ever been certified. It carries a pedigree back to 1906 or earlier, just a decade after it was struck.

Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this Gem is among the numerically finest that service has graded, with just a single MS65+ specimen finer. NGC has also certified a small number of MS65 examples, but none finer (9/19). This coin exhibits the distinctive Eliasberg patina, an original and memorable combination of light yellow, russet, gold, and lime-green toning that deepens toward the periphery. The design elements are sharply detailed and vibrant mint luster shines through the patina. Eye appeal is outstanding.

Ex: Harlan P. Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906); John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2296; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 5029.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230





1899-S Morgan Dollar, MS67

4275 1899-S MS67 PCGS. VAM-14. The mintmark is tilted far right, but confirmation of the VAM is provided by the die break on the wreath near the N in UNITED. Like other San Francisco issues of the era, the 1899-S is a better date in Mint State. Superb Gems are very rare. This brilliant and lustrous piece shows minor central incompleteness, but the cheek is smooth, and the fields display only insignificant contact. Practically unobtainable any finer, and an ideal candidate for a competitive Registry Set. Population: 12 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 256D, PCGS# 7262



1901 Morgan, Toned MS63+ Mint State CAC Collector Coin

4276 1901 MS63+ PCGS. CAC. The tipping point for the 1901 Morgan dollar — where it transitions from “scarce but collectible” to “just plain rare” — is the line between MS63 and MS64. Select coins are occasionally seen, and some are attractive. Pieces in MS64 are rare. This piece strikes somewhat of a balance between the two grades. Plus graded and CAC endorsed, it is superior to most of its peers, but its quality is just shy of what PCGS requires for a near-Gem designation. Luster is satiny and original. Burnt-orange, russet, and golden toning covers the interiors, leaving the margins with a frame of sea-green and blue. Abrasions are minimal, and the design elements show good sharpness. PCGS has seen 36 higher-grade submissions (11/19). NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272



1902-O Silver Dollar, MS67+ Tied for the Finest Certified, CAC

4277 1902-O MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Given conditions at the New Orleans Mint and within the Treasury's storage vaults, it is nothing short of a miracle that a high-end Superb Gem 1902-O dollar can exist. Only a handful of such pieces are indicated in the population reports. The 1902-O was never known for high quality. It was a "Creole" date liberated from Treasury storage in October 1962, when a profusion of Mint State examples entered the market. Most were flatly struck and bagmarked. Somehow, the present coin was carefully preserved. Brilliant and frosted surfaces are the antithesis of a normal 1902-O, which typically lacks any semblance of eye appeal. Vibrant silver luster fills both sides, and the smooth surfaces are free of contact. The strike is needle-sharp except above Liberty's ear, where its O-mint legacy reveals itself and the strike is not quite full. Eye appeal is extraordinary, as expected for the Plus-Graded and CAC-endorsed Superb Gem level. Population: 2 in 67+, 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 256N, PCGS# 7280

1904-S Silver Dollar, MS65 Prooflike The Finest CAC Example

4278 1904-S MS65 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. From a total population of 4,300 coins, PCGS has only assigned the Prooflike designation to 29 submissions, and none have been graded Deep Mirror Prooflike. Housed in a green-label holder, this Gem Prooflike Mint State Morgan dollar has fully mirrored fields that frame its lustrous, satiny silver devices. There is no toning on either sides of this beautiful and rare silver dollar. From a total PCGS and NGC population of nine examples and one finer, this is the single finest example that carries the CAC endorsement. Population: 3 in 65 Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7295

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



1887 Morgan, PR68 Ultra Cameo Beautifully Contrasted The Sole Finest Certified

4279 1887 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. The proof 1887 Morgan is scarce with field-device contrast. NGC and PCGS combined list only 70 grading events for a Cameo coin, and PCGS has not seen a single coin that they have designated Deep Cameo. NGC lists two Ultra Cameos, one in PR65 and the other this PR68 coin. Without a single 1887 proof dollar graded at the PR69 level, this PR68 Ultra Cameo is legitimately the finest-known 1887 proof Morgan. Captivating contrast on each side is apparent at all angles, promoted by liquidlike field mirroring and softly frosted, untuned devices. The strike is sharp, and the surface preservation is virtually flawless. A frame of russet-lilac toning surrounds the borders. NGC ID# 55UE, PCGS# 97322



1888 Dollar, PR66 Deep Cameo Totally Brilliant, Eye-Catching Contrast

4280 1888 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. The utter brilliance of this 1888 proof Morgan dollar surely accentuates the dramatic field-device contrast. The raised elements of George T. Morgan's classic silver dollar design are covered in a thick layer of frost, while the surrounding mirrors exhibit eye-catching depth and reflectivity. Every facet is fully struck, as expected. The 1888 boasts a proof mintage of 833 pieces. Bowers has described the issue as generally being low-contrast and softly struck at the centers. This Premium Gem Deep Cameo example is clearly exceptional. Population: 1 in 66 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 55UF, PCGS# 97323



**1892 Morgan Dollar, PR67
Magnificent Toning**

4281 1892 PR67 PCGS. CAC. The novelty of the 1892 Barber coinage boosted sales of minor silver proof sets that year, and proof 1892 Morgan dollars enjoyed a heightened mintage alongside the Barber pieces. The novelty wore off quickly, plunging proof Morgan dollar strikings back to more typical mintages, but that generous 1892 production has made this an optimal date for type collectors seeking an attractive representative. Certainly this Superb Gem specimen would qualify for the numismatist who enjoys toning. Rich green, gold, blue, and amethyst patina graces each side, and underlying frost and mirrors hint at what must have been magnificent contrast when the piece was issued. Population: 15 in 67 (2 in 67+), 2 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27ZM, PCGS# 7327



**1893 Dollar, PR66 Deep Cameo
Incredible Contrast, Rare This Fine**

4282 1893 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Collectors who find high-grade 1893 business strikes to be too rare or costly to acquire may seek instead an attractive proof. Meanwhile, dedicated collectors of proof Morgan dollars will strive for the finest proof obtainable. This Premium Gem Deep Cameo has claims to being the "finest obtainable" for many collectors. PCGS has seen a mere 13 Deep Cameo proofs of this date in all grades, with six of them rated finer than the present. However, the quality of this piece for its grade is uniquely incredible. It is the only 1893 proof in this grade with CAC recognition, and Certified Acceptance Corporation has awarded a green label to only three finer Deep Cameos (11/19).

The level of contrast on this coin is almost unreal, featuring frosted, crisp devices that seem to float atop the liquidlike fields, which showcase infinite depth of mirroring. The obverse is near-brilliant, but the reverse has a light golden glow. Eye appeal and preservation are impeccable. Population: 4 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 6 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 55UK, PCGS# 97328



1894 Morgan Dollar, PR67 Cameo In-Demand Proof Issue

4283 1894 PR67 Cameo PCGS. The faintest hint of pale-gold patina exists at the margins of this otherwise brilliant and nearly flawless Superb Gem Cameo proof. While the 1894 is markedly rare in high circulation strike grades, proofs are relatively available in Gem or Premium Gem grades. In Superb Gem grades, approximately 40 proofs exist — about half that number with Cameo or Deep Cameo contrast.

This dazzling Cameo proof displays a sharp strike on Liberty's hair and throughout the raised elements. Frosted devices contrast boldly with mirrored fields, and there are no perceptible marks or hairlines to detract from the Superb Gem quality. Liberty's cheek is smooth and unblemished, while the technical quality and eye appeal are undeniable. Population: 8 in 67 (3 in 67+) Cameo, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 87329





1895 Morgan Dollar, PR66 The Famous Proof-Only Issue Original Golden Patina

4284 1895 PR66 NGC. It is fair to say the Morgan dollar series is one of the most popular in American numismatics. Many would go as far as to call it *the* most popular. The set spans from 1878 to 1921 and can be collected however an individual sees fit: by date, by date and mintmark, by VAM, in circulation-strike or proof format, etc. Many of the issues are widely available in virtually any grade, from Poor 1 through MS68, and there are even a couple of issues for which coins are available in near-perfect MS69 condition. There are a number of famous key dates, like the 1889-CC and 1893-S, both of which can be obtained with a little patience and a modest budget. There are others that are plentiful in circulated condition but become nearly impossible in better Mint State grades, like the 1884-S and 1892-S. With all that in mind, there is only one issue in the entire Morgan dollar series for which no Philadelphia Mint business strikes are available, and that is the famous 1895.

Part of what makes the 1895 so compelling is the fact that none of the recorded 12,000 circulation strikes have ever surfaced. There is continuing speculation about the fate of those coins, whether or not they may have all been melted, or if they were even struck at all. One theory, now generally accepted, is that the entry in the *Mint Director's Annual Report* was simply a clerical error. Perhaps we will never know. What we do know is that 880 proof Morgan dollars were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1895. Those are the only pieces available to the many collectors looking to put together a complete set of these iconic silver dollars. Interest and demand vastly exceed supply, further fanning the flames of the 1895's fame and cachet. This originally toned Premium Gem exhibits iridescent golden patina with rose and blue accents. The fields are flashy and clean, although contrast is minimal. Census: 23 in 66 (2 in 66+, 2 in 66 ★), 15 finer (11/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 27ZR, PCGS# 7330



1895 Morgan Dollar, PR66+ Starkly Contrasted Deep Cameo Example Proof-Only Key Issue

4285 1895 PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. According to Mint records, an average-size proof mintage of 880 Morgan dollars was accomplished in 1895, to accompany a small business-strike production of 12,000 pieces. Of course, as most numismatists know, not one business-strike example has ever been reliably reported in any collection, essentially making the 1895 a proof-only issue. The fate of the missing business-strikes is one of the enduring mysteries of American coinage, with some researchers believing the coins were never struck and the mintage figures represent a bookkeeping error. Other students of the series believe the coins were struck, but held in government storage and later melted, probably under the provisions of the Pittman Act in 1918. The only certainty is that the small proof mintage has been left to satisfy the intense collector demand for this issue in one of the most widely collected series in all of American numismatics.

The proofs began appearing at auction almost immediately and catalogers recognized the elusive nature of the dollar at an early date. F. Merritt Alden, a collector from Springfield, Massachusetts, purchased at least one silver proof set from the Mint every year from 1859 through 1895. When his collection was sold by the Chapman brothers in April of 1896, lot 161 featured his 1895 silver proof set, "1895 Brilliant proof set. Dollar rare. 6 pieces." The set realized \$4, more than twice the face value of the coins, which had been issued the previous year. Recent sales of the 1895 proof Morgan dollar include the PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS specimen in lot 3373 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), that realized \$126,500.

The present coin is a Plus-graded Premium Gem proof, with sharply detailed, richly frosted design elements that create intense cameo contrast with the deeply mirrored fields. The mostly brilliant surfaces are impeccably preserved, with a few subtle hints of pale gold toning. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Population: 10 in 66 (4 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 8 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 27ZR, PCGS# 97330



1898 Morgan Dollar, Stunning PR68 Cameo Ex: Mint-Clapp-Eliasberg

4286 1898 PR68 Cameo NGC. Ex: Eliasberg. The silver dollars — and the silver coins in general — of 1896 and 1898 are among the best-produced proofs of the Philadelphia Mint in the late 19th century. The silver coins dating from those years are marvels of ultimate quality and unsurpassed collectibility. And that applies to none of those silver coins more so than the present PR68 Cameo 1898 silver dollar, formerly in the also-unsurpassed Eliasberg Collection. This piece was graded PR67 in that auction as lot 2307, described in part as, “Silver obverse virtually as struck. The reverse is champagne toning changing to delicate magenta. A visual treat.” To that we would note the complete absence of mentionable distractions, and call attention to the highly reflective fields contrasting blatantly against frosted devices, an effect more blatant on the reverse but abundant throughout both sides. In addition to its remarkable pedigree, this is the sole finest Cameo example of this issue we have ever offered. This stunning piece is also among only five submissions in this grade at both leading services combined — four at NGC, one at PCGS, with only one coin is finer (11/19).

Ex: Purchased directly from the Philadelphia Mint in November 1898; John H. Clapp; Clapp estate (1942) to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2307; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4209. NGC ID# 27ZW, PCGS# 87333

PEACE DOLLARS



1921 Peace Dollar, Luminous MS67 Near-Perfect Top-Tier Registry Coin

4287 1921 MS67 PCGS. Ex: Illinois Set. This Superb Gem High Relief Peace dollar has ranked among two different highly rated PCGS Registry Sets, including the MBJ Set and now the Illinois Set, the latter of which is the all-time fifth highest-rated Peace dollar set in the PCGS Registry. The coin is more than a full grade point finer than the piece represented in the current highest-ranked Registry Set. PCGS has certified only five other pieces in MS67, with none finer (11/19), and even that trivial number may include one or two duplications from crossovers. We have seen only four different Superb Gem 1921 Peace dollars in PCGS holders, plus a handful of coins in NGC holders. NGC currently lists seven grading events in MS67, again, including possible duplication, and again, with none finer (11/19).

The 1921 Peace dollar is not rare in the absolute sense. Although the mintage barely topped 1 million coins, a significant portion has survived in grades from low-end circulated all the way through Gem Mint State. What makes this date so popular with collectors is the high relief of the design, which elevates it to not only a greater artistic plain than later issues but also makes the 1921 a one-year type. Type collectors typically seek a High Relief 1921 coin as well as a high-end example from one of the later dates. Some collectors only desire one Peace dollar for their sets, and the majority of those seek out a high-grade 1921 because of the bold relief of Liberty's portrait and the eagle. Whether for type representation or as a Registry coin for a high-end date and mintmark collection, this Superb Gem — one of the finest-known High Reliefs — is an unsurpassed opportunity.

The technical and aesthetic aspects of this piece are every bit the equal of its numeric grade. Frosted luster glistens across each side, showcasing virtually flawless preservation throughout without so much as a light graze evident on Liberty's well-defined cheek. Crescents of sun-gold toning grace both the Liberty portrait and the eagle on both sides, while flecks of russet, violet, and amber speckle the peripheries; the remainder of each side displays pearlescent luminance. Central strike sharpness is above average for this issue, and that attribute is always an area of scrutiny for collectors seeking a High Relief Peace dollar. Simply a gorgeous coin, second to none and barely equaled by its peers. Population: 6 in 67, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4228. PCGS# 7356



1922-D Silver Dollar, MS67 A Legend Among Peace Dollars High Condition Census PCGS Rarity The Glittering CoinFacts Plate Coin

4288 1922-D MS67 PCGS. Ex: Illinois Set. The quality and importance of the current offering of Peace dollars is perhaps fully embodied in this one coin. The 1922-D Peace dollar is a formidable rarity in Superb Gem condition, such that only three coins are so graded at PCGS. Discussions concerning this issue's collectibility often cease at the MS66+ level, since acquiring a PCGS-graded Superb Gem is usually an unrealistic endeavor. Indeed, a glance at the current highest-rated Peace dollar sets in the PCGS Registry reveals many MS66+ coins, but not a single MS67. Even the current highest-ranked Registry Set — the D.L. Hansen Collection — settles for an MS66+. The reason is simply because this date in MS67 PCGS can be considered a Holy Grail of sorts for the Peace dollar series — highly desired, but seen so infrequently at auction as to make one wonder if such coins actually exist.

With this offering, advanced Peace dollar collectors have an incredible opportunity to acquire a coin that few collectors even have a chance to see, an opportunity not likely to repeat itself in the near future. We have found auction records for only two MS67 PCGS coins ever previously appearing at auction. One of them was a coin we handled in 2011 and then again in 2015. The other is this piece, the PCGS CoinFacts plate coin, which set the auction record for the date in Stack's Bowers' August 2018 ANA sale, where it garnered \$90,000. No other auction appearances of a 1922-D in MS67 PCGS have occurred.

This piece differs from many Gem and finer 1922-D Peace dollars in that it does not show the circular die cracks on the obverse, which link many high-grade survivors to a single die pair and perhaps a single delivery. This piece is from a different die pair, and likely a different striking period in 1922. The absence of the commonly seen cracks does not preclude a late die state, though, since the astute specialist will immediately notice this coin's textured obverse, which is characteristic of a worn die. However, this die wear has the intriguing effect of producing more radiant cartwheel luster than Peace dollars of any date typically display. Luster abounds on this coin, and it is almost flawlessly preserved. Not even a trace of toning detracts from the glittering surfaces and sharply rendered devices. Eye appeal lacks nothing on this, one of our favorite coins from the Illinois Set Registry collection. We encourage bidders to come prepared for competition when this coin crosses the auction block. Registry collectors know well how small the likelihood is that another, comparable example will be seen any time soon. Population: 3 in 67, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Anne Kate Collection / ANA Rarities Night (Stack's, 8/2018), lot 1235. NGC ID# 257D, PCGS# 7358



**1922-S Peace Dollar, MS66
Among the Finest at PCGS
A Rare Registry-Grade Example**

4289 1922-S MS66 PCGS. Peace dollars of 1922 are plentiful through MS66 if they carry the Denver mintmark or are from the Philadelphia coinage. However, San Francisco coins are conditionally rare at the Premium Gem level, and no higher-grade representatives are reported. We last handled a PCGS-graded MS66 coin in the January 2017 FUN Signature, lot 5785, which realized \$32,900, marking the second-highest auction realization recorded for the date.

This example displays frosty, unabraded mint luster with well-struck interiors. Eye appeal benefits from the luminous surfaces, which are brilliant aside from a wisp of russet toning in Liberty's hair and the adjacent right obverse field. This is a coin for the Registry collector, a beautiful example of the conditionally rare 1922-S Peace dollar. Population: 16 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359

**1922-S Peace Dollar, MS66
Remarkable Top-Grade Example
Few Pieces Known This Fine With CAC**

4290 1922-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Illinois Set. The San Francisco issue is the scarcest of the three 1922 Peace dollars, especially in Mint State. The fact that its mintage of nearly 17.5 million pieces exceeds that of the 1922-D by more than 1.5 million pieces is a non-factor. Throughout the Peace dollar series there is an unbroken rule that for each year this denomination was coined, the San Francisco issue is rarer in Gem or better grades than either the Philadelphia or Denver counterparts. Mintage totals play no part in this. Many researchers suggest the lower survival rate of S-mint dollars in high grade is due to more active circulation on the West Coast, and in some cases bags of Uncirculated coins still in government vaults were just moved more frequently, reducing the grades of the coins contained.

The 1922-S Peace dollar is collectible in MS65, but it is rare at the Premium Gem level and unknown finer. Premium Gems in PCGS holders are rarer than those graded by NGC, and a grand total of only four coins between both PCGS and NGC carry CAC endorsement. The present coin is one of those. Frosty luster abounds across brilliant, unabraded surfaces. The vibrant cartwheel effect draws the viewer's eye away from trivial strike softness at the centers. Population: 17 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359



1923-D Peace Dollar, MS66+ CAC Approval, Condition Census

4291 1923-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Illinois Set. While the Philadelphia issue of this year is plentiful in MS66 and collectible even in MS67, the 1923-D Peace dollar is scarce in this grade and nearly unknown finer. The present coin stands apart from most of its peers with a Plus designation, being one of only a dozen coins at PCGS with such recognition, while a lone Superb Gem is finer. This piece is plated on PCGS CoinFacts. Dazzling cartwheel luster engulfs the brilliant, beautifully preserved surfaces, highlighting the devices, which show impeccable sharpness for this issue. A loupe finds each side remarkably clean — hence the Plus designation and CAC endorsement — although a lone, tiny mark just behind Liberty's eye serves as a pedigree marker. Although one numerically finer 1923-D Peace dollar is reported, this high-end Premium Gem is tied for the finest endorsed by CAC, and therefore it is an important coin for the Registry collector. CAC: 28 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 257G, PCGS# 7361



1923-S Peace Dollar, MS65+ Incredibly High-End for the Issue

4292 1923-S MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Illinois Set. While the 1923-D Peace dollar is scarce in MS66, the 1923-S is scarce in MS65 and nearly unknown in MS66. In *A Guide Book of Peace Dollars*, Roger Burdette notes the typically poor production quality of the 1923-S, and how it affects the grades of surviving examples. He writes that, "Uncirculated examples that exist are mostly in the MS-63 or 64 category, as not many had sufficient strike or few enough marks to make it to the Gem level. Even some that are graded MS-65 are questionable and could be argued back into the MS-64 range."

The present coin is among the finest pieces awarded an MS65 grade, as attested to by the Plus designation. A grand total of just four coins are reported finer, and the last time one appeared at auction was in April 2011, when an MS66 PCGS coin in the Rosemont Central States Signature realized more than \$31,000. We have not previously handled a Plus-graded Gem. This piece is one of just nine coins rated MS65+ at PCGS. Each side yields frosty, radiant luster and above-average strike sharpness. The faintest trace of light champagne toning is evident on each side, and equally faint grazes seen under a loupe are all that deny Condition Census status. Population: 9 in 65+, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 257H, PCGS# 7362



1923-S Peace Dollar, MS65+ Only Three Finer at PCGS

4293 1923-S MS65+ PCGS. The 1923-S is usually found with weak details and myriad surface marks that prevent strong grade assignments from PCGS or NGC. The present example is a stunning exception on both counts. The strike is far above average and the surfaces have just a few scattered, trivial marks. The satiny and highly lustrous obverse is essentially brilliant, with only a hint of light gold toning. The reverse has frosty silver luster beneath dappled gold and iridescent toning. PCGS has only certified three numerically finer examples of this issue (11/19). NGC ID# 257H, PCGS# 7362



1926-S Peace Dollar, MS66+ A Major Rarity Plus-Graded CAC Endorsed Registry Coin

4294 1926-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Illinois Set. The 1926-S Peace dollar is more plentiful than its Denver counterpart in the lower Mint State grades, but in MS66 it is conditionally rarer, and this San Francisco issue is nearly unknown finer. This piece, from the Illinois Set, is one of just three Premium Gems at PCGS with a Plus designation, and it is one of only 16 Premium Gems from PCGS and NGC combined worthy of CAC endorsement (11/19). We have not previously handled a Plus-graded coin in this grade, and we have seen only a handful of Premium Gems with CAC recognition. This example surpasses expectations for the grade, yielding brilliant, radiant cartwheel luster and boldly rendered design elements. Neither side exhibits notable abrasions, making eye appeal outstanding. Population: 3 in 66+, 2 finer. CAC: 16 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 257R, PCGS# 7369



**1927 Peace Dollar, MS66
Spectacular Registry-Grade Rarity
Among the Finest Pieces Known**

4295 1927 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Illinois Set. The 1927 Peace dollar is one of only four issues in the series with a mintage below 1 million pieces (848,000 coins), and its low production total no doubt contributes to the scarcity of high-end Mint State survivors. A number of examples are available in grades through MS64, but at the Gem level the date's availability drops off quickly, and Premium Gems are nothing short of rare. This piece is one of only 21 MS66 examples certified by PCGS and NGC combined (19 at PCGS and two at NGC), with none finer (11/19). The surfaces display radiant cartwheel luster, with pleasing design definition and just a trace of light golden color. A few minute ticks preclude an even finer grade, though the eye appeal is exceptional. Population: 19 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5614. NGC ID# 257S, PCGS# 7370



**1927-D Peace Dollar, MS66
Incredibly Rare in This Condition
Among the Finest Certified**

4296 1927-D MS66 PCGS. The 1927-D Peace dollar seldom appears in grades above MS64, with the finest pieces known being Premium Gems. Top-grade coins are rarely offered. In fact, we last handled a coin in this grade in the 2012 FUN Signature. The present example is beautifully preserved, yielding satin luster and boldly rendered devices. Light glints of amber and jade patina on the largely cream-gray surfaces attest to their originality and produce splendid visual appeal. Registry-grade 1927-D dollars such as this are incredible rarities. A comparable coin may not become available for years. Population: 17 in 66 (3 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2016), lot 4201. NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371



**1927-S Peace Dollar, MS65+
Among the Finest at CAC
A Premier Registry Coin**

4297 1927-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Illinois Set. At 866,000 pieces, the mintage of the 1927-S Peace dollar is the third-lowest in the series, with the 1927 and 1928 Philadelphia issues being the dates with lower production totals (848,000 and 360,649 pieces, respectively). Despite its higher mintage, however, the 1927-S is significantly scarcer than both the 1927 and 1928 in Mint State, especially in Gem condition. At the MS65 grade level, this San Francisco issue is scarce, while the two Philadelphia coins are plentiful. Barely a handful of higher-grade coins are known for the 1927-S.

This Plus-graded example is CAC endorsed, and it is among the finest pieces with that coveted green label. Exceptional strike sharpness combined with frosty original luster promotes outstanding eye appeal, which is furthered by a light dusting of olive-gold toning on each side. The preservation is outstanding. Population: 102 in 65 (10 in 65+), 2 finer. CAC: 21 in 65, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2016)*, lot 5432. NGC ID# 26J6, PCGS# 7372



**1928 Peace Dollar, Vibrant MS66
An Incredible Rarity This Fine**

4298 1928 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Illinois Set. Famous for its low mintage of 360,649 pieces — the lowest in the series — the 1928 Peace dollar is a key date in circulated grades. In Mint State, this issue is more plentiful, albeit acquiring an example comes at a price. Typically, eye appeal is average or before, even on near-Gem coins, due to the subdued satin luster and dusky golden toning that characteristically come as a pair on this issue. Collectors seeking strong eye appeal will generally have to look at least at the Gem grade level, where the 1928 Peace dollar becomes more elusive in general. Moreover, higher-grade coins are rare. This Premium Gem is among the finest pieces certified. Luster is vibrant and softly frosted, showing no trace of the usual gold toning but instead displaying dustings of olive and deep lavender color along the upper obverse margin. Central details are well-struck, and eye appeal is outstanding. We have previously handled an MS66 coin on only 10 occasions, the last of which was three years ago. Population: 22 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 257V, PCGS# 7373



1934-D Peace Dollar, MS66+ Original Toning, Conditionally Scarce

4299 1934-D MS66+ PCGS. Large Mintmark. The Denver mintmark on some 1934-D Peace dollars is from a larger punch than that seen on earlier issues from this mint. The Colorado branch mint struck Peace dollars sporadically, with no coinage 1924 to 1925 or 1928 through 1933. The 1934-D is also the last Peace dollar to bear a Denver mintmark, although Philadelphia and San Francisco continued production of this denomination into 1935. Denver struck a little more than 1.5 million coins, leaving collectors a supply of Mint State pieces today. However, Registry collectors or series specialists assembling high-grade sets will find Premium Gems to be elusive and finer coins nearly uncollectible.

This is one of just a dozen Plus-graded Premium Gems at PCGS, where two coins are listed finer. Luster is satiny and well-preserved, yielding sharp central design elements. A loupe reveals insignificant signs of contact. While the reverse is mainly untoned, the obverse displays deep russet-gold and olive color in the margins, attesting to the originality of the surfaces. Population: 12 in 66+, 2 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7376

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS66 None Graded Numerically Finer The Scarcest Date in Mint State

4300 1934-S MS66 PCGS. The 1934-S is famously the scarcest Peace dollar in Mint State overall. The bulk of the survivorship resides in the MS62 to MS64 grade range, and such pieces are usually available, albeit for a price. Gems are much more elusive, and higher-grade coins are rare. No 1934-S silver dollars are known in Superb Gem condition, and we have only seen a handful of MS66 coins in recent years.

This representative displays frosty, luminous mint luster cast in a delicate tinge of light champagne color. Strike sharpness is pleasing, and Liberty's cheek is remarkably clean for the grade. A truly faint graze in the left obverse field appears to be all that limits the grade on this high-end late-series condition rarity. Population: 38 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

ERRORS



1918 Buffalo Nickel, AU58 Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet

4301 1918 Buffalo Nickel — Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet — AU58 PCGS. A rare and intriguing wrong planchet error, this Buffalo nickel is about perfectly centered on the smaller dime planchet. The date is entirely readable, although LIBERTY is off the flan. On the reverse, FIVE CENTS and E PLURIBUS UNUM are readable, but UNITED STATES OF AMERICA runs off the flan. A possible mintmark, distorted and partial, is evident. Some strike softness is present, especially at the central reverse — a product of the thinner dime planchet and the Buffalo nickel dies spaced for their own denomination. Little wear is evident and tinges of gold and russet toning appear in the margins.

Saul Teichman has researched this wrong planchet combination, and knows of nine examples of Buffalo nickels on dime planchets:

1. **1913 Type Two MS66 NGC.** Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2010), lot 2039, which realized \$46,000.
2. **1918 AU58 PCGS.** Bob Entlich, dealer intermediaries, present consignor. **The present specimen.**
3. **1920 AU55 PCGS.** Federal Coin, 2/1960; Numismatics Ltd. Spring 1982 and Summer 1984 fixed price lists; Bob Entlich.
4. **1925 AU50 PCGS.** Bob Entlich; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5869; which realized \$4,800.
5. **1929 AU58 PCGS.** Federal Coin, 2/1960; Fred Schornstein, Numismatics Ltd. Summer 1984 fixed price list; Bob Entlich.
6. **1936 MS62 NGC.** Stolen from Mark Lighterman in 2001, recovered in 2009.
7. **1936-S MS62 PCGS.** Bob Entlich; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 6495, which realized \$9,775.
8. **Undated S Mintmark AU58 PCGS.** Mike Chambers; Saul Teichman in trade.
9. **Undated S Mintmark AU58 PCGS.** Conway Bolt; Milt Cohen - Natalie Halpern fixed price list; Fred Weinberg.



1942 Walking Liberty Half, MS65 Struck on a Silver Quarter Planchet

4302 1942 Walking Liberty Half — Struck on a Silver Quarter Planchet — MS65 PCGS. Lustrous and crisply struck with pleasing surfaces and only a whisper of tan toning. The upper half of the date is present, as is the area where a mintmark would be, confirming a Philadelphia strike. Photographed on page 206 of Mike Byers' *World's Greatest Mint Errors*.

Numismatic researcher Saul Teichman has located 15 examples of Walking Liberty half dollars struck on quarters:

1. **1917 or 1947, Uncirculated.** Only the top of the date shows.
2. **1941. MS64 NGC.** Kagin's; Leon Goodman Collection (Herbert I. Melnick, 11/1982), lot 170; Mike Chambers; Geyer Family Collection ; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3792, which realized \$18,212.50.
3. **1941. AU58 NGC.** Geyer Family Collection; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3791, part of a mated pair that realized \$24,675.
4. **1942. AU58 NGC.** Rarities Session (Stack's Bowers, 8/2016), lot 3535, which realized \$12,337.50.
5. **1942. MS65 PCGS.** The present lot. Illustrated in *World's Greatest Mint Errors*.
6. **1942. NGC AU58.** Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 4550, which realized \$13,800.
7. **1942. Uncirculated,** struck-thru reverse. Clark Smith.
8. **1942. MS62 PCGS.** Fred Schornstein; New York Collection (Herbert I. Melnick, 7/1983), lot 743; Bebee Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1987), lot 2707; John Whitney Walter Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2018), lot 1413, which realized \$16,200.
9. **1943.** Clark Smith.
10. **1943. MS64 NGC.** Mike Chambers; Geyer Family Collection; Jon Sullivan; Saul Teichman in trade.
11. **1944. MS65 PCGS.** Abe Kosoff Collection (Bowers & Merena, 11/1985), lot 4187.
12. **1944.** Another.
13. **Undated. MS63 PCGS.** Illustrated in *World's Greatest Mint Errors*.
14. **Undated. Private collection.** This, or previous, possibly ex: R.E. Cox, Jr. (Stack's, 4/1962), lot 2150.
15. **Undated, San Francisco Mintmark.** Double-struck 50% off center with indent. Fred Weinberg; Mike Chambers; Mike Byers. #35 in *100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins*.
Ex: Mike Byers; Geyer Family Collection / New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3793, which realized \$17,625; Andrew Lustig; Present Consignor.



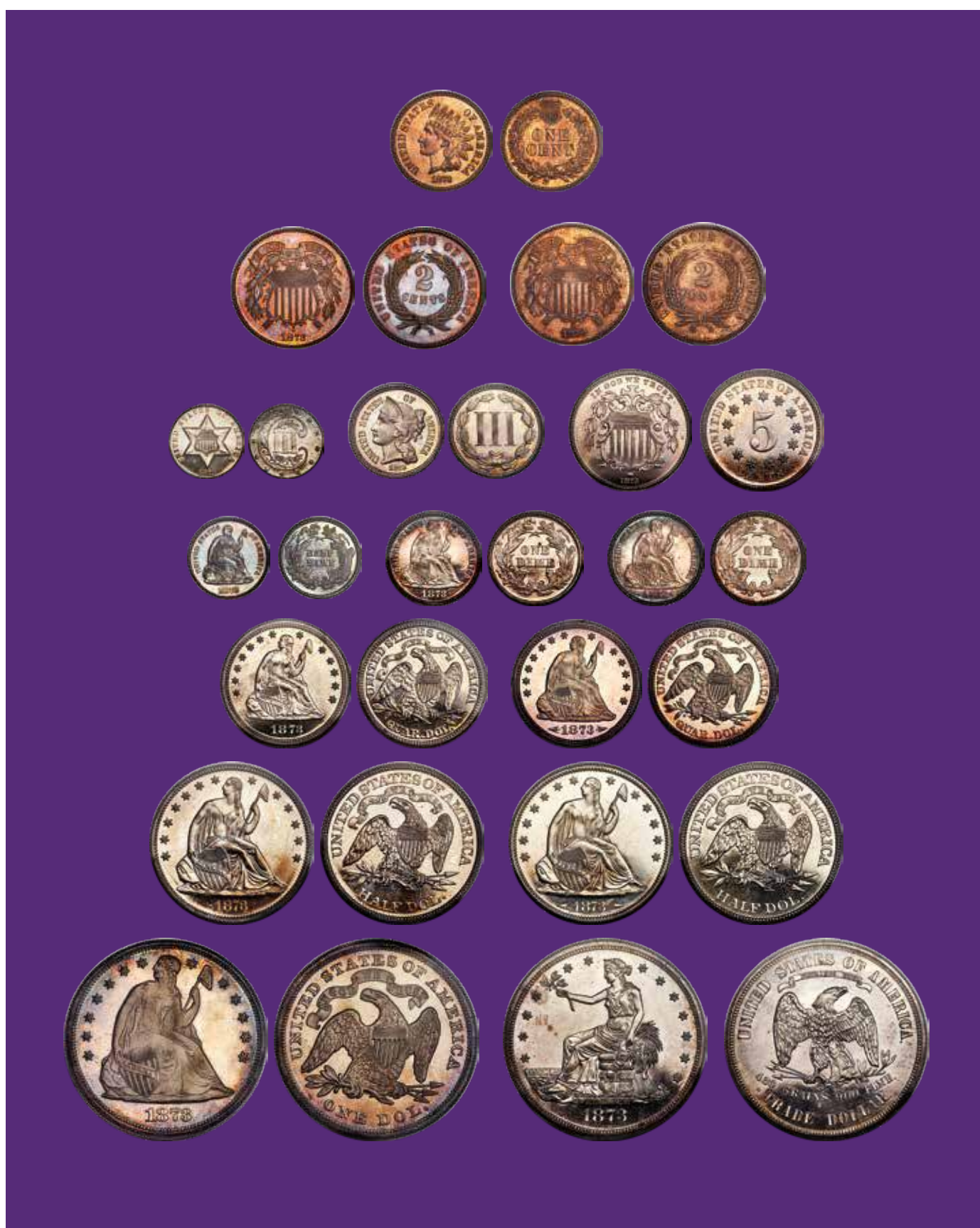
1999-P Anthony Dollar, MS66 Struck on a Sacagawea Planchet

4303 1999-P Anthony Dollar — Struck on a Sacagawea Dollar Planchet — MS66 PCGS. An essentially pristine transitional wrong planchet error with booming cartwheel luster. The radiant orange-gold surfaces show an occasional blush of olive-green color. Both Anthony and Sacagawea dollars were struck in 1999, though the latter were dated 2000. Sacagawea dollars on Anthony dollar planchets are also known, and are in fact less rare than the Anthony-on-Sacagawea planchet errors. On the present piece, the strike is soft on the eagle's branch, which suggests the manganese alloy planchets required greater pressure to strike up than the intended copper-nickel "clad" planchets.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 12253, which realized \$12,650.



EARLY PROOF SETS



1873 15-Piece Proof Set, PCGS-Certified Complete From Cent Through Trade Dollar

4304 1873 15-Piece Proof Set PR63 to PR65 PCGS.

Cent Closed 3 PR65 Red. Snow-PR1. Well struck and unabraded. Straw-gold aside from variegated rose-red on the central reverse. Very scarce in full red. Population: 35 in 64 (1 in 64+) Red, 16 finer (11/19).

Two Cent Closed 3 PR65 Red. CAC. Substantial orange-red remains, although the open fields are gunmetal-blue. Boldly struck and carbon-free. A popular proof-only date with a Closed 3 mintage of 600 pieces.

Two Cent Open 3 PR64 Brown. A sharply struck and mark-free near-Gem with dusky tan toning. Just 500 Open 3 proofs were struck. Population: 35 in 64 (1 in 64+) Red, 16 finer (11/19).

Three Cent Silver PR63. An untuned example with moderate contrast between the devices and the slightly subdued fields. The upper reverse is mildly granular. A proof-only date with a mintage of just 600 pieces, all struck with a Closed 3.

Three Cent Nickel Closed 3 PR64. Ice-blue and honey-gold illuminates this suitably struck and unmarked near-Gem. A charming example in a grade that provides excellent value.

Shield Nickel Closed 3 PR65 Cameo. This nicely mirrored Gem is delicately toned in caramel-gold and steel-blue. Refreshingly free from marks or carbon. Population: 32 in 65 Cameo, 43 finer (11/19).

Half Dime PR64. Closed 3, as are all 1873 half dimes. Aquamarine and golden-brown with clean surfaces and minor inexactness of strike on the upper left portion of the wreath. The final year of the denomination, made unnecessary by the Shield nickel. Just 600 proofs were struck.

Dime No Arrows, Closed 3 PR65 Cameo. Ocean-blue and golden-brown bands hug the obverse border. The reverse is untuned aside from a couple of russet freckles. Reasonably struck with good obverse contrast. Population: 12 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 11 finer (11/19).

Dime Arrows PR64 Cameo. The fields and devices are untuned, while the obverse border is navy-blue. A suitably struck near-Gem with attractive preservation. A scarce and popular two-year type with a combined proof mintage of 1,500 pieces. Population: 9 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 10 finer (11/19).

Quarter No Arrows PR64 Cameo. Light gold toning visits this precisely struck and mark-free Choice proof dime. Although undesignated as Cameo, white on black contrast is perceptible. Only 600 proofs were struck. Population: 38 in 64, 30 finer (11/19).

Quarter Arrows PR64 Cameo. Peripheral rose patina encompasses the nearly brilliant fields and devices. Intricately struck and attractive. The major devices display obvious contrast. Only 540 proofs were struck for the first of only two proof Arrows issues. Population: 15 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 6 finer (11/19).

Half Dollar No Arrows, Closed 3 PR64 Cameo. Blushes of pale apricot grace this exquisitely struck and undisturbed near-Gem. Only 600 proofs were struck, and quality survivors are very scarce. Population: 16 in 64 Cameo, 17 finer (11/19).

Half Dollar Arrows PR63 Cameo. A good strike with only minor blending on the eagle's left (facing) ankle. The lightly frosted devices contrast with the slightly subdued fields. Just 550 proofs were struck, and only 1,250 proofs were issued for the entire two-year subtype.

Seated Dollar PR64 Cameo. CAC. OC-P1, R.3. Osburn and Cushing list OC-P1 as a Top 30 Variety due to a die doubled IN GOD WE TRUST. Medium apricot-gold and apple-green adorns this nicely struck near-Gem. IN GOD WE is moderately die doubled. The final date of the type, since silver dollars were replaced with the Trade dollar by the "Crime of 1873" legislation. A scant 600 proofs were struck. Population: 21 in 63 (2 in 63+) Cameo, 41 finer (11/19).

Trade Dollar PR63 Cameo. CAC. Icy motifs provide good contrast with the minimally toned and glassy fields. The strike is precise save for blending on the eagle's right (facing) leg. A lengthy, bold die line (as made) passes through the lower obverse drapery. A mere 865 proofs were issued. Population: 20 in 63 (2 in 63+) Cameo, 19 finer (11/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 1554, which realized \$34,500. (Total: 15 coins)

LIBERTAS AMERICANA MEDAL



1781 Libertas Americana Medal, AU58 Betts-615, Bronze

4305 1781-Dated Libertas Americana Medal. AU58 NGC. Betts-615. Bronze. 44.4 grams. 47.7 mm. The Libertas Americana medal has three different dates. The obverse bears the July 4, 1776 date of American independence. The reverse bears the dates of October 17, 1777 and October 19, 1781.

On October 17, 1777, British general John Burgoyne surrendered to American general Horatio Gates at Saratoga, following massive British casualties at the Battle of Freeman's Farm on September 19 and the Battle of Bemis Heights on October 7. Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga is also commemorated on a Comitia Americana medal engraved by the French engraver Nicolas-Marie Gatteaux (1751-1832). The medal is identified today as Betts-557.

October 19, 1781 saw British general Cornwallis surrender his forces, marking the end of the American Revolutionary War, although skirmishes continued afterward. Nearly two years later, the September 3, 1783 Treaty of Paris recognized the United States as a free and independent nation.

Augustin DuPre's beautiful Libertas Americana medal marked the important dates in the fight for American Independence that was commemorated in a series of medals attributed as Betts-602 through Betts-623.

This splendid example has a trace of friction on the design high points. The light chocolate-brown surfaces exhibit handling marks that are only visible with a glass. The overall eye appeal of this medal is exceptional.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.

MEDALS AND TOKENS



1858 S.S. *Central America* Lifesaving Medal MS64 NGC Presented by Virginia to Captain Herndon's Widow

4306 1858 S.S. *Central America* Silver Lifesaving Medal. Presented to the Widow of Captain Herndon. MS64 NGC. 78.7 grams. 57.2 mm. This spectacular medal is struck in high relief with mirrored fields. The devices are intricately detailed and the surfaces display delicate gold and light blue toning. A stunning visual presentation.

The obverse shows the S.S. *Central America* with waves crashing into the ship, and a crowded lifeboat in the foreground. A figure standing on the wheel housing represents Captain William L. Herndon. The obverse is lettered: DEVOTION TO DUTY CHRISTIAN CONDUCT AND GENUINE HEROISM RESPECTED AND REVERED.

The reverse has a wreath enclosing the inscription: PRESENTED TO THE WIDOW OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON U.S. NAVY BY VIRGINIA AS A TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT FOR HER VIRTUOUS SON A NOBLE AND GALLANT OFFICER 1858.

The Herndon medal in gold was presented to the 43-year-old captain's widow, Francis Elizabeth Herndon, nee Hansbrough. The couple had a daughter, Ellen Lewis Herndon, who married Chester Alan Arthur, but died of pneumonia before he was elected President.

Captain William Lewis Herndon was an exceptional seaman and explorer who led an expedition to the Amazon Valley in 1851. As the S.S. *Central America* was facing disaster near Cape Hatteras off the coast of North Carolina in September 1857, Herndon ensured the rescue of 152 women and children. He chose to remain with his crew and several hundred other passengers as the ship went down on September 12. Herndon was hailed as a naval hero and the New York firm of F.B. Smith & Hartmann was commissioned to produce these medals as a tribute to the brave and heroic man.

Ex: Anthon Collection, Part 5 (George W. Cogan for Bangs, 10/1884), lot 883; T. Harrison Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2068.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.



1858 Tiffany & Co. Silver Medal, MS63 Trans-Atlantic Cable Award Possibly Unique in Silver

4307 1858 Tiffany & Co. Silver Medal. Commemorative of the Trans-Atlantic Cable. Type One. MS63 NGC. 137.2 grams. 68.8 mm. Unawarded. The Tiffany & Co. Trans-Atlantic Telegraph medal is known in two different sizes, and the designs for each, while similar, are not identical. A quick search shows that the large diameter medals are known in Bronze, and that they are extremely rare in silver. In fact, this is the only silver example that we have found among numerous auctions. The small diameter medals are found in gold and bronze, with five different gold examples found in those same auction records. None of the silver or bronze medals have engraved names, while all five of the gold medals include engraved names into the top of the reverse.

Allegorical figures flank a large globe that is overstrung with a cable, an eagle to the left, and a lion to the right. A winged figure with laurel is above the globe, with the U.S. and British arms on either side of the New York Chamber of Commerce emblem. TIFFANY & CO. N.Y. is below. The reverse depicts a cable connecting two sailing ships, one American and the other British, with small support ships on either side. Above, FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND CITIZENS OF NEW YORK, and below, intended for presentation, COMMEMORATIVE OF THE PART TAKEN BY HIM, IN LAYING THE FIRST TELEGRAPHIC CABLE BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA, IN AUGUST, A.D. 1858.

The small size medal is similar, with a peace dove above the globe, and a ship and industry to the extreme left and right. The reverse is also similar with the same lettering in a different arrangement.

Fully mirrored fields and lustrous, sharply detailed devices are visible through the lovely blue, violet, and gold toning on the obverse, and light gold toning on the reverse. The surfaces are fully original and pristine. Slight rim flaws are evident at 4 and 8 o'clock on the obverse, and at 4 o'clock on the reverse.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.



1858 Tiffany & Co. Gold Medal MS63 Prooflike Presented to Dr. Clark Armstone Ducket

4308 1858 Tiffany & Co. Gold Medal. Type Two. MS63 Prooflike NGC. Presented to Dr. C.A. Ducket, Assistant Surgeon R.N. 97.4 grams. 59.2 mm. Specific gravity: 19.0. With the original blue leather case. This spectacular medal was produced by Tiffany & Co. and presented from the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens of New York to Dr. Clark Armstone Ducket for his role in laying the first transatlantic telegraph cable.

Clark Armstone Ducket was born at Quadring, Lincolnshire, England (about 110 miles north of London) prior to his baptismal date of May 29, 1831. He was the son of Edward and Sarah Ducket, and the grandson of Robert and Sarah (Armstone) Ducket. His uncle and namesake, Clark Armstone Ducket (1786-1860) was a farmer in Lincolnshire. Ducket married Mary Denney (1835-1910) about April 1859, and they were the parents of Edward Armstone Ducket (1860-1913) and Charles Alexander Ducket (1865-1913). In 1851, he was a medical student at St. Bartholomew.

A newspaper account places Ducket on *HMS Agamemnon* on April 30, 1858. The *Agamemnon* is named as one of the four ships involved in laying the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable. A further account notes the appointment of Ducket as assistant surgeon to the *Victory*, 101, flag ship at Portsmouth.

His name appeared as assistant surgeon on an 1859 list of Officers in the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, having seniority since September 23, 1852, serving on the *Encounter*. On June 16, 1860, he was appointed surgeon on board *HMS Geyser*. On May 28, 1876, he became a fleet surgeon and was retired before 1881. Ducket died at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, England (on the North Sea about 130 miles northeast of London) on September 30, 1900, and was buried on October 4, 1900.

At the time of his death, his personal effects totaled £8246, 5 s., 9d. Ducket was a Doctor of Medicine, a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society, and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

The bright lemon-yellow surfaces of this beautiful medal are slightly haze but exhibit outstanding eye appeal. The design motifs are sharply detailed and contrast nicely with the fully mirrored fields. While a glass reveals a few faint hairlines, there are no distracting marks on either side. An outstanding example of medallistic art.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.



1867 Cyrus W. Field Congressional Gold Award Julian PE-10, MS62, Impressive 27-Ounce Medal

4309 1867 Cyrus W. Field Congressional Gold Medal. Julian PE-10. MS62 NGC. Gold, 102.2 mm. 847.5 grams. The edge of this spectacular medal is 9.5 mm. thick from rim to rim. The specific gravity suggests that this gold medal is .900 fine, with a net of just under 25 troy ounces of gold.

Cyrus West Field (1819-1892) was an American businessman who met with success laying the first transatlantic cable. He was a founder of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company in 1854. The first cable was placed into use on August 16, 1858 but was short-lived, breaking apart three weeks later. After multiple failed attempts, he met with success in 1866, to acclamation in America and in Europe. Field received the Congressional gold medal for his work.

Julian reports that two gold medals were produced. The first one was misplaced and a second medal was struck for Field. Afterward, the first medal was located and Field purchased that medal for its gold content. Joseph Goldborough Bruff, supervising architect of the Treasury department, prepared the designs, and William Barber created the dies for this medal that is jointly signed J.G. BRUFF D. and BARBER F. Julian reports that the first medal contained 26.79 ounces of fine gold, suggesting that this medal was the second one produced (the weight is slightly different), and is the medal initially presented to Field. Examples from these dies were also produced in aluminum and bronze.

While slightly hazy, this impressive medal has brilliant lemon-yellow surfaces with fully mirrored fields and excellent cameo contrast. A glass reveals faint hairlines that fail to diminish the extraordinary eye appeal. Prior to certification, a trivial rim bruise was observed at 6:30 on the obverse that is virtually invisible in the holder. All of the design elements are boldly defined. Despite the relatively soft gold medal, the mere size of this piece, the sharpness of the detail, and the high relief suggests that a powerful press was used, likely requiring several blows toward a successful production. The quality of workmanship is obvious at a mere glance.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.

EXPOSITIONS AND FAIRS



1884-5 Cotton States Exposition Gold Medal Similar to Harkness LA-50 MS62 Deep Prooflike

4310 1884-5 Cotton States Exposition Gold Medal. MS62 Deep Prooflike NGC. Harkness LA-51. 84.17 grams (2.71 troy ounces). 50.9 mm. Specific gravity: 18.9. With the original blue velvet case with the gilt lettering P.L. KRIDER, MANUF'R OF MEDALS PHILADA. Agricultural and commercial motifs appear on the obverse of this spectacular medal with two allegorical figures, a shield, and a pennant inscribed NEW ORLEANS. There is no inscription to suggest to whom the medal was awarded. The reverse has a wreath with two tablets and a beehive below, and bears the inscription AWARDED BY THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. NGC assigns the attribution of Harkness LA-51, unused in that reference. A larger diameter silver medal of the same design is recorded in the Harkness reference as LA-50. Refer also to HK-142, 143, and 144 for several so-called dollars issued during the exposition including the official medal that was struck at the Mint Exhibit on the fairgrounds.

The New Orleans clothing firm, A. Shwartz & Son advertised in 1885 that they had earned six gold medals for their clothing products. Other firms advertised gold medals earned for their products, such as the Stern's Fertilizing and Chemical Manufacturing Company who earned a gold medal for the best cotton, sugar, cabbage, and orange fertilizers.

At the website www.nola.com, the *Times-Picayune* has a short article titled "The 1884 Cotton Exposition and New Orleans' First Case of World's Fair Fever." The event that marked the centennial of the first cotton exports to England in 1784 opened on December 16, 1884 at Upper City Park, a 300-acre park that is known today as Audubon Park. Intended as a stimulus for the local economy, the fair drew one-third of the anticipated attendance and closed with nearly a half-million-dollar debt.

Allie Mariano of the *Times-Picayune* writes:

"Even though the 1884 Cotton Exposition lost a great deal of money, it was a spectacular showcase of both New Orleans and the vendors it hosted. It put the global spotlight on Louisiana's industry and potential economic power. And, of course, it demonstrated to the world that New Orleans would never fail to throw a spectacular party."

This brilliant yellow-gold medal has frosted motifs and a wide border with fully mirrored fields on both sides. The field-to-device contrast is exceptional. Faint hairlines are evident in the fields on both sides, limiting the grade that NGC assigned to this piece.

Ex: R.M. Smythe & Co. (7/2005), lot 1125.

From *The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III*.



1904 Louisiana Purchase Gold Medal, MS66 From the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection

4311 MCMIV (1904) Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commemorative Gold Medal. MS66 NGC. Baxter-108, similar to Hendershot 30-40 through 30-120. 57.2 mm. 159.52 grams (5.13 troy ounces). Specific gravity: 19.17. The original maroon case accompanies this medal. This design by Adolph Alexander Weinman is similar to Hendershot 30-40 through 30-120. This piece is round, rather than shield-shaped, and it is 24K gold or nearly so, per the specific gravity. NGC assigns the attribution number of 30-111, a number unused in the Hendershot reference.

A German-born sculptor, Weinman (1870-1952) hailed from Durmersheim, Germany, located about 300 miles east of Paris. While best known for his medallic works, he described himself as an architectural sculptor. He studied at the Cooper Union and at the Art Students League of New York. Weinman opened his own studio in 1904, and he worked with Augustus Saint-Gaudens in the creation of the 1905 Theodore Roosevelt Inauguration medal. He later created designs for the Mercury dime and the Walking Liberty half dollar, both first issued in 1916.

There were five levels of awards issued for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The medals are typically struck in bronze, and are shield-shaped, square, and round. Examples are found with GRAND PRIZE, GOLD MEDAL, SILVER MEDAL, BRONZE MEDAL, and COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL. Recipients had the option to replace the medals in gold or silver at their own expense, but apparently few did.

This is the first gold example of this medal that we have handled, and it appeared twice at Stack's and Stack's Bowers. We are not aware of any others. This impressive medal may be unique. This Premium Gem medal has finely-grained and frosted yellow-gold surfaces with a few small copper toning spots on the obverse. All of Weinman's design details are boldly rendered. This is a stunning example of medallic art.

Ex: Eliasberg Collection (Stack's, 9/2010), lot 4086; Stack's Bowers (3/2015), lot 5055.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.

GOLD DOLLARS



1850 Gold Dollar, MS68
Single-Finest Certified
Ex: Eliasberg

4312 1850 MS68 NGC. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg. Any discussion of this coin must start with its grade. This is the single finest example of the date in the major grading services' combined certified population: no ties, no "other-service" shenanigans, no exceptions. The nearest PCGS-graded coins are two MS67 examples, and NGC recognizes no coins but this in numerical grades above MS66 (11/19).

To put this coin in a broader context, there are only 16 Type One gold dollars of any date in the MS68 grade range (one is 68+) and a mere six coins in MS69 (11/19). These numbers back up what common sense presupposes: Any Type One gold dollar is a fantastic rarity in grades beyond Superb Gem. That this second-year coin is in clear first place for its issue is icing on the proverbial cake for type collectors, though for date and Registry Set enthusiasts it becomes a point of supreme importance.

Whether one collects by date or type, this MS68 gold dollar is an absolute dream. Intricately detailed devices show a single small copper spot on the top curve of the hair behind Liberty's coronet, a useful pedigree marker for identifying past and future appearances. Faint glimmers of both green and orange give the yellow-gold surfaces touches of color, while the luster, flashy at certain angles and swirling through others, is utterly untouched by the pedestrian faults seen on virtually all other coins. The CAC label backs up this assessment. A magnificent coin that must be seen to be believed. This magnificent gold dollar was once a highlight of the Eliasberg Collection, a mark of distinction for any coin. Census: 1 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Matthew Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 757, John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; Eliasberg Estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 6; Boston Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2010), lot 1430; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5775.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 25BF, PCGS# 7509



1851 Gold Dollar, Razor-Sharp MS67 Spectacular Type Coin

4313 1851 MS67 PCGS. The 1851 ranks among the most plentiful issues in the entire gold dollar series since more than 3.3 million pieces were produced. Uncirculated examples can always be found, even Gems in most auctions, but higher-grade availability drops off sharply above the Gem level and Superb Gems are rare. This spectacular razor-sharp dollar presents bright semireflective yellow-gold surfaces and dazzling mint frost covers the surfaces. Only the date and denomination display a hint of softness (a minor consideration in the context of this coin's overall preservation). Practically unmarked. Population: 10 in 67 (1 in 67+), 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25BK, PCGS# 7513



1854-D Gold Dollar, MS63 Among the Top Three Coins Known

4314 1854-D MS63 NGC. Variety 6-H. Dahlonaga gold dollar production ran from the denomination's inception in 1849 through 1861, when Confederate forces took over the Georgia branch mint. Mintage figures during that span range from 1,250 to more than 21,000 coins per year, but output was typically in the mid four digits. Production in 1854 totaled just 2,935 pieces, making the 1854-D one of the most challenging Dahlonaga Mint dollars after the 1855-D, 1860-D, and 1861-D. Not only that, the Select Uncirculated representative offered here ranks solidly among the top three pieces known. Orange-gold surfaces showcase vibrant mint luster and extraordinary preservation for the issue. The stars and upper wreath elements exhibit strong detail, while the rest of the coin is characteristically defined. An important Southern gold relic. Census: 2 in 63, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25BZ, PCGS# 7526



1854 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS66 Sharply Struck, No Die Clashing Rarely Encountered So Fine

4315 1854 Type Two MS66 PCGS. Both the 1854 and 1855 Type Two gold dollar issues are prone to strike weakness as a result of the high-relief design, frequently accompanied by the clash marks that are prevalent on representatives of the type. Q. David Bowers writes in his series *Guide Book*, expounding on a theme with variations that will be familiar to readers of his work:

“The very occasional specimen seen on the market is sharply struck and from perfect dies. Because certification service holders do not mention sharpness or weakness of strike or eye appeal, sometimes it is possible to acquire an attractive and sharp coin for only a small additional amount of money. All things considered, many if not most sophisticated buyers would rather have a sharply struck MS-64 than a lightly struck MS-65 or MS-66. As to buyers who are not sophisticated—and these are the majority—a number such as MS-66 is a siren call that is far more alluring than a technical mention of a sharp strike on an MS-64. More than for either of the other two designs, cherrypicking for a really choice, well-struck Type II can be a worthwhile pursuit.”

With this piece, no cherrypicking is necessary. The strike is strong throughout. We are tempted to say full, but close examination shows just a bit of softness on the top-right of the 8 in the date. Additionally, there are no clash marks present in the fields, as usually seen. The mint luster is softly frosted and each side displays original reddish-gold color. An exceptional Type Two gold dollar. Population: 14 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531



1855-D Variety 7-I Gold Dollar, AU53 The Only Type Two Dahlonega Issue

4316 1855-D AU53 NGC. **Variety 7-I.** A minuscule mintage of 1,811 coins was the fourth lowest of all Dahlonega Mint gold dollars, and this was the only issue of the Type Two or Small Indian Head design from that facility. Jeff Garrett suggests that fewer than 100 examples survive, and Dave Bowers supports that assumption in *A Guide Book of Gold Dollars* when he estimates eight to 12 Mint State pieces and 60 to 80 circulated examples. The 1855-D is the third rarest issue of the denomination behind the 1856-D and 1861-D gold dollars. The lower mintage 1860-D has a higher total population. Housed in an older NGC holder, this piece shows strike weakness and light wear on the obverse high points, with sharper reverse design elements. Hints of lilac and rose toning appear on the pale yellow surfaces of this pleasing Type Two gold dollar. Census: 8 in 53, 25 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 7534



1856-D Gold Dollar, AU58 Among the Scarcest D-Mint Products

4317 1856-D AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 8-K. The low-mintage 1856-D gold dollar has a well-deserved reputation for being one of the most challenging Dahlonga issues for any denomination. Only 1,460 of these diminutive gold pieces were struck, all from this set of dies, and the estimated survivorship amounts to 75 to 100 coins, according to specialist Doug Winter. Certainly, the 1856-D poses a significant challenge in near-Mint condition, and only a handful of Uncirculated coins exist as possible upgrades, maybe six or seven representatives. The central curls and 5 in the denomination are incomplete, but the rest of this orange-gold near-Mint example is well-struck. Population: 15 in 58, 7 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25CC, PCGS# 7543

1858-S Gold Dollar, MS64 Tied for Second Finest

4318 1858-S MS64 PCGS. Only 10,000 pieces were struck of the 1858-S gold dollar. Some might think that would be a sufficient number for collectors today, but one must remember why these coins were struck in the first place: Gold Rush California badly needed small-denomination circulating coinage. The San Francisco mint got off to a rocky start in 1854 with production soon interrupted by a lack of parting acids. Then mintages gradually increased. So given the needs of commerce, it is a wonder that any 1858-S gold dollars survive in Uncirculated condition, much less a near-Gem such as this one. The mint luster is frosted and interrupted by a few small abrasions on the cheek of Liberty as well as a few marks that are scattered in the left obverse field. Strongly struck throughout. Population: 2 in 64, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25CK, PCGS# 7550

1861-D Gold Dollar, AU50 Struck Under the Confederacy

4319 1861-D AU50 PCGS. Gold CAC. Variety 12-Q. The Dahlonega Mint's last report to the Director at Philadelphia occurred on February 28, 1861. Gold deposits were at \$63,193 for the fiscal year up to that point, with \$60,946 worth of coinage produced. That coinage included 1,597 half eagles struck during the first two months of 1861, but no gold dollars, even though the dies had already been supplied.

The Confederacy took control of the Dahlonega Mint in April. Mint Director James Pollock, in his *Annual Report* for the fiscal year ending June 1861, spoke harshly of the defection of the southern branch mints and the perceived effects on their coinage:

"Whether the coinage at these branches continues to conform to the laws and standard of the United States mint cannot now be ascertained. Efforts have been made to procure specimens of the gold and silver coins of the branch at New Orleans, since its defection, for the purpose of determining whether any adulteration or reduction in value of the issues of that branch had been attempted; but thus far no such specimens could be obtained. The treason that can refuse to recognize the lawful authority of a just government, would not hesitate to adulterate the coin made in an institution wrested from that government by lawless violence; nor would it blush to conceal the wrong under the emblems and devices of an honored national coinage."

Contrary to Pollock's expectations, coinage standards at the southern branch mints did not falter under the auspices of the Confederacy. Brief experiments with new cent and half dollar designs occurred in New Orleans, but the bulk of the coinage produced in the South after its secession was with existing federal dies. After the 1,597 coins reported in February, Dahlonega Mint personnel struck a small number of additional half eagles for the Confederacy, as well as a new coinage of gold dollars. Mintage figures were unrecorded, but study of the survivorship suggests that the Confederacy struck 1,000 to 2,000 half eagles at Dahlonega sometime after the end of February 1861, and 500 to 1,000 gold dollars. Thus, the 1861-D gold dollar is distinguished as having been entirely produced under the auspices of the Confederacy.

The circumstances of the 1861-D gold dollar's production, presumably scant mintage, and modern-day rarity make it the most sought-after gold dollar of any date and mint, with perhaps the sole exception of the 1849-C Open Wreath, which is essentially uncollectible. Gold scholars David Akers and Doug Winter have both noted that while the 1861-D is rare overall, surviving examples tend to grade in the AU and low Mint State ranges more often than other Dahlonega issues. While that narrative remains true, it requires amendment. The entire survivorship of this issue is estimated to be only 65 to 75 coins. A significant portion of that population is cleaned, repaired, or otherwise damaged, and those coins form a disproportionately large portion of the public auction appearances for this date. Within the last decade, Heritage has handled an 1861-D on 15 occasions, nine of which featured Details-graded coins. Problem-free 1861-D gold dollars are incredibly rare, and most of those known are held in strong collections.

This coin, housed in an old "rattler" holder, is high-end for the grade. Smooth, satiny surfaces yield blended olive-gold and peach-yellow color, with original luster in the fields. The Dahlonega specialist will recognize the weak strike below Liberty's bust, but the complete reverse border is a welcome refreshment. The central devices exhibit a degree of sharpness seldom seen on any Type Three D-mint dollar, let alone an 1861-D. A truly memorable example.

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25CV, PCGS# 7559



PROOF GOLD DOLLARS



1855 Type Two Gold Dollar

PR66★ Ultra Cameo

Finest of Only Seven Confirmed Examples

4320 1855 PR66★ Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.7. Alexander Hamilton's original 1791 vision for U.S. coinage comprised a gold dollar among other denominations. But no such denomination was produced in the 18th century, even though the nation made its first silver dollars in 1794, continuing through 1803. In the early 1830s the Bechtler family began minting gold dollars and other denominations

from local North Carolina gold. Robert W. Julian, in an Oct. 20, 1982, *Coin World* article, wrote, "Treasury Secretary Levi Woodbury, as far back as August 1834 had considered the interesting idea of a gold dollar for the United States. Although the Mint officers at the time had thrown cold water on the idea, saying that gold pieces of this size had never been deposited at the Mint and they knew of no country where



they circulated, nevertheless Woodbury persisted. In mid-January 1836 Chief Engraver Christian Gobrecht was instructed to drop all else and produce a pair of dies to strike pattern gold dollars."

The "all else" that Gobrecht was instructed to drop included his work on designs for what would later be called the "Gobrecht" silver dollars dated 1836, 1838, and 1839 and based on work by the noted naturalist-artist Titian Peale and portrait painter Thomas Sully. The reintroduction of the silver dollar was a pet project of Mint Director Robert Maskell Patterson. Some of Patterson's objections to a gold dollar were likely due to his unswerving support of the silver dollar. Even after the Mint produced a few gold dollar patterns, dated 1836, the project came to naught. The first Gobrecht silver dollars entered

circulation in 1836. Numerous pattern (and circulation strike) silver dollars followed through 1839 — with restrikes extending over a period of perhaps several decades — and by 1840 the silver dollar was again firmly entrenched as a coinage denomination.

A couple of times in the 1840s, proposals for a gold dollar resurfaced, yet Mint officials remained adamant in their opposition. The dynamics of bimetallism ultimately changed the situation in 1848, when the abundance of gold from the new California discoveries made silver dollars overpriced in relation to gold eagles. Silver dollars promptly disappeared from circulation and were widely hoarded, exported, and melted. This is one of many practical demonstrations in U.S. numismatic and economic history of Gresham's Law, in its

simplest form saying that “Bad money drives out good money.”

By 1849 the need for a circulating medium (aside from paper scrip) forced the reluctant Mint to begin making gold dollars. The Type One pieces, produced from 1849 to 1854, were smaller in diameter and thicker than the Type Two dollars, produced only in 1854 through 1856. When James Ross Snowden took the helm as Mint director in 1853, he determined that the gold dollar should be larger in diameter and thinner, less similar in size to the much-lost “fish scale” silver three cent pieces introduced two years earlier. Mint Engraver James Longacre, who took the job upon Gobrecht’s death in 1844, began work on a second gold dollar design. He used another incarnation of the so-called Indian Princess motif for the Type Two dollars, not unlike the one he used on the three dollar gold pieces introduced in 1854. Snowden requested that Longacre make the three dollar gold pieces of a distinct size, to eliminate any chance of confusion with half eagles or quarter eagles. Longacre then followed a proportional enlargement for the Type Two gold dollars, increasing their size from 0.50 inches (the Type One size) to 0.5625 inches.

The Type Two pieces, troublesome and unsatisfying from the start, almost never struck up well. Even Uncirculated examples show blurry detail on Liberty’s hair, the LL in DOLLAR, and the 85 in the date — if not the entire date. The high points of the obverse, directly opposed to the date and denomination on the reverse, ensured that both the design and the singular information quickly wore to illegibility in circulation. After only three years the Mint changed the design again, this time with an obverse and reverse that strived to avoid putting higher relief areas in direct opposition.

Because of their difficult design and the enduring popularity of gold type collecting, Type Two gold dollars in high grades have emerged as prime gold rarities. The 1854 and 1855 gold dollars were the first and only P-mint gold dollars produced with the Type Two design. Each issue saw a fairly sizeable number of business strikes — more than 783,000 pieces of the 1854 and 758,000 examples of the 1855 — but only an extremely small number of proof gold coins were minted. In 1855 proof coinage were still playthings of the wealthy and well-connected: It would be another three years, in 1858, before the Mint began widely advertising proof coins for sale to the public.

Among 19th century proof gold, few type coins are rarer or more desirable than the Type Two gold dollar.

Because of the difficulty of finding high-grade, well-struck-up pieces, collectors with available funds turn to proof Type Two gold dollars as a more than acceptable alternative to mushy business strikes. Proofs are immediately recognizable when encountered: The deeply mirrored fields and crisp details allow no confusion with circulation strikes. Only seven or eight examples are known today: NGC and PCGS together account for 11 examples in all grades, undoubtedly including resubmissions. This coin is tied with two others (resubmissions of this same coin?) as the finest PR66 Ultra Cameo at NGC, with none finer (9/19). NGC also shows one PR65 Cameo, and no non-contrasted proofs. PCGS shows two PR65 Deep Cameo certifications and one PR66 non-contrasted proof.

The coin displays smooth, mirrored looking-glass fields and thick frost on the devices, with superlative black-on-gold contrast. A couple of tiny planchet flakes are seen on the reverse in the upper left field, and a bit of strike weakness shows on the 8 in the date — a diagnostic of genuine proofs. Yet the viewer is left with the unmistakable impression of great beauty, rarity, and desirability.

John Jay Pittman purchased this particular coin from the Melish Sale in 1956, paying an astonishing \$225 at that time. In buying this coin, he used the bidding technique he was famous for: When he really wanted a lot and was willing to pay whatever it took to buy it, he would stand at the front of the room with his arm held high and stare down the competition. Pittman, a numismatic legend, was never a wealthy man, but he was extremely knowledgeable and astute in his coin buying, always insisting on the best quality he could afford. That insistence on quality is evident today in this tied-for-finest known example of a legendary rarity, with an equally legendary pedigree.

Ex: John F. Mc Coy Collection (Woodward, 5/1864), lot 2001; William H. Lilliendahl; consigned by Lilliendahl to Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (Woodward, 3/1865), lot 2829; Mendes I. Cohen; Cohen Collection (Edward Cogan, 10/1875), lot 241; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp, (6/1890), lot 1255; William H. Woodin (Elder, 3/1911), lot 852; Melish Sale (Kosoff, 4/1956), lot 1743; John Jay Pittman, Part I (Akers, 10/1997), lot 866; Dr. Robert J. Loewinger / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3100; The Madison Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3051.

From The Kodiak Collection. PCGS# 97602



1863 Gold Dollar, PR66 Deep Cameo Among the Finest Known

4321 1863 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.6. Only 50 proof gold dollars were struck in 1863, and of that number it is estimated (by JD) that 16 to 18 separate examples are known today in all grades. John Dannreuther makes a convincing argument that these proofs were struck in two batches and not all delivered on March 23, as previously believed. Some proof 1863 gold dollars (this piece included) show slightly attenuated detail on the first feather in the headdress and polishing is evident behind the letters RTY in LIBERTY. The fields are deeply mirrored with strongly contrasting mint frost evident over the devices. Each side is surrounded at the margins by noticeable reddish patina. Outstanding technical merit as well as strong eye appeal. Population: 2 in 66 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 25E6, PCGS# 97613

1885 Gold Dollar, PR67 Ultra Cameo One of the Finest Examples Known

4322 1885 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-2, R.5. A substantial proof mintage of 1,105 pieces gives collectors the illusion of ready availability. However, only 200 to 300 proofs are estimated to have survived of both varieties and in all grades. For specialists, the 1885 presents two variants, one with a lump on the forehead (JD-1) and the other with a twisted die line (drool) behind the mouth of Liberty (JD-2). Many of the survivors are non-contrasted and the survivors follow a bell curve of availability with more Cameo examples available (68) than non-Cameo (21) or Ultra Cameo pieces (19). In PR67 Ultra Cameo only six other pieces have been certified by NGC (how many are resubmissions?) with a mere two proofs finer (9/19). The surfaces on this Superb Gem are bright yellow-gold with deeply mirrored fields and devices that display starkly contrasting mint frost. The fields display the little-understood rippled effect known as "orange peel," a texture that is frequently seen on proof gold coinage until 1900 or so. This is an exceptional opportunity to acquire a proof gold dollar.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 25EV, PCGS# 97635



1887 Gold Dollar, PR67 Ultra Cameo Tied For Finest Certified

4323 1887 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, Low R.5. Two die varieties exist for the 1887 proof gold dollar. This reverse features the 7 in the date centered under the A in DOLLAR. The other reverse shows the 8 centered under the first L. Production was limited to 7,500 circulation strikes and 1,043 proofs for the year. While 1887 gold dollar proofs can generally be obtained in PR64 and PR65 with Cameo contrast, Ultra Cameo representatives are rare. In fact, this piece is tied with one other PR67 Ultra Cameo coin for finest at NGC, and none match this quality at PCGS (11/19). Fully frosted devices are surrounded by seemingly depthless mirrors showing the orange-peel texture that makes 19th proof gold coinage so desirable. Captivating visual appeal.

From The Sakura Collection. PCGS# 97637

1888 Gold Dollar, PR67 Cameo Phenomenal Type Coin

4324 1888 PR67 Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.4. Proof gold dollar production picked up during the final few years of the series, with the 1884 through 1889 issues surpassing the 1,000-coin threshold and vastly outpacing the supply of proofs from the 1860s through mid-1880s. That gives collectors an opportunity to obtain a proof gold type coin that might otherwise have been well out of reach. This 1888 PR67 Cameo gold dollar derives from a mintage of 1,079 pieces, of which John Dannreuther estimates 150 to 225 examples survive. The full extent of the Mint's capabilities are on display, with the motifs covered in a thick layer of frost and the watery fields showing the classic orange-peel texture. Eye appeal is phenomenal. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer in this category (11/19). NGC ID# 25EY, PCGS# 87638

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

**1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle, MS63
BD-2, Bright Yellow-Gold Example
Among the Finest Known of
This One-Year Type**

4325 1796 No Stars on Obverse, BD-2, R.4, MS63 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b. The 1796 No Stars quarter eagle shares a reputation with its later sibling, the 1808 quarter eagle, as among the most significant and rarest gold type coins of any denomination. Both are single-year types, with low mintages (an estimated 963 pieces for the 1796 No Stars, and 2,710 coins for the 1808).

The 1796 No Stars quarter eagles are now known to appear in two varieties, with the Normal Arrows (BD-2) and Extended Arrows (BD-1) reverses sharing a single obverse. Although the BD-1 pairing is considerably rarer in terms of numbers known, the incredible demand for the 1796 No Stars overall, as a first-year type, lessens the price differences between the two varieties. An appearance of either variant at auction is bound to be the occasion for intense bidding on the part of multiple collectors. (This is a similar phenomenon to the 1796 Draped Bust quarter dollars, also one-year types known in two varieties.)

The companion piece to the 1796 No Stars is the 1796 With Stars quarter eagle, which is also technically a one-year type with an even lower mintage (put at 432 coins, based on delivery warrants). Even though the 1796 With Stars is the only obverse in the series with 16 stars, it is an underrated variety due to its association with the other With Stars quarter eagles (showing 13 or 14 stars), which extend through the 1807 issue.

The celebrated B. Max Mehl 1941 auction of the William Forrester Dunham Collection provides an interesting comparison between the 1796 No Stars and With Stars quarter eagles during an earlier era, when type collecting was not as popular. Lot 1904 was a 1796 No Stars, "just a shade from uncirculated, with considerable semi-proof on the surface, especially on reverse. The upper right part of reverse was not as bold as the rest of the coin. A beautiful specimen of this rare and valuable coin. Listed at \$150.00 in very fine condition." The lot nonetheless brought only \$81.50.

Lot 1905 in the Dunham Collection was a 1796 With Stars quarter eagle, which Mehl cataloged as "extremely fine, with considerable semi-proof surface. Extremely rare. Listed at \$250.00." The lot brought \$185.

Two Gem examples of the 1796 No Stars and With Stars from our FUN 2008 Signature provide much more recent comparisons. The finest certified 1796 No Stars MS65 PCGS (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3058, a coin pedigreed to the legendary collection of Lorin G. Parmelee, realized \$1,725,000. The 1796 With Stars MS65 NGC, also the only certified Gem, brought \$1,006,250 in the same auction. Clearly, the marketplace today values the 1796 No Stars more highly, given the increased emphasis and popularity of type collecting.

This high-grade example has uniformly bright yellow-gold surfaces. The centers on each side show the usual softness, and the reverse displays light, diagonal die adjustment marks. Both obverse and reverse display the small, scattered abrasions one would expect from an MS63. The only marks that might be used for pedigree purposes is a curved abrasion in the upper-right obverse field, and a shallow scrape on the reverse between STATES and OF. Census: 2 in 63, 1 finer (8/19).

Ex: Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5281, realized \$252,625.

From The Warsaw Family Collection. NGC ID# 25F2, PCGS# 45501 Base PCGS# 7645





1802 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, MS61 Overdate Status in Doubt

4326 1802 BD-1, R.4, MS61 NGC. A connecting die line joins the ball of the 2 to the center of the diagonal, and that is likely the source of the mistaken overdate identity. We are not sure who first suggested that the 1802 quarter eagles are overdates, but early 20th century numismatist Waldo Newcomer was unsure when he wrote: "Possibly struck over die of 1801."

A faint field scratch and minor surface marks on each side prevent a higher grade to this lustrous greenish-gold quarter eagle. The strike is a trifle weak at the centers, and the left obverse and reverse border are poorly defined due to adjustment marks. Census for all 1802 varieties: 11 in 61, 11 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Central States Signature* (4/2012), lot 5208.

From *The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II*. PCGS# 45506 Base PCGS# 7650



'1802/1' Quarter Eagle, MS62, BD-1 Lustrous, Frosted Surfaces

4327 1802/1 BD-1, R.4, MS62 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State Obverse a / Reverse b. The 1802 quarter eagles were produced to the meager extent of a reported 3,035 pieces. Three different reverse dies were successively paired with a single obverse to produce the three marriages known for the issue.

The 1802 quarter eagles had long been considered overdates; although the *Guide Book* removed their overdate status with the 2014 edition. The PCGS label, placing the 1 in quote marks as 1802/'1' brings into question the overdate status as well. While we are not certain who was first to call these coins overdates, that status was called into question as early as 1975 when David Akers wrote: "on many specimens that I have seen, one must use a little imagination to see the overdate." In 1988, Walter Breen observed: "The single 1802 obv. is generally called an overdate, 1802/1, a perception possibly influenced by the 1802/1 half eagle dies. Any trace of 1 within 2 on the quarter eagles requires a microscope."

The reverse die on this pairing is called the "Spike Shield" in Bass-Dannreuther, for the tiny artifact that runs from the top left shield corner to the wing. Deep reddish patina on each side of this piece complements bold mint luster and nicely frosted surfaces. A few light contact marks are consistent with the grade, none worthy of note. The strike is somewhat soft in the centers. Population: 4 in 62, 7 finer. CAC: 1 in 62, 4 finer (11/19).

From *The Key Coin Collection*. PCGS# 45506 Base PCGS# 7650



1807 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, AU53
Attractive Type Coin

4328 1807 BD-1, R.3, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, lightly cracked. BD-1 is the only die pairing of the 1807 quarter eagle, and its reverse is shared with the dimes struck this year. The BD-1 reverse was a hardy die, and since the Draped Bust dime of this year shared its reverse design with the quarter eagle and was virtually the same diameter, it was crossed over for coinage of both denominations.

Only 6,812 quarter eagles were struck in 1807. Although a small total, it was the highest annual mintage of this denomination since its introduction in 1796. John Dannreuther estimates a survivorship of 250 to 350 pieces, making the issue popular as a type coin. Nonetheless, few examples carry CAC endorsement. This representative displays partly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces and excellent eye appeal. Trivial strike softness is noted at the centermost high points. NGC ID# BFVY, PCGS# 45514 Base PCGS# 7656



1807 Two and a Half, MS61
BD-1, Early Gold Type Coin

4329 1807 BD-1, R.3, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. 1807 is the final year for the Capped Bust Right type, which had ruled the denomination since its 1796 debut. Only 6,812 pieces were issued, all from the same pair of dies. The reverse die, identified by repunching on star 11, had been in use since 1805. This sun-gold Mint State example retains traces of light roller marks (as made) across the eagle, due to a moderately incomplete central strike. But no abrasions are remotely worthy of comment, and the eye appeal exceeds the numerical grade. Portions of the obverse field appear semiprooflike. Census: 20 in 61, 19 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# BFVY, PCGS# 45514 Base PCGS# 7656



1808 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle, AU55 Exceptional One-Year Type Coin BD-1, Only Dies for the Date

4330 1808 BD-1, R.4, AU55 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b, with the die crack above the cap and through the stars on the right. The Capped Bust Left design, by Assistant Engraver John Reich, was introduced on the quarter eagle in 1808. Only 2,710 quarter eagles of the new design were struck in 1808, with a single die variety known for the date. No more quarter eagles were struck until 1821, by which time the design of the obverse had changed again, to the Capped Head Left design, with a smaller bust and the obverse stars arranged in a continuous arc overhead. As a one-year design type, with a memorably low mintage, the 1808 quarter eagle is one of the most sought-after type coins in the U.S. federal series. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 125-150 examples in all grades today.

John Reich "signed" his work by notching the outside point of the punch he used to impress star 13 into the obverse die. This feature is present on all legitimate 1808 quarter eagles and shows plainly on this attractive Choice AU specimen. Like all examples seen, dentilation is weak, especially on the obverse. The central design elements were strongly impressed and show only light wear, but the stars on the right and the top two stars on the left show a touch of the usual softness on the centers. Some light planchet adjustment marks are evident on the letters in AMERICA. The lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain considerable amounts of original mint luster, with traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas around the devices. The overall presentation is most attractive and this coin should find a home in a fine collection or type set. The 1808 Capped Bust Left quarter eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Population: 8 in 55 (1 in 55+), 25 finer. CAC: 1 in 55, 3 finer (11/19). **From The HFW² Collection.** NGC ID# BFVZ, PCGS# 45515 Base PCGS# 7660



1824/1 Quarter Eagle, BD-1, MS61
Sole Variety of the Year
Only 50 to 60 Coins Believed Known

4331 1824/1 BD-1, R.5, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. Only about 50 to 60 pieces survive from the small 2,600-piece 1824/1 mintage. The entire production was struck from a single die pair, fashioned from a leftover 1821 obverse die and paired with a reverse of 1821. The fraction numerals are distant from the fraction bar. This 1824/1 shows a mere trace of an underdigit 1, which appears as a tine off the diagonal of 4. Because no quarter eagles were struck in 1822 or 1823 — and only the small mintage in 1824 — no new dies were needed as long as previous dies were serviceable.

PCGS and NGC report just 50 grading events from the mintage, most in circulated grades. Mint State examples are scarce and subject to multiple submissions. This is a lightly abraded MS61 example displays vibrant, sun-gold color and remnants of prooflike surface, particularly on the obverse. The central strike weakens at Liberty's face curls and at the eagle's left (facing) wing junction, shield border, and leg, yet the peripheral devices are sharp. NGC has seen just three finer examples. Census: 6 in 61, 3 finer (11/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# BFW4, PCGS# 45517 Base PCGS# 7663



1827 Quarter Eagle, MS65 Capped Bust Left, BD-1 Tied for Finest Certified

4332 1827 BD-1, R.5, MS65 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c. The only known dies, with the close fraction reverse having previously served in both 1825 and 1826. In the outstanding series reference *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties - A Study of Die States 1795-1834* by John Dannreuther and Harry Bass, the authors state that the reverse was produced from reverse State c, "lapped to remove clashing that occurred when it was paired with the 1826/6 obverse (possibly exists in State a/b before lapping... and conceivably in a later state with some injury to either die.)" Dannreuther further notes that the single Bass Collection example was struck with this lapped die, with the angled clashmarks noted between the left end of the scroll and the wing on reverse State b removed.

It is therefore significant that examination of this coin shows faint but undeniable angled clash marks, again below the left side of the scroll and near the eagle's beak. These marks are not as strong as the clashmarks that appear on reverse State b, where the mark makes contact with the wing. Rather, the marks on this piece are a bit more subdued, most noticeable at the angle. The Bass *Sylloge* states that the dies for Mr. Bass' example were perfect, "the reverse now lapped to remove clash marks." However, the Childs specimen, an MS62 coin sold by Bowers and Merena in 1999, was noted as having similar marks to the present coin. A selection of other recent appearances made by Mint State specimens of the date reveals no other mentions of clashmarks at all, and photographic evidence is inconclusive as to how often these marks appear, thanks in no small part to the small size of the coin.

Another feature of the reverse deserves mention, as well. Notable on the right side of the scroll, and as struck, is some unevenness around the letters NUM. We believe that this may be a sign of die crumbling, which would mean that this could be the late die state Dannreuther speculates about. There is no question that the dies used to strike this piece have been lapped, but it remains open to question whether they were lapped incompletely or this is a new die clash. Further numismatic research will need to be done in order to answer this question.

Of course, what makes research on this piece difficult is the fact that this is quite a rare coin in an absolute sense and even more so in high grades. This is thanks in large part to a tiny mintage of 2,800 pieces, and in even larger part to the wholesale melting of all gold coins that took place in the early 1820s and '30s when the intrinsic value of the gold in U.S. coinage exceeded the face value. Not more than 45-55 pieces are believed to exist in all grades. The major services have combined to certify 57 pieces, but this figure undoubtedly includes some resubmissions and crossovers (10/19).

The coin itself is uniformly pale green-gold in color and well-struck for the issue, a little blunt in the centers, but with no trace of weakness on the stars. It is a bright, frosty piece, enormously attractive both at a glance and upon closer examination. The few trivial surface blemishes that are present affect neither the grade nor the eye appeal, with perhaps the most important for pedigree purposes being a tiny tick between the right end of the scroll and the eagle's neck. Significantly, this is also one of only two pieces to have ever received a Gem grade from either of the major services, the other being the D. Brent Pogue MS65 PCGS specimen. This is an opportunity for the connoisseur of both rarity and quality, and as such, an opportunity that may not arise again for many years. Census: 1 in 65, 0 finer (10/19).

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3395; *J.A. Sherman Collection* (Stack's, 8/2007), lot 3080; *Baltimore Auction* (Stack's Bowers, 6/2012), lot 4127.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# BFW6, PCGS# 45522 Base PCGS# 7666





1829 Two and a Half, Near-Mint BD-1, Low Mintage Date

4333 1829 BD-1, High R.4, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. In 1829, the diameter of the quarter eagle was reduced from 18.5 to 18.2 millimeters. This required Chief Engraver William Kneass to make new device punches for the portrait and eagle, but the differences were subtle. The 1829 has the lowest mintage of the reduced diameter subtype, at only 3,403 pieces. This well struck honey-gold example retains substantial luster, and is minimally abraded overall. A mark on the rim below the 1 in the date is mentioned solely as an identifier. Census: 10 in 58, 28 finer (11/19). PCGS# 45523 Base PCGS# 7669





1830 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle, MS65 BD-1, Only Dies for the Date Condition Census Example

4334 1830 BD-1, R.4, MS65 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks. According to Mint records, only 4,540 Capped Bust Left quarter eagles were struck in 1830, a paltry mintage in absolute terms, but actually fairly generous in the context of the series. A single die variety is known for the date. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used to coin all regular-issue and proof quarter eagles from 1830 until the design changed in 1834. Interestingly, the obverse die exhibits large dentils, from the punch used on both the obverse and reverse of the 1829 quarter eagle. It seems likely that the obverse die was prepared at the same time as the 1829 dies, but it must have been left undated and not used until the following year. The reverse die shows the small dentils seen on both obverse and reverse quarter eagle dies prepared after 1829. The reverse die also has smaller, better matched letters in the legend than the 1829 die, with a Curl Base 2 instead of a Square Base 2 in the denomination, and a smaller period after the D. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 80-100 examples in all grades. The 1830 Capped Bust Left quarter eagle is definitely rare at the MS65 grade level, as PCGS has graded four coins in MS65, two specimens in MS65+, and a single MS66 finer, while NGC has graded five examples in MS65, with one MS66 finer (9/19). The population data includes an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers.

The present coin is a spectacular Gem, with sharply detailed design elements in most areas, and just a touch of softness on the left (facing) shield border. The well-preserved antique-gold surfaces show a mix of vibrant mint luster and prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Eye appeal is outstanding. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this lot is called.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# BFW8, PCGS# 45524 Base PCGS# 7670



1831 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, Near-Mint Rare Capped Head Left Type

4335 1831 BD-1, R.4, AU58 NGC. The Capped Head Left quarter eagle type had tiny mintages. The denomination was struck annually throughout the 1830s, but the 1831 production was just 4,520 pieces, and the highest mintage of the series was the first year 1821, with 6,448 pieces. The coins were overweight relative to the then-current silver-to-gold ratio, and most were soon melted to reclaim their bullion. The NGC Census is undoubtedly padded by resubmissions over the past 30 years, and we suspect that only about 125 1831 two and a halves have survived. Most are not as nice as the present Borderline Uncirculated example, which exhibits frosty motifs and minimally marked surfaces. NGC ID# BFWA, PCGS# 45525 Base PCGS# 7671

1831 Quarter Eagle, Near-Mint BD-1 Elusive Capped Head Left Type

4336 1831 BD-1, R.4, AU58 NGC. The reduced diameter Capped Head Left quarter eagle was struck annually between 1829 and 1834. The final date serves as key to the six-year series, though all dates are rare. BD-1 is the sole die variety for the challenging 1831, which has a *Guide Book* mintage of only 4,520 pieces. This briefly circulated representative displays unusual magenta-red toning on the high points and fields. Sea-green luster accompanies the legends and outlines the motifs. The fields display only unobtrusive scuffs, and contact on the devices is confined to a single slender line on Liberty's neck. Census: 12 in 58, 39 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BFWA, PCGS# 45525 Base PCGS# 7671

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES



1834 BD-1 Two and a Half Rare Capped Bust Variety

4337 1834 Capped Bust, BD-1, R.6 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The 1834 is the rarest date of the Capped Head Left quarter eagle series. Presumably, most were melted soon after issue, and coined as new tenor Classic Head gold. This yellow-gold example is well defined with little wear, but the right fields are bright, and Liberty's cheek shows signs of smoothing. A lens reveals moderate marks on the fields and Liberty's upper lip. Nonetheless, the coin represents one of only a small number of survivors, estimated by PCGS as "18 to 24 known." The Bass-Dannreuther standard reference states "20-24 known."



1834 Two and a Half Dollar, MS65 Large Head, Breen-6140, Variety 3 Glistening Luster, Sun-Gold Color

4338 1834 MS65 NGC. Large Head, Breen-6140, Variety 3, R.4. This is an incredible 185-year-old Gem quarter eagle with glistening mint luster and clean sun-gold surfaces. The stars, legends, and all of the eagle's feathers, talons, and leaves exhibit strong definition. The only exception is the upper left portion of the vertical shield bars. The curls around Liberty's face are also slightly incomplete. This scarce variety features a Large Head with pronounced, rounded curls above the forehead. The reverse shows AM closely spaced without a tongue in the eagle's mouth. Census: 16 in 65 (1 in 65+, 2 in 65 ★), 1 finer (12/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 25FS, PCGS# 7692



1839-D Classic Head Quarter Eagle, MS62+ One-Year Dahlonega Type Coin Branch Mint Condition Rarity

4339 1839-D MS62+ PCGS. Winter 1-A, Variety 26, R.3. The 1839-D is the only Classic Head quarter eagle from the Dahlonega Mint. It is also the only Dahlonega issue of any type with the short-lived obverse mintmark, positioned between the date and the bust. Type collectors and southern gold specialists alike seek this issue in all grades, although the majority of the survivorship is well-circulated. The Dahlonega Mint was founded to serve the local mining community, striking federal coinage for local commerce. Virtually all coinage was done with locally mined ore, and that coinage almost always went immediately into circulation upon its return to depositors.

Few examples were saved by contemporary collectors, as there was little numismatic interest in branch mint issues before A.G. Heaton published his groundbreaking treatise on the subject in 1893. Even prominent dealers, like Edward Cogan, had little understanding of branch mint issues at the time and frequently misidentified them as Philadelphia specimens in auction descriptions if the mint mark was on the reverse. When the mintmark was positioned in a “can’t miss” location on the obverse, as on the 1839-D, some really bizarre descriptions resulted. In an amazing distortion of numismatic history, Cogan described the 1839-D in lot 207 of his Mendes I. Cohen Collection (Cogan, 10/1875) as, “1839 Denver Mint. Fine and scarce.” Apparently, Cogan had the ability to read the future, as this was printed 31 years before the Denver Mint opened in 1906. There was probably no one outside of Native Americans and a few trappers living in the area that would later become the city of Denver when this coin was struck in 1839.

This Mint State 1839-D quarter eagle is conditionally rare, and just a few finer pieces are known. It is generally sharp, although the usual weak point on the left shield corner is noted. Satiny peach-gold surfaces are lightly marked and lustrous with good eye appeal. Population: 8 in 62 (1 in 62+), 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 4UKS, PCGS# 7700

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



1843-C Quarter Eagle, MS62 Small Date, Crosslet 4 Tied for Finest Certified

4340 1843-C Small Date, Crosslet 4 MS62 NGC. **Variety 1.** The Small Date holds sway as one of the rarest of all Charlotte quarter eagles, both in absolute terms and in collector demand. An estimated mintage of only 2,988 pieces accounts for the issue's rarity — from which just 75 to 100 pieces are known in all grades. A diagnostic die break from the point of Liberty's bust to the rim, plus an obvious central die bulge are characteristics of the Crosslet 4 variety in its late die state.

This example has the rich green-gold color often seen for the issue. The strike is typical for the issue, with slight softening at Liberty's face curls, and weakness at the eagle's neck, leg, and horizontal shield lines. The stars and peripheral elements are sharp. Minor marks and light abrasions are grade-consistent. Pleasing mint luster glows throughout both sides. PCGS reports one other MS62 example, and none finer. The present coin is the sole-finest certified at NGC (11/19). NGC ID# 7HLG, PCGS# 7729





1848 CAL. Quarter Eagle, AU55 Historic Commemorative Issue Only 1,389 Pieces Struck

4341 1848 CAL. AU55 PCGS. A scant 1,389 CAL quarter eagles were minted in 1848, from the first shipment of gold to reach the Philadelphia Mint from the newly-discovered California gold fields. California had only recently come under the jurisdiction of the United States, after the Mexican War of 1846, and the territory was still under the authority of a military governor. The shipment of 230 ounces of gold was sent by Col. R.B. Mason, the military governor, to Secretary of War William A. Marcy. Marcy delivered the bullion to the Mint, with instructions to coin the specially marked quarter eagles to commemorate the important historic events unfolding in the Far West.

The new issue was immediately popular with both numismatists and the general public. An example was featured in the Dr. Lewis Roper Collection (Moses Thomas, 2/1851), generally considered to be the first all-coin auction held in the United States. Dr. Joel Orosz has discovered that Roper was actually a '49er himself. Perhaps the appearance of this important commemorative issue helped influence him to make the arduous journey to the gold fields.

Experts estimate fewer than 100 examples of the CAL quarter eagle survive today in all grades. Coins in Choice AU condition are very scarce. Current population data reveals NGC has certified only three coins in AU55, with 29 finer, while PCGS has graded seven Choice AU specimens, with 31 finer (11/19).

The present coin is an attractive Choice AU example, with vivid orange-gold surfaces and reflective, prooflike fields. The strike details are sharp throughout, and the eye appeal is extraordinary. The CAL quarter eagle is listed as one of the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4754.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 25HA, PCGS# 7749



1849-C Two and a Half, MS61 Rare in Uncirculated

4342 1849-C MS61 NGC. **Variety 1.** The 1849-C was overlooked for many years, but with increasing specialization its scarcity eventually became undeniable. This is especially the case with Uncirculated coins. While the total number known in all grades is small, the number of coins in mint condition can only be considered tiny. In Doug's series reference, he estimated that four Uncirculated pieces are extant. Grading service resubmissions make the number appear larger, but we still maintain his published census (2008) is closer to the actual number known. This example shows a number of small abrasions when examined with a loupe, but none deserve individual mention. While the strike is not complete, it is superior to that found on many Charlotte gold pieces. Light, even reddish patina is seen over each side. NGC ID# 7HRT, PCGS# 7753



1855-D Quarter Eagle, AU55 Minuscule Mintage of 1,123 Coins

4343 1855-D AU55 NGC. **Variety 19-N.** A mintage of 1,123 1855-D quarter eagles stands among the lowest circulation-strike production totals for any United States issue. The fact that even 50 or 60 of these coins have survived the ravages of time is fortunate for collectors. Far more could easily have been lost through circulation, export, and melting over the course of 164 years, especially given the small number of collectors interested in mintmarks prior to the publication of Augustus Heaton's 1893 treatise on the subject. The stars, date, and reverse legends show pinpoint detail, while the centers are typically soft. Reddish accents complement orange-gold surfaces peppered with small abrasions. Census: 6 in 55, 11 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 7J2U, PCGS# 7776



1856-D Liberty Quarter Eagle, XF40 Rarest Dahlonega Two and a Half

4344 1856-D XF40 NGC. CAC. Variety 20-N. At a meager 874 pieces, the 1856-D Liberty quarter eagle claims the lowest mintage of any coin struck at the Dahlonega Mint. In today's market, the 1856-D ranks as the rarest coin from the famous Southern facility in absolute terms, but the 1840-D quarter eagle may be slightly more elusive in high grade. In his 1893 treatise *Mint Marks*, Augustus Heaton identified the 1856-D as the rarest Dahlonega quarter eagle and Edgar Adams could find no record of any public sale of an 1856-D when he wrote his *Official Premium List of United States, Private and Territorial Gold* in 1909. The surviving population numbers 40-50 examples in all grades today.

Unfortunately, the 1856-D was not a well-produced issue and many coins were struck on granular planchets. Doug Winter considers the 1856-D "the worst struck Dahlonega quarter eagle" and all examples seen have a flat, almost concave appearance. The surfaces are lackluster and most have excessive minor abrasions.

The present coin has a better-than-average strike for the issue, but the usual softness is evident on Liberty's curls and the central reverse. The yellow and rose-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and traces of original mint luster remain intact in selected areas. Census: 2 in 40, 14 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25J9, PCGS# 7779

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



1858 Quarter Eagle, PR65 Ultra Cameo The Second Finest of Five Proofs Known Ex: Seavey, Parmelee, Brand, Reed, Gaskill

4345 1858 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.7. In 1853 the Mint saw Director Thomas M. Pettit serve for only one month in office, from April to May, before his death. Pettit's successor was a name familiar to many numismatists, James Ross Snowden, who served from 1853 until 1861. In 1858 the Mint, under Snowden's direction, drastically changed its policies, moving from a "good old boys club," where proof coins and other numismatic delicacies were made available only to well-connected insiders, to an institution where the public could buy denominational sets of proof coins from the current year. Thus, the year 1858 is that in which proof coinage was for the first time made available to the general public.

The number of gold proof sets struck and sold in 1858 went unrecorded. However, the number of surviving gold proofs of this date lends itself to the notion that few collectors made the large expenditure necessary to secure a gold set. Individual gold proofs could be purchased instead of a complete set, and this likely occurred with proof gold dollars and three dollar pieces, which have higher survival rates than the other gold denominations. By contrast, proof quarter eagles, half eagles, eagles, and double eagles of 1858 are uniformly represented by survivorships of no more than five or six pieces each, and may have only been distributed to the public through the sale of complete gold sets.

In the case of the 1858 proof quarter eagle, only five specimens are traced today, including one in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian and another in the ANS Collection. The finest of the three privately held pieces is the coin from the Kennywood and Loewinger Collections, which first appeared in a public auction in B. Max Mehl's sale of the James Ten Eyck Collection in May 1922. That coin is certified PR66 Cameo NGC today. It last appeared more than a decade ago, in Heritage's Milwaukee ANA Signature (8/2007), lot 1847. Another privately held 1858 proof quarter eagle is the Clapp-Eliasberg Gem Cameo PCGS coin, which first appeared at public auction in the Chapman brothers' April 1904 sale of the John G. Mills Collection. It last appeared in 2014, after having been off of the market for nearly a decade.

The present coin is the second-finest of the known 1858 proof quarter eagles. We previously handled this piece in the Dallas ANA Signature sale (10/2012), lot 5638, after it had been off of the market since 1967 when it appeared in a Lester Merkin sale. It traces its pedigree to the famous collection of George Seavey, who purchased it directly from the Mint in 1858 as part of a complete proof set of silver, gold, and minor denominations. It was still part of its original gold proof set when Lorin G. Parmelee acquired it, and the set was intact when the Parmelee sale occurred in June 1890. After that the set was broken up. Later, the quarter eagle passed through many legendary collections, including those of William Woodin, Virgil Brand, and Ira Reed. We are privileged to offer it here, in only its second recorded auction appearance in more than 50 years.

Like the other 1858 proof quarter eagles, this glittering Ultra Cameo Gem displays an unfinished area within the lower loop of the 5 in the date. A thin die polish line (mint made) between star 11 and the dentils further identifies the proof die pair. Deep orange-on-black field-device contrast and a lack of apparent contact make this coin appear on the cusp of an even finer grade, and even a loupe fails to expose noteworthy flaws.

Proof 1858 double eagles are only known in museum collections. The other denominations of this year are major rarities. The acquisition of this proof quarter eagle would be a monumental achievement for a proof gold collector.

From The HFW² Collection.

1858 Proof Quarter Eagle Roster

1. PR66 Cameo NGC. James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 91; Ted Ullmer; Ulmer Collection (Stack's, 5/1974), lot 365; T. Henry Allen Collection (Stack's, 2/1977), lot 723; Ed Trompeter; Trompeter Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 38; Kennywood Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2005), lot 863; Dr. Robert Loewinger; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3105; Sunday Internet Coin Auction (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 23837; Sunday Internet Coin Auction (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 24599; Milwaukee ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1847, realized \$103,500.

2. PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. George Seavey, part of a complete copper-silver-gold proof set purchased directly from the Mint in 1858; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 6/1873), part of lot 820; Lorin G. Parmelee in 1873; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), part of lot 1292; William Woodin; Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 1000; Virgil Brand, via Lyman Low, Brand Journal #57052; Brand Estate; Horace Brand; Ira Reed; Judge Thomas Gaskill; 48th Sale (New Netherlands, 11/1956), lot 294; Public Auction Sale (Lester Merkin, 9/1967), lot 334; Dallas ANA Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 5638. **The present coin.**

3. PR65 Cameo PCGS. S.H. & H. Chapman; John G. Mills; Mills Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 578; John M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; Eliasberg Estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 184; Hugh Sconyers; Dr. Jerry Buss; Buss Collection (Superior, 1/1985), lot 1712; San Francisco ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10322; Exclusively Internet Auction (Heritage, 5/2006), lot 24320; Exclusively Internet Auction (Heritage, 7/2006), lot 23616; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2014), lot 4060.

4. PR64 Deep Cameo (per Garrett and Guth). Mint Cabinet; National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution.

5. Proof. John Colvin Randall, part of a complete gold proof set purchased directly from the Mint; Randall Estate (1901); Julius Pierpont Morgan; New York Museum of Natural History; American Numismatic Society in 1908.

Additional Appearances

A. Proof. Coin Auction Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1860), lot 712, part of a complete six-piece gold proof set, possibly an earlier appearance of number 1 or 2 above.

B. Proof. George Seavey Collection (William Strobridge, 9/1863), lot 479, part of a complete six-piece gold proof set, J.N.T. Levick; John F. McCoy; McCoy Collection (Woodward, 5/1864), lot 1989, part of a partial gold proof set with the eagle and double eagle missing; "French", possibly an alias for William J. Jenks. This seems likely to be a second set owned by Seavey, possibly purchased at Woodward's sale in A above, or directly from the Mint, as a duplicate, and disposed of in this sale. In any case, this may be an early appearance of the coin in number 1 or 3 above.

C. Proof. An impaired specimen in a private collection reportedly seen by Walter Breen.

D. PR64 NGC. A coin sold privately by Rick Sear, circa 1988, possibly the same as number 1, 2, or 3 above. NGC ID# 287D, PCGS# 97884



1864 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR66 Spectacular Deep Cameo Example CAC Approved

4346 1864 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.6. The 1864 proof Liberty quarter eagle is one of the rarest issues of the series, but it has always been overshadowed by its close cousin, the famous 1863 issue. The 1863 quarter eagle was only produced in proof format, and its limited mintage of 30 pieces was widely publicized at the time of release, creating an instant classic rarity. Most numismatists would be surprised to learn that the 1864 proof, with its reported mintage of 50 examples, is just as rare as the 1863 in today's market, possibly even rarer.

John Dannreuther estimates there are 18-22 specimens of the 1863 quarter eagle still extant, and only 14-16 examples of the proof 1864. The 1864 was not a proof-only issue, but high-grade business-strike examples are even more elusive than the proofs. NGC and PCGS have combined to certify 30 1864 proofs in all grades, but this undoubtedly includes a large number of duplicate submissions (11/19). It is likely that many examples of the 50-piece 1864 proof mintage went unsold and were melted after the end of the year.

One die pair was used to strike all the 1864 proof quarter eagles, with the date positioned high on the obverse and two raised die lines on the upright of the D in the denomination on the reverse. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used to strike all proofs from 1860 through 1865.

The present coin is a magnificent Premium Gem with stunning black-on-gold Ultra Cameo contrast between the richly frosted devices and the deeply mirrored fields. The design elements display razor-sharp definition in all areas, and the vivid orange-gold surfaces are virtually free of post-strike defects. A tiny planchet flaw between stars 1 and 2 can serve as a pedigree marker. Population: 6 in 66 (3 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 287J, PCGS# 97890



**1872 Quarter Eagle, PR65 Deep Cameo
Only 30 Proofs Minted, None Finer at PCGS**

4347 1872 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.6. Thirty proof quarter eagles were manufactured in 1872. John Dannreuther, who recently published the authoritative reference on proof gold coinage, estimates that only 12 to 14 pieces survive today. PCGS believes the number is slightly higher, with a possible 18 to 22 examples extant. To be sure, Deep Cameo representatives are major rarities. This coin ranks among the top three submissions at PCGS. Two more are listed at NGC with one finer. Captivating contrast exists between the frosty devices and jet-black fields. No signs of obvious contact across the orange-gold surfaces, save for a minute tick on the bridge of Liberty's nose. Population: 3 in 65 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (12/19). PCGS# 97898



1884 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR67 Cameo Single-Finest Certified at PCGS 73 Examples Struck

4348 1884 PR67 Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.5. Mint delivery records indicate only 73 proof Liberty quarter eagles were struck in 1884, to accompany a small business-strike mintage of 1,950 pieces (2,023 coins total). Some discrepancy becomes evident when comparing these figures with the die use and destruction documents, which indicate only 1,993 total coins were struck, including both formats. Whichever figure is correct, the 1884 quarter eagle is certainly an elusive issue in both proof and business strike formats today. John Dannreuther estimates only 30-35 proofs are extant in all grades. A single die pair was used to strike all the proofs, with the right edge of the 4 in the date over a space between dentils and die polish in the bottom of all clear spaces in the shield. Die polish is also seen around the letters RTY in LIBERTY. The remnants of what appears to be a misplaced 8 show in the dentils, below the second 8.

This spectacular Superb Gem proof exhibits fully struck design elements, with razor-sharp radials on all star centers and fine definition on Liberty's curls and the eagle's feathers. The frosty devices contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields to create a startling gold-on-black cameo flash when the coin is tilted in the light. The impeccably preserved yellow-gold surfaces are virtually free of poststrike impairments, but some tiny planchet flakes are evident in Liberty's brow. This coin is the single-finest certified example at PCGS, including all contrast levels (11/19). It should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts and is the plate coin in John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins, Vol. IV: Gold*. Population: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: ANA Convention Auction (*Stack's Bowers*, 8/2013), lot 4447.

From *The HFW² Collection*. NGC ID# 3XP4, PCGS# 87910



1890 Quarter Eagle, PR66+ Deep Cameo Dramatic Contrast, Orange-Peel Texture

4349 1890 PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The Mint struck 93 proofs alongside 8,720 circulation-strike quarter eagles in 1890. Although proofs generally distinguish themselves from circulation strikes by appearance alone, die polish lines in the lower part of the reverse shield aid in attribution. This no-questions proof is one of 35 to 45 pieces extant, according to John Dannreuther. It enjoys liquidlike, jet-black fields around dramatically frosted devices. The orange-peel texture is readily appealing, and the overall quality for the grade is terrific. Population: 4 in 66 (2 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 4 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 288D, PCGS# 97916



1891 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Deep Cameo Starkly Contrasted

4350 1891 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.5. From a meager mintage of just 80 pieces, the 1891 proof Liberty quarter eagle is an elusive issue in all grades. A single die variety is known for the date. The proof obverse is easily recognized by the repunched date, with the undertype of the second 1 clearly visible below the primary digit. John Dannreuther believes no more than 35-45 examples survive in all grades.

This Premium Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the well-preserved surfaces show the orange-peel texture seen on the best proofs of this era. The deeply mirrored fields contrast profoundly with the frosty devices to produce a stunning gold-on-black cameo flash when the coin is angled in the light. Strong overall eye appeal. Population: 9 in 66 (3 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 288E, PCGS# 97917



1891 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR67 Spectacular Deep Cameo Example Finest Certified at PCGS

4351 1891 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.5. FS-801. Mint records indicate the mintage of proof quarter eagles declined to 80 pieces in 1891, down from a production of 93 examples the year before and much lower than the 105 specimens struck the following year. The coins were all delivered in the last three quarters of the year (23 in the second quarter, 19 in the third quarter, and 38 in the final quarter). Fortunately, the 1891 proofs enjoyed a decent survival rate and John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 35 to 45 examples in all grades. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 57 examples between them, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (11/19).

A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs. The obverse has a repunched date, with the remnants of the undertype 891 plainly visible to the south of the primary digits. The reverse die shows die polish in the bottoms of all clear stripes in the shield. Differentiating between proofs and prooflike business strikes is difficult because both proofs and business strikes were struck with the same reverse die and show strong doubling on the letters in OF AMERICA (we believe John Dannreuther is in error on this point).

The present coin is a spectacular Superb Gem proof, the single-finest certified example at PCGS and tied with four 67 Ultra Cameo specimens at NGC for finest known honors (11/19). The design elements are fully struck, with full star radials and fine definition on Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers. The devices are richly frosted and stand out in Deep Cameo contrast against the deeply mirrored fields. The virtually flawless yellow-gold surfaces display the slight orange-peel texture often seen on proofs of this era. Eye appeal is tremendous. With its combination of highest available technical quality, outstanding eye appeal, and absolute rarity, this coin is a Registry Set essential. The coin offered here is part of an assembled 1891 gold proof set, with the other coins from the set offered in the appropriate sections of this catalog. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Sakura Collection. NGC ID# 288E, PCGS# 97917



1896 Two and a Half, JD-1 PR67+ Deep Cameo

4352 1896 PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.4. The fabric of the present coin is obviously that of a proof, given its intricately impressed and luminous devices and its darkly mirrored fields. It also shows the slightly dappled peripheral texture characteristic of 19th century gold proofs. And it has Dannreuther's primary diagnostic for proofs, a broad diagonal die line in the dentils over the T in UNITED. A die lump on the obverse rim at 5 o'clock, and another on Liberty's shoulder, also match proof identifiers for the date. Only 132 proofs were struck, and the present flawless Superb Gem ranks among the finest survivors. Population: 5 in 67 (3 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 288K, PCGS# 97922

1897 Two and a Half, PR67+ Ultra Cameo One of the Finest Proofs Known

4353 1897 PR67+ Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, High R.4. This year was set in the middle of the peak of high-quality production for brilliant proofs in the mint. Four deliveries of proof quarter eagles were made throughout the year with a total of 136 pieces delivered by year's end. Of that number, John Dannreuther estimates as many as 70 to 80 individual pieces may still exist in all grades. While well-made proofs as well as Gem examples, are available for this date, it is rare to encounter a piece such as this one that has been so well preserved over the years. The field-device contrast is profound and evenly matched from side to side. The mirrored fields display a fine "orange peel" effect upon close inspection, but this does not impede the brightness and reflectivity. The only pedigree identifier we see is a short lint mark (?) strike-through that is located in the field between stars 7-8 and the top of Liberty's head. Census: 8 in 67 Ultra Cameo (3 in 67+, 3 in 67★), 7 finer. CAC: 9 in 67, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 288L, PCGS# 97923



1898 Two and a Half, PR66 Cameo Fully Struck, Orange Patina

4354 1898 PR66 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4. A razor-sharp specimen with splendid, vibrant orange-gold patina. The device-to-field contrast is significant. The surfaces appear pristine save for delicate field contact near star 3. Diagnostics for the proof 1898 include the date placement and unfinished surface near the letters in AMERICA. The dappled appearance of the field near the rims is also characteristic of proof production. Only 165 proofs were struck, and many were eventually spent by families during hard times. Examples of the present quality are highly desirable. Census: 8 in 66 Cameo, 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 288M, PCGS# 87924

1898 Quarter Eagle, PR67 Deep Cameo Extraordinary Field-to-Device Contrast

4355 1898 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. Just 165 proof quarter eagles were coined in 1898 and slightly more than half that number survive today. Similar to the Bass, Pittman, and Trompeter coins, each a splendid Gem example, the spaces between vertical stripes in the shield on the reverse lack any evidence of die polish. This is a highly unusual feature for proof gold pieces, and was apparently a die characteristic common to all 1898 proof quarter eagles, and to some examples from adjacent years, especially 1897.

This is a Superb Gem that, for all practical purposes, remains nearly as struck, although there is a slight defect near the middle arrow point, below the tail of R in AMERICA. This tiny blemish should serve as a pedigree characteristic for future numismatic researchers. Both sides have deeply mirrored fields that exhibit incredible depth. The fields have a wavy or watery appearance that is characteristic of proof coinage from this era. All of the design elements on each side are crisp and bold, including every star on the obverse, and the fine individual details of the eagle on the reverse. The surfaces are richly colored in brilliant yellow-gold, interspersed with considerable rose toning on the obverse and lovely lilac color on the reverse. Heavy mint frost appears on every device on each side of this beauty, providing remarkable contrast with the fields. This glittering proof is truly a stunner, a coin that will capture the attention of all who view it. Population: 6 in 67 Deep Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 3 finer (12/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6432; Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5435.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 288M, PCGS# 97924



1899 Two and a Half, PR68 Deep Cameo Dramatic Contrast, Boldly Lustrous Motifs

4356 1899 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.4. The Mint struck 150 proof quarter eagles in 1899. This issue is often found with a high-quality strike, and Cameos are sometimes seen. Nonetheless, as with any proof quarter eagle issue, conditional rarity creeps in at the Superb Gem level. This piece is among a half dozen Deep Cameos at PCGS that grade PR68, with no numerically finer specimens (11/19). Detail is sharp, and the frosty, luminous devices provide dramatic contrast with the ink-black fields. Preservation is superb, eye appeal is remarkable. An exceptional proof type coin. Population: 6 in 68 (1 in 68+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 288N, PCGS# 97925





1899 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR68+ Spectacular Deep Cameo Example Finest Certified at PCGS

4357 1899 PR68+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. Mintage of proof quarter eagles dropped from 165 pieces in 1898 to 150 examples in 1899, with the coins delivered in quarterly batches throughout the year (38, 18, 31, 63). A single die pair was used to strike all the proofs, easily recognized by the horizontal die polish marks in the first clear stripe of the shield. Fortunately, contemporary collectors saved this issue extensively, and it boasts a fairly high survival rate. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 90-110 examples in all grades. Population data is clearly inflated by resubmissions and crossovers, as PCGS and NGC have seen 254 certification events between them (11/19). At the PR68 grade level, the 1895 is a prime condition rarity and the coin offered here is the single-finest example seen at PCGS.

The present coin is a magnificent Plus-graded PR68 specimen, with razor-sharp definition on all design elements. The devices are richly frosted, creating intense gold-on-black cameo contrast with the deeply mirrored fields. The rich yellow-gold surfaces are virtually free of post-strike distractions, but close inspection reveals a curving lintmark on Liberty's jaw and another through the points of star 3. The terrific overall visual appeal is attested by the CAC sticker. This stunning deep Cameo example is the finest certified at PCGS, by virtue of its Plus designation. It should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 6 in 68 (1 in 68+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 68, 0 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 288N, PCGS# 97925



1900 Two and a Half Dollar Liberty PR66 Deep Cameo, Starkly Contrasted

4358 1900 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, Low R.4. The 1900 may well be the most available of all Liberty quarter eagles. With a mintage of 205 pieces and a high survivorship, estimated to be as high as three-quarters of that number, the 1900 can be found in a wide range of finishes and grades. Deep / Ultra Cameo coins can be located, and when they are found they are among the best-produced and often best-preserved of all dates in the late-date series. Of course, survivorship thins out quickly as the grade increases. This is a profoundly contrasted proof whose fields display unfathomable depth of reflectivity which serve as a “black” background to the frosted gold devices. Population: 14 in 66 (3 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 18 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 288P, PCGS# 97926



1900 Quarter Eagle, PR68 Deep Cameo Impeccable Surfaces, Dramatic Contrast

4359 1900 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, Low R.4. In many ways, 1900 and 1901 proofs represent the culmination of the Mint’s proof-making prowess. Proofs from the late 1890s through 1901 are exceptionally well-made, frequently with frosted Cameo and Deep Cameo surfaces. The Mint’s move into a new building in late 1901 — with new and “better” equipment — coincided with a change in the way proofs were made. The changes were not well received by the collecting public.

Recent research by John Dannreuther estimates 120 to 150 proofs survive from the 1900 proof mintage of 205 quarter eagles. The combined current PCGS and NGC certified population report of 403 pieces in all grades is nearly double the number of coins actually struck, and includes many duplications. The remarkable coin in this lot is clearly among the half dozen finest Deep Cameos seen by PCGS, exceeded by a reported four Plus-graded coins (10/19). The strike is needle-sharp, rendering frosted yellow-gold devices starkly set off from jet-black mirroring in the fields. A loupe fails to reveal a single noteworthy imperfection. This coin embodies the epitome of the gold proof collector’s dream coin, a stunning jewel suitable for the finest cabinet.

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2016), lot 5487.

Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 288P, PCGS# 97926



1902 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Cameo Seldom Located With Contrast

1905 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR66+ Rare Cameo Specimen

4360 1902 PR66 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4. Most collectors are aware of the lack of contrast on proofs from 1902 through 1904. No one, however, can claim with certainty why the cameo effect is so rarely seen on these pieces. John Dannreuther speculates: "... perhaps resulting from the move to the new facility in October 1901. A new room, new equipment, and different personnel may all figure into the different finishing." This comes as close as we have ever read to an explanation. A few proofs do display cameo contrast. These pieces have generally been attributed to the earliest strikes from a new pair of dies, rather than any intent to produce a contrasted proof. This is such a piece. The fields are deeply mirrored and there is noticeable frost over the devices. The surfaces display even, orange-gold color and, of course, there are no obvious contact marks. Census: 8 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66★), 5 finer (11/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 3XX2, PCGS# 87928

4361 1905 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. Mintage of proof quarter eagles declined in 1905, to just 144 pieces. The coins were delivered in quarterly batches of 71, 20, 29, and 24 pieces, with a single die variety known for the date. On proofs the dentils below the 1 in the date are strongly notched and there is an angled die line in the last clear space in the shield. John Dannreuther estimates 80-110 examples are extant in all grades. Since the Mint switched to an all brilliant finish for proofs in 1902, specimens with cameo contrast are seldom encountered.

The present coin is a Plus-graded Premium Gem, with sharply detailed design elements that show an unusual amount of mint frost. The impeccably preserved yellow-gold surfaces include deeply mirrored fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices to produce a startling gold-on-black cameo flash when the coin is tilted in the light. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Population: 5 in 66 (2 in 66+ Cameo, 4 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 288V, PCGS# 87931

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS65
A Legend in This Grade**

4362 1911-D MS65 PCGS. Long recognized as the series key due to its low mintage of 55,680 pieces, the 1911-D Indian quarter eagle is actually quite plentiful in most grades. About Uncirculated pieces and those in the lower Mint State grades appear at auction in abundance. However, in Gem condition, this Denver issue lives up to its title as series key. Such coins rarely appear at auction, and a minority of the pieces in this grade that we have seen are PCGS-certified. Population figures in this grade are undoubtedly inflated by resubmissions from individuals striving for an even higher grade. A few higher-grade coins are known to exist, although none has appeared at auction since 2013. Decade-old auction prices realized for a couple of MS66 coins nearly reach the \$200,000 level. In that light, MS65 coins seem like a bargain. The trick is emerging from an auction as the top bidder. The PCGS Set Registry alone includes 161 basic date and mintmark sets of the Indian quarter eagle, and no small fraction of those collectors are seeking a 1911-D in Gem condition.

This piece showcases satiny orange-gold luster and outstanding preservation of the fields. Strike sharpness is impressive, including a bold mintmark. The eye appeal of this piece easily rivals its immense technical quality. Population: 24 in 65 (1 in 65+), 3 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943



1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, MS65 Elusive, Low-Mintage Key

4363 1911-D MS65 NGC. CAC. The Indian quarter eagle series is a tempting issue for the beginning gold collector. It is short, with just 15 distinct *Guide Book* issues; it is generally affordable, even in lower Mint State grades; and most of the pieces are readily available without too much searching or eventual outlay. There is, however, a single glaring exception, the reason so many Indian quarter eagle collections begun are never finished: the 1911-D.

The mintage, less than a quarter that of its nearest competitor for lowest on the ladder, is only the beginning of this issue's challenging nature. It was also little-saved at the time of issue, and so the many collectors who seek a lesser Mint State example face the dual pressures of low supply and a crush of demand. Paradoxically, at the Gem level, the 1911-D has a certified population nearly equal to that of some of its fellow lower-mintage issues, suggesting that the pieces were consciously saved with almost equal frequency; the enormous price pressure from below, however, makes the 1911-D a much more expensive issue than its peers.

This carefully preserved survivor offers extraordinary eye appeal. The obverse has boldly detailed, well-rounded devices, and the wire rim at the upper right (a diagnostic staple) is pronounced. The yellow-gold and wheat-gold reverse is luminous with the mintmark strongly defined, if not absolutely bold. The combined certified population shows just six numerically finer examples, three graded by NGC and three by PCGS (10/19).

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 1880; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 1991; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 2592.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943



1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, MS65 Sought-After Series Key

4364 1911-D MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1911-D two and one half dollar, with a mintage of 55,680 circulation strikes, is the lowest-mintage date in the Indian Head quarter eagle series, and is the first of only three mintmarked issues (the others being the 1914-D and the 1925-D). David Akers, in his *A Handbook of 20th century United States Gold Coins, 1907-1933*, revised and expanded Second Edition by Jeff Ambio, writes:

“In terms of total number of coins known, the 1911-D is the rarest Indian Quarter Eagle. Most examples are in lower Mint State grades, and coins that grade MS60 to MS62 are actually offered fairly regularly in the market. MS63s are seldom available, however, and the 1911-D is rare any finer.”

PCGS and NGC population data show a high frequency of 1911-D quarter eagles in the MS62 to MS64 grade levels. We suspect that a relatively large number of these are coins resubmitted in hopes of attaining a higher grade. In any event, the population falls off dramatically above the MS64 level, and the issue is virtually unobtainable in grades above MS65.

The present Gem offering displays orange-gold color tinted with light green, along with pleasing luster. A sharp strike leaves strong definition on the design features, including the feathers on the bonnet and the eagle's shoulder; the mintmark is also sharply defined, which is a real plus for a 1911-D. A couple of minute, inoffensive marks in the raised, exposed upper right reverse field may barely deny an even higher grade. The CAC green-label confirms the captivating eye appeal. Population: 24 in 65 (1 in 65+), 3 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 1 finer (10/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943



1913 Quarter Eagle, MS66 Condition Census Quality

4365 1913 MS66 PCGS. Any Indian Head quarter eagle is scarce in Gem Uncirculated and definitively rare in Premium Gem condition. This spectacular MS66 displays gleaming rose-gold surfaces, with yellow-gold highlights that display lively mint luster and tremendous eye appeal. The strike is sharp as can be — a characteristic of the 1913 — while only a few tiny, faint abrasions are seen with the aid of a loupe on either side. A mere tick at the corner of the Indian's eye is the sole mark that could possibly be used to pedigree the piece, aside from its splendid coloration. The 1913 is unknown in numerically finer grades at either PCGS or NGC, while PCGS reports a single coin graded MS66+. Population: 9 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 7KR9, PCGS# 7945



1914 Quarter Eagle, MS65+ A Stopper in This High Grade

4366 1914 MS65+ NGC. Bela Lyon Pratt's quarter eagle series is a short set without any major varieties that can generally be put together in MS64 or lower grades with a limited budget and a bit of patience. There are even some issues that survive in quantity in Gem condition. However, there are also two stoppers — the 1911-D and this Philadelphia issue (240,000 coins minted) — that prove to be major challenges at this level. A needle-sharp strike and vibrant mint frost characterize each side of this MS65+ offering. The fields are exceptionally clean. Census: 50 in 65 (2 in 65+), 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 7KRA, PCGS# 7946

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



1908 Two and a Half Indian, PR65 Problem-Free First Year of Issue

4367 1908 PR65 PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. The new design by Bela Lyon Pratt also used a new finishing technique — not new in the strict sense, and an established method of proofing used for striking medals for many years — but definitely new to mainstream collectors of U.S. coins. This new method required a fine steam of grit to be sandblasted over each side of newly struck proof gold coins, and the entire process was contained within a box. As often stated, contemporary collectors did not like the new sandblasted surfaces. The net mintage for the 1908 quarter eagle was 236 pieces out of 500 proofs struck, a solid indication of their unpopularity. The tide of public opinion has definitely turned, and today these specially made proofs are very popular with collectors. This is a lovely example with no discernible shiny spots, and for that matter no contact marks either. The coin is clearly suggestive of a higher grade. As an interesting sidenote, each side is surrounded by a pronounced wire rim, indicating production of these pieces were problematic as the High Relief twenties had been two years previously, and for the same reason: misalignment of the die faces with the collar. Population: 28 in 65, 27 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 10 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 289G, PCGS# 7957



1908 Pratt-Designed Quarter Eagle, PR67 Initial Year of Matte Proof Production

4368 1908 PR67 PCGS. JD-1, R.4. Striking proof coins for collectors became an annoyance for the U.S. Mint and none were struck between 1917 and 1935. Mint Director F.J.K. von Engleken outlined the case against manufacturing proofs in a letter to Mint Superintendent Joyce in October 1916. There were also practical reasons, in addition to just being annoying to produce. The fields on all the newly designed coinage had uneven or irregular surfaces that did not lend the design to traditional brilliant proof production. A transitional finish — sandblast proofing — may not have been an intentional nod to the mint's frustration with proofing coins, but matte proofing certainly gave a nudge to pushing proofs off-stage in a few short years. The problem of the background, i.e., the fields, held that a different method of proofing was needed, especially for the new gold coins. The mint borrowed a long-used technology for proofing medals and finished the new gold coins with a sandblast surface, a technique mainstream collectors of the day quickly rejected. As a result, few examples were set aside, and many of those that were are not found today in high grades. This coin is certainly the exception. The coarse, sandblasted surfaces show no shiny spots or evidence of contact with other coins. The strike is complete throughout and there are no visual distractions. Population: 7 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 289G, PCGS# 7957



1909 Quarter Eagle, PR65 Rare in All Grades

4369 1909 PR65 NGC. JD-1, High R.4. The mintage of the 1909 Indian quarter eagle proof was only 139 coins. PCGS offers a generous survival estimate of less than 100 pieces known. In his recent treatise of proof gold die varieties, *United States Proof Coins, Vol. IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther records a total sales figure for the issue of just 78 pieces, of which he estimates a survivorship of 50 to 60 coins in all grades. Grading service populations are greatly inflated in the PR63 and PR64 levels from upgrade attempts. Gem-quality coins are indeed rare, although they appear at auction once in a while, much to the delight of patient matte proof Indian gold specialists. This piece represents one of those occasions. Luster is bright and satiny, as is characteristic of the 1909 proof, and detail is sharp. Rich straw-gold color adorns the unmarked fields and devices. Census: 9 in 65, 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 289H, PCGS# 7958



1911 Quarter Eagle, PR67 Among 191 Sandblast Proofs Struck

4370 1911 PR67 NGC. JD-1, R.4. The Mint returned to using a sandblast finish in the production of proof quarter eagles in 1911, of which 191 pieces were manufactured. According to John Dannreuther, who estimates 100 to 120 examples extant: "The author believes the coins were Satin Proofs before they were sandblasted, as we have found a few coins of various dates (1911-1915) that look like the 1909-1910 issues. They have been speculated to be unfinished Sandblast examples." This mattelike Superb Gem has finely textured and unmarked surfaces with orange-gold color. A single dark speck occurs southwest of U(NUM). Census: 17 in 67 (1 in 67+), 12 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 289K, PCGS# 7960



1912 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR67+ 197 Examples Struck Tied for Finest at PCGS

4371 1912 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. An average-sized mintage of 197 proof Indian quarter eagles was accomplished in 1912, with all the coins delivered on March 18. A single die pair was used to strike all the proofs. Due to continuing customer complaints about the matte finish used on proofs of this era, the mint used a finer grain of sand to apply the sandblast finish in 1912, resulting in lighter surfaces, with microscopic facets that reflect the light in different directions. The 1912 is one of the more challenging Indian proofs and John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 90-110 examples in all grades.

Gold proof sets of 1912 began appearing at auction at least as early as the Charles Conover Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1914), where lot 22 was described as:

"1912 \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2.50. Dull sandblasted finish. The \$5 with wire edge. Complete set. Four pieces. Very rare."

The lot realized \$77.40 (\$19.35 per piece), a fairly strong price for coins with \$37.50 face value that were struck two years previously. Recent sales of proof 1912 Indian quarter eagles include the PR67 PCGS specimen in lot 5349 of the Central States Signature, that realized \$46,000.

This Plus graded Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and a slight wire rim is evident on the reverse from 12 to 4 o'clock. The virtually pristine surfaces show the fine sandblast finish of this issue, with many sparkling facets that become apparent on close inspection with a loupe. The surfaces display a light mustard orange patina, with a few subtle hints of lilac and unbroken matte luster on both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin is a Registry Set essential. Population: 12 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 7JYU, PCGS# 7961



1914 Quarter Eagle, PR67 Low Mintage Year and Seldom Seen Finer

4372 1914 PR67 NGC. JD-1, Low R.5. Proof gold mintages declined until the matte proofing was discontinued after the 1915 issues were produced. Only 117 proof quarter eagles were struck in 1914, all from one pair of dies. Of that number, it is estimated that today 70 to 80 examples are believed extant in all grades. While locating a 1914 proof quarter eagle may not be all that difficult in any grade, in higher grades it is a very challenging endeavor. The best chance to locate a PR67 is to look for an NGC coin, such as this one, but only 14 have been certified (minus resubmissions), and a mere four pieces have been graded finer (11/19). As always seen on original 1914 proof quarter eagles, the finish is darker, the result of coarser sand used in the sandblasting process. This is an exceptionally well-preserved matte proof. When angled just so, a thin line of shininess can be seen above the top feather in the warbonnet, and another is faintly evident on the right side of the headband. Seldom seen and a worthwhile pursuit for the proof gold collector. NGC ID# 289N, PCGS# 7963

1915 Quarter Eagle, PR65 Final Year for the Matte Proofing Process

4373 1915 PR65 NGC. The 1915 proof quarter eagle has the lowest mintage in this short and highly collectible series with only 100 coins struck. Of that number, it is estimated that 70 to 80 individual examples may be extant today in all grades. The sandblast method of proofing is widely accepted and collected today, but that was not the case a century ago. Collectors at the time never fully accepted the different finish, leading to a steady decline in the production of proof gold. 1915 was the final year this finish was used. This example displays a bright, almost yellow-gold finish with a number of shallow interruptions in the finish, also known as "shiny spots." The strike details are complete, as one would expect, with no apparent contact marks on either side. Census: 7 in 65, 19 finer (11/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 289P, PCGS# 7964

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1854-D Three Dollar, AU50 Key to the Dahlonega Type Set

4374 1854-D AU50 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** As the only three dollar gold piece struck at the Dahlonega Mint, the 1854-D has an immediate appeal to branch mint gold specialists, and it is a necessity for collectors of Dahlonega gold. The mintage was just 1,120 pieces, of which perhaps more than expected survive, although many of those are in low grades or impaired condition. The issue is most often seen in VF and low XF conditions.

This About Uncirculated example displays pale greenish-gold color and moderate wear to define the grade. Like most examples of this key issue, the strike is weak at the dentils and across the high points of the design. Traces of luster remain in protected areas, and marks are surprisingly few for an 1854-D. A few light clash marks are seen on both sides, representative of the issue. Census: 10 in 50, 58 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 25M4, PCGS# 7970



1854-D Three Dollar Gold, AU53 Only Dahlonega Mint Three

4375 1854-D AU53 PCGS. **Variety 1-A.** The 1854-D is the only three dollar gold piece struck at the Dahlonega Mint, making it a must-have issue for branch mint type collectors. Only 1,120 examples were struck, making the issue elusive in all grades today. Q. David Bowers estimates the surviving population at 115-160 examples in all circulated grades, with only 2-4 specimens in Mint State. Doug Winter postulates a similar total of 125-175 examples in all grades, also with 2-4 pieces in Mint State. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 233 coins between them, but the population data is clearly inflated by resubmissions and crossovers (11/19).

The elusive nature of the 1854-D was recognized at an early date. In his 1893 treatise on branch mint issues, Augustus Heaton's remarks about the few mintmarked issues of the three dollar denomination included this:

"In 1854 only (the year of its first issue in Philadelphia) the piece was coined at the New Orleans and Dahlonega Mints - the latter Mark being very rare and the O common."

The present coin is an impressive AU53 example, with well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of wear on the high points. Dramatic clash marks are evident on the reverse but the pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade. Significant amounts of original mint luster remain intact and the overall presentation is most attractive. Population: 12 in 53, 37 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25M4, PCGS# 7970



1854-D Three Dollar Gold, MS60 Few Known in Mint State A Magnificent Dahlonga Rarity

4376 1854-D MS60 NGC. Variety 1-A. "I have seen several AU pieces but never an unequivocally mint state one. Even strictly graded EF specimens are very rare." — David Akers (1976).

The 1854-D three dollar gold has a decades-long history of great rarity. Catalogers in the 1960s noted how seldom complete three dollar gold sets appeared at auction, and the rarity of the 1854-D was the biggest prohibition of such sets being completed. The Dahlonga Mint struck only 1,120 three dollar gold pieces in 1854. Those coins circulated extensively, and survivors escaped attrition primarily by chance.

David Akers was not the first numismatic scholar to note the extreme rarity of this date in Uncirculated condition, although his analysis paints a picture of how the numismatic market viewed the 1854-D in Mint State prior to the dawn of third party grading. Akers recorded only four auction appearances of an Uncirculated 1854-D up to that time, the earliest of which was the specimen in the World's Greatest Collection (Kosoff, 1/1946), which realized \$110, exceeding its pre-auction estimate.

Third party grading has established the rarity of the 1854-D in Mint State, but it has also created a problem with inflated population figures. In *Gold Coins of the Dahlonga Mint*, third edition, Doug Winter writes:

"As of the middle of 2013, PCGS had graded one in MS60, two in MS61, and one in MS62 for a total of four in Uncirculated. NGC had graded three in MS60, five in MS61, and one in MS62 for a total of nine in Uncirculated. These figures are inflated by resubmissions."

Those certification figures remain unchanged today (11/19).

Winter lists only four Uncirculated coins in his list of Significant Pieces Known, although the present coin is not included in that census. Housed in an older NGC slab, this coin has not been seen at auction in nearly two decades. Typical of the 1854-D, this coin is weakly struck around the border dentils, with portions of the rim appearing fully flat. Meanwhile, the central devices are boldly rendered. Satiny surfaces yield peach-gold coloration with luster in the fields. A couple of tiny hits on the reverse about 9 o'clock — one on the wreath and one in the adjacent field — serve as pedigree markers for this piece. We have not handled a Mint State 1854-D since 2012. We encourage collectors to come prepared to bid aggressively for this lot, as it is a truly rare opportunity for specialists from several numismatic pursuits. Census: 3 in 60, 6 finer (11/19).

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 6/2000), lot 2162.

From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25M4, PCGS# 7970



1854-O Three Dollar Gold, MS63 Sole Finest Certified at Either Service Important Single-Year New Orleans Issue

4377 1854-O MS63 NGC. The strange, unusual three dollar gold denomination made its debut in 1854. Three mints struck the first coins, and two other mints could have. Philadelphia understandably made the lion's share, an enormous output of 138,618 business strikes (plus a handful of 1854 proof threes; apparently, in anticipation of a popular new denomination that turned out to be anything *but* popular).

The Dahlonega Mint made a valiant effort — let's give them a D — with a small complement of 1,120 pieces, the only time the mint in northern Georgia ever struck the denomination.

The mintage at New Orleans, the Queen of the Delta, was a respectable 24,000 pieces, certainly admirable given the large numbers of other coins — chiefly silver Seated coinage, but quite a few gold pieces as well — that the facility managed to turn out in 1854.

The newly christened San Francisco made no three dollar gold pieces, although it was established and busy striking its first gold coins by April 1854, so it certainly could have made a few pieces — and they would probably have been great rarities, like the 1854-S quarter eagles and half eagles.

Finally, the Charlotte Mint also failed to strike any gold threes in 1854; in fact, it never struck the denomination at all, although — again — the theoretical possibility existed.

The 1854-O issue represents, as well, the only time that New Orleans struck the denomination. The small mintage circulated in and around New Orleans and along the river trade. Accordingly, most certified examples average about Choice XF and Mint State examples are great rarities. The well-circulated condition of most 1854 threes indicates a burgeoning local economy, powered by steam, riverboat, and international traffic, one of the main reasons that the New Orleans Mint was established in 1838.

The present Select Mint State example shows a slight greenish tinge over semiprooflike surfaces that are sharply struck throughout. Two linear planchet flaws appear, one through the I in UNITED, a second to the left of U. Some planchet flaking is evident to the right of OF. The reverse shows pronounced die cracks through the mintmark, one extending to the right margin at 4 o'clock. This piece remains the single finest example certified of the issue at either NGC or PCGS — a situation that has not changed in at least the last eight years (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971



1855-S Three Dollar, MS61 Incredibly Rare in Mint State A Condition Census Example

4378 1855-S MS61 NGC. The 1855-S three dollar gold piece is rare and underrated in Mint State. This is the first San Francisco coinage of the denomination, and only 6,600 pieces were produced. The vast majority of the survivorship is circulated, since gold coinage was heavily used in commerce during and following the Gold Rush on the West Coast. The certified Mint State population records only five Uncirculated pieces in all grades, including possible duplication. These figures include two MS61 and an MS63 at NGC, and an MS61 and MS62+ at PCGS (11/19). We are aware of only four previous auction appearances of a Mint State coin within the last two decades. This MS61 example is the second Mint State piece that we have handled.

A hint of reflectivity in the fields complements vibrant cartwheel luster, giving this smooth, satiny yellow-gold coin impressive eye appeal for the grade. Abrasions are surprisingly minimal, hardly impacting the eye appeal. Other than a touch of softness on the wreath bowknot, the strike is sharp. Census: 2 in 61, 1 finer (11/19).

From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 7K5D, PCGS# 7973



1870 Three Dollar Gold Piece, MS64 Important Coinage Year

4379 1870 MS64 PCGS. The Philadelphia Mint coined 3,500 circulation-strike three dollar gold pieces in 1870, with another 35 proofs minted. This coinage year is extremely important for the three dollar gold coins, as it is the year of the unique 1870-S that remains on display at the ANA Money Museum in Colorado Springs. This Choice Mint State 1870 has highly lustrous lemon-yellow surfaces and reflective fields that exhibit considerable die polish. An extremely appealing three dollar gold piece for an advanced collection of these coins. Population: 3 in 64, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 7K8F, PCGS# 7991



1878 Three Dollar Gold, MS67 Extraordinary, Original Surfaces

4380 1878 MS67 PCGS. It is easy to dismiss the 1878 as a “common date,” but there is certainly nothing common about this coin. We cannot remember the last time we offered an MS67 three dollar of any date. With a mintage of 82,304 pieces one would expect a number of Uncirculated examples to exist, even near-Gems and Gems. And they do. But Superb Gems, such as this example, are rare indeed. PCGS has only certified seven others in this lofty grade, with none finer; NGC has graded 13 as MS67 and none are finer (11/19). The mint luster on this coin is truly something to behold. It is exceptionally thick and frosted and rolls around the surfaces as the coin is angled beneath a light. What is almost equally important is the original color. Each side displays rich reddish-gold color with faint traces of lilac interspersed — the look one expects from a gold coin of unquestioned originality. The strike is comparable to that seen on other 1878s. The lack of coin-to-coin contact (abrasions) is extraordinary.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

1888 Three Dollar, MS66 Outstanding Gold Type Coin

4381 1888 MS66 PCGS. Despite a low mintage of 5,000 pieces, the 1888 three dollar is often selected by gold type collectors to represent the denomination. Examples tend to be well struck, and high grade pieces are available. The present Premium Gem confirms the reputation of quality for the 1888. The strike is essentially full, and the peach-gold surfaces are uncommonly void of marks. Only a single, short hair-thin line on Liberty’s cheek merits passing mention. UNITED is nicely die doubled, as seen on all business examples. Population: 37 in 66 (5 in 66+), 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25NB, PCGS# 8010

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1863 Three Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo Registry Set Contender 14 to 16 Examples Known

4382 1863 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.6. Only 39 proof three dollar gold pieces were struck in 1863, with all the coins delivered on March 23. The business-strike mintage was also quite small that year, with only 5,000 examples struck. A single die pair was used to strike the proofs, but the reverse die, the side with the date, was also used to strike the coins for circulation. The obverse die, which had been used previously to strike all the proofs since 1861, shows an irregular raised area near the junction of the two large curls on the neck in early states. In later die states, a dogleg die line appears in this area. Prooflike business strikes usually show die striations in the fields that are not present on proofs. John Dannreuther estimates only 14-16 proofs have survived in all grades.

The gold proofs of 1863 achieved almost instant notoriety when the small mintage of the 1863 proof quarter eagle (30 pieces) became public knowledge (no business-strike quarter eagles were produced in 1863). The mintage figure was widely publicized and the popularity of the other proof gold denominations rose by association. The proofs began appearing at auction as early as the following year, when a partial gold proof set, minus the double eagle, appeared in lot 1992 of the John F. McCoy Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 5/1864):

"1863 Proof set, with 10 Dollar Piece, and four smaller denominations. Of the Quarter Eagle of 1863, I have positive knowledge that only 30 pieces were struck; hence this coin is now one of the rarest of the series. I am also assured that the 3 Dollar Piece is scarcely less rare."

The lot realized \$72.50, to prominent collector William Lilliendahl, an extremely strong price for coins with a face value of \$21.50, issued the previous year. The proof 1863 three dollar gold piece is so elusive that Heritage Auctions has never auctioned an example in PR65 Deep Cameo, but other sales include the PR65 Cameo PCGS coin in our August 2019 ANA Signature that realized \$78,000 and the prior appearance of this specimen (as PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC) in our March 2011 Sacramento Signature that brought \$80,500.

This delightful Gem exhibits richly frosted design elements with pinpoint definition throughout. The deeply reflective fields contrast profoundly with the frosty devices to produce a stunning cameo effect. The textured orange-peel surfaces show only insignificant signs of contact, with vivid yellow-gold color. Eye appeal is terrific. PCGS has graded two coins in PR65 and three in PR65 Cameo, but there may be some duplication in these certification events. This coin is tied with one other PR65 Deep Cameo example for finest-certified at PCGS (11/19).

Ex: Sacramento Signature (Heritage, 3/2011), lot 4730, as PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, realized \$80,500.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 28A3, PCGS# 98026







1863 Three Dollar, PR67★ Ultra Cameo Rare 19th Century Gold Issue Single-Finest Certified Example

4383 1863 PR67★ Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.6. The 1863 proof three dollar gold piece has been a celebrated rarity since its time of issue. Only 39 proofs were struck, all delivered on March 23, and the business-strike mintage was an anemic 5,000 examples that year, putting a good deal of pressure on the small supply of proofs from date collectors. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 20-25 examples in all grades, but we believe even that small total may be inflated. NGC and PCGS have combined to certify 25 examples in all grades between them, undoubtedly including some resubmissions and crossovers (11/19). In his new series reference *United States Proof Coins*, Vol. IV, Gold, John Dannreuther estimates only 14-16 examples are extant, including three coins in institutional collections. This estimate agrees well with our roster of 13 known specimens below, but we acknowledge there may be a few more specimens unaccounted for.

A single die variety is known for the proof issue, but differentiating between proofs and prooflike business strikes is complicated because the reverse die (which contains the date) was also used to produce circulation strikes that year. Fortunately, the regular-issue coins usually show die striations in the fields that are not seen on proofs. The obverse die was used earlier to strike all the proofs in 1861 and 1862.

This magnificent Superb Gem proof is the single-finest certified example at either of the leading grading services. A tiny, mintmade planchet flaw on the reverse, below the left (facing) ribbon end, tentatively identifies this coin as the Eliasberg specimen. Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. was the only collector to ever complete a collection of U.S. federal coins by date, mintmark, and major variety. He had a keen eye for quality and inclusion in his collection is a mark of distinction for any coin. The design elements of this piece show razor-sharp definition throughout, with a rich coat of mint frost that creates intense cameo contrast with the deeply mirrored fields. The impeccably preserved yellow-gold surfaces have the coveted orange-peel texture of the best 19th century proofs and the terrific eye appeal is attested by the Star designation. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set.

Roster of Proof 1863 Three Dollar Gold Pieces

This roster was expanded from earlier work by Saul Teichman and John Dannreuther. Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known. There are numerous earlier citations in the literature that we cannot definitively link to the coins we know about today. They may be earlier appearances of the coins in this roster, or different examples that have not been seen for many years. Special considerations prevent us from listing them here.

- 1. PR67★ Ultra Cameo NGC.** Possibly William Woodin; Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 1152; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; Eliasberg Estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 287; Greg Holloway; the present consignor. **The present coin.**
- 2. PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Possibly Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 3/2005), lot 2284; Sacramento Signature (Heritage, 3/2011), lot 4730, as PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, realized \$80,500; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2020), see previous lot.
- 3. PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Tom Bender Collection, plate coin in John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins*, Vol. IV Gold.
- 4. PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Possibly John Zug, per John Dannreuther; F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 278; Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 249; Harold S. Bareford Collection (Stack's, 12/1978), lot 133; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5064; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3856.
- 5. PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC.** Samuel Wolfson Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/1962), lot 288; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2006), lot 2999; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2007), lot 2221; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg, 9/2008), lot 1236; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 11/2010), lot 5008.
- 6. PR65 Cameo NGC.** Ed Trompeter; Trompeter Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 105; Michael Keston Collection (Superior, 1/1996), lot 50; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 10/2004), lot 561.
- 7. Gem Brilliant Proof.** Miguel Munoz Collection (Superior, 6/1978), lot 1702; Auction '82 (Superior, 8/1982), lot 1372; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 9/1995), lot 382.
- 8. Choice Brilliant Proof.** Probably purchased directly from the Mint as part of a complete gold proof set by Heman Ely; W. Elliot Woodward; purchased privately by T. Harrison Garrett in October 1883; Robert Garrett, John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection (Stack's, 3/1976), lot 407; Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's, 10/1993), lot 970.
- 9. PR63.** Grant Pierce Collection (Stack's, 5/1965), lot 1250; Charles Jay Collection (Stack's, 10/1967), lot 280; S.S. Forrest Collection (Stack's, 9/1972), lot 157; Public Auction (Stack's, 10/1986), lot 899; Auction '87 (Stack's, 7/1987), lot 892; Gilbert Steinberg Collection (Superior, 9/1996), lot 2229; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1996), lot 370.
- 10. PR58 NGC.** Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2001), lot 8925.
- 11. PR67.** Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 761; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry Bass Core Collection.
- 12. PR64 Deep Cameo, per Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.** Purchased for the Mint Cabinet as part of a complete proof set on 3/11/1863; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.
- 13. Proof.** Probably purchased as part of a complete gold proof set directly from the Mint in 1863 by John Colvin Randall; Randall Estate (1901); J.P. Morgan (1902); New York Museum of Natural History (1902-1908); American Numismatic Society, exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. NGC ID# 28A3, PCGS# 98026



1865 Three Dollar, PR65 Cameo Only 12 to 14 Pieces Known

4384 1865 PR65 Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.6. JD-1 represents the original proof dies of 1865, used to strike 25 coins in March of that year. The date is centered below DOLLAR, with the upright of the 1 below the left base of the first L. Two restrikes (circa 1869-1870) exist from different dies, showing the date further left with an upward cant to the right. John Dannreuther estimates that only 12 to 14 original proofs survive. Duplication is likely represented in the 21 coins reported by NGC and PCGS. We have previously handled a proof 1865 three dollar gold piece on only four occasions. Two of those appearances were more than two decades ago. The other two were in the recent FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lots 4640 and 4641. One of those coins was a JD-1 Original, graded PR60 NGC, the other a JD-2 Restrike, graded PR61 NGC. This Gem Cameo Original surpasses them both by leaps and bounds in terms of quality.

Bright yellow-gold surfaces yield sharp, frosty design elements and liquidlike glimmering fields. There is some mint-made planchet roughness near the U in UNITED, but there are no post-mint imperfections. There are a couple of interesting pedigree identifiers, a product of strike-throughs in the mint. One is a sideways S lintmark through the first S in STATES, and the other is a tiny upside-down V strike-through above the first A in AMERICA. Contrast is strong and well-balanced from side to side. This is one of the landmark rarities in this year's FUN Signature Auction, and it represents a seldom-offered opportunity to acquire a high-end example of this rarity. Population: 3 in 65 Cameo, 2 finer (11/19). PCGS# 88028



1880 Three Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo 36 Proofs Minted, None Finer at PCGS Outstanding Visual Appeal

4385 1880 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.6. Like most other late-date three dollar issues, the 1880 claims a minuscule circulation-strike mintage of 1,000 coins supplemented by a production of 36 proofs. Twenty of those specimens were produced in the first quarter followed by 16 pieces in the third. A single set of dies was employed in their manufacture. The obverse, in its final use here, was first used to strike 1877 proof three dollar gold pieces. By 1880 the die had developed rust pits, the most prominent one occurring on one of Liberty's curls.

The 1880 three dollar proofs has an estimated survivorship of about 25 pieces. Bowers and Winter suggested 24 to 30 examples known in their 2005 reference, *The United States \$3 Gold Piece, 1854-1889*, which PCGS CoinFacts agrees with. More recently (2018), John Dannreuther put forth an estimate of 18 to 22 proofs extant.

PCGS and NGC report 42 combined submissions across all categories — a total that is obviously vastly inflated and certainly includes a number of coins that saw some circulation or have otherwise been impaired. What stands out is the unquestionable rarity of Deep or Ultra Cameo representatives, with four listed at PCGS and another four at NGC. Again, those figures likely include some duplication. The present PR65 Deep Cameo example is one of two at PCGS, tied for finest with the RLS Collection coin (9/19).

Contrast and profound yellow-gold color generate the eye-catching aesthetic quality that defines this Gem proof. The “orange-peel” texture in the fields that collectors so desire is pronounced. There are a few fine hairlines, but contact is trivial. This is the finest PCGS-certified 1880 proof three dollar gold piece we have handled since 1993, the inception of our Permanent Auction Archives. It may be a while before we see a finer one. Dedicated specialists should act accordingly, lest they miss out on this rare opportunity.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 28AN, PCGS# 98044

1881 Three Dollar, PR67★ Ultra Cameo Only 54 Proofs Produced

4386 1881 PR67★ Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.5. The 1881 three dollar has been the subject of strong collector interest since the time of issuance. Only 500 circulation strikes were produced and another 54 proofs. Such low mintages have proved to be a magnet for dealers and collectors. The Bowers-Winter reference (2005) credits Thomas Elder for locating many examples of this date:

“Thanks should mainly go to Thomas L. Elder for rescuing many of these from bank deposits through his campaign of sending circular letters to tellers and cashiers. By the time he did this, early in the 20th century, the opportunity to acquire Mint State coins was lost. In the late 1930s he unearthed a small handful of Mint State coins and parceled them out in several of his auctions.”

The reason to mention business strikes is because of the general indifference on the part of collectors until the mid-1890s regarding the scarcity of strikes for circulation. Most collectors interested in gold coins ordered a proof from the mint — the general thought being proofs were “better” than strikes for circulation. Of course, they are not, proofs are just a different method of manufacture. Date pressure on 1881 threes has always remained strong, as has confusion (in the past) about a coin’s status — is it a carelessly handled proof, or a first-strike, well-preserved prooflike business strike? Because of the in-depth die study done in recent years, such questions rarely arise today.

What is curious about the 1881 three dollar and its mintage is that three dies were used, two for proofs and one for circulation strikes. John Dannreuther holds open the possibility that one of these proof dies could have been used to strike proofs in early 1882 if collector demand remained for the low-mintage 1881 threes. Evidence for this is based on A. Loudon Snowden being the Mint Director that year and Oliver C. Bosbyshell being the Chief Coiner. Undoubtedly, John bases his belief in this possibility of a post-1881 striking of proofs on these two mint officials involvement in backdated Gobrecht dollars.

This is a well-produced produced proof whose fields are deeply mirrored and provide a “black” background for the golden mint frost that covers the devices on each side. Strike details are complete, as one would expect, and there are no noticeable contact marks on either side. Census: 2 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. PCGS# 98045





1882 Three Dollar, PR64 Cameo Strongly Contrasted Example

4387 1882 PR64 Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.5. The lack of repunching on the 2 in the date is among the chief ways to distinguish true proofs, as here, from business strikes, some of which are extensively prooflike, but all circulation strikes show repunching on that digit. This near-Gem proof is well-contrasted with fields that easily “fade to black” when the coin is tilted under a light, complementing the frosty high points of the devices. The fields show a moderate orange-peel effect. Only 76 proofs were struck of the issue, and only 30 to 45 pieces are believed to have survived. Deep orange-gold color and abundant eye appeal prevail throughout. Population: 5 in 64 Cameo, 5 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 3/2013), lot 4207. NGC ID# 28AR, PCGS# 88046

1884 Three Dollar, PR66 Cameo Only Four Certified Finer

4388 1884 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, High R.4. The Philadelphia Mint coined just 1,000 business strike 1884 threes, along with 106 proofs. The 1884 is considered the rarest business strike produced during the decade, placing added emphasis on the proof examples.

There were three distinct striking periods for the small mintage of proof three dollar pieces in 1884. The first period included 30 pieces delivered on January 19 and 42 pieces delivered on February 29. The next delivery was four months later when 13 pieces were delivered on June 28, and the final production included 21 pieces that were struck just before the end of the year, and delivered on January 10, 1885. We are unaware of any way to distinguish between the three striking periods. The final delivery of 1884 proofs opposed Mint regulations specifically stating that no proofs could be sold after the year that they were dated. If those regulations were followed, the net mintage was only 85 coins. However, today's experts believe that the coins were sold to dealers, such as James Colvin Randall and A.M. Smith.

A stunning proof, this specimen has obvious orange-peel fields with lovely cameo contrast between the frosty devices and deeply mirrored fields. Both sides are free of marks on this pristine piece. This is an important opportunity for the advanced specialist to acquire a lovely Premium Gem Cameo proof. Census: 4 in 66 Cameo (2 in 66★), 4 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 2 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Philadelphia Signature* (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5331.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 28AT, PCGS# 88048

PROOF FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1879 Flowing Hair Stella, Unc Details Accessible Example of Judd-1635

4389 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3 — Tooled — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details. The U.S. coinage system generally is built on a mixture of the decimal system with an overlay of halves and quarters that are an influence from 18th century Spanish money. Most Americans who do not collect coins are unaware that the United States ever made coinage in double, triple, or quadruple units regardless of denomination, but the two cent pieces of 1864-1873, the twenty cent pieces of 1875-1878, the three cent silver pieces of 1851-1873, the three cent nickels of 1865-1889, the three dollar gold coins of 1854-1889, and the 1879-1880 stellas exist nonetheless.

Of all those issues, the stella is hands-down the oddest of the lot, since it is not only the sole four-unit denomination in that list but also is strictly a pattern issue, albeit a popular one that many gold type collectors pursue as part of a complete gold type set. That is due solely to the existence of the 1879 Flowing Hair stellas, as the other three issues of 1879-80 are almost uncollectibly rare.

At first glance, this 1879 Flowing Hair stella appears to be simply a pleasing proof piece, albeit a trifle bright with assorted contact marks. Closer inspection, however, reveals smoothing on Liberty's cheek as well as on the long and enigmatic depressions which appear below the star and through the text of ONE STELLA / 400 CENTS. Though impaired, the coin retains its essential dignity and offers an opportunity for collectors who otherwise would be unable to acquire an unworn representative of this popular and unusual pattern.

Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 5838.





1879 Flowing Hair Stella, PR65 Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1

4390 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR65 NGC. The 1879 Flowing Hair gold stellas were offered in sets that also contained the Judd-1617 and Judd-1626 patterns, both known as “goloid metric dollars” with obverse design by William Barber. The Judd-1617 was designed to contain a small proportion of gold to silver, about 1:213. The Judd-1626 was designed to contain gold to silver proportioned at about 6:94. As far as we can determine (and as USPatterns.com and patterns expert Saul Teichman reinforce), none of those patterns have ever undergone metallurgical testing to determine their actual composition. Although we tend to view the 1879 stellas with awe and in isolation, they were part of a series of alternate proposals aimed at:

- Developing new markets, domestic and international, for U.S. silver
- Creating new, workable alloys of gold and silver
- Establishing viable international coinages with metric exactitude

William D. Kelley, Richard P. Bland, and John A. Kasson were three Congressmen, all members of the House of Representatives, with nearly 70 years of service among them. With his well-developed flair for hyperbole, Walter Breen in his *Complete Encyclopedia* calls them an “unholy trinity” that “also became instrumental in various proposals (1868-1880) for international coinage, aimed at creating a larger foreign market for domestic silver. This explains in part their adoption of metric weights of U.S. silver coins 1873-1964, as well as for the ‘goloid’ and ‘metric’ coins, including the Stellas.” Breen cites the Trade dollars (1873-1885) and Morgan dollars (1878-1921) as among their proposals “for new issues of silver coin as a captive market for silver bullion at artificially inflated prices.”

William Darrah “Pig Iron” Kelley (1814-1890)

Philadelphia native Kelley pursued classical studies but worked as an apprentice, then jeweler from 1828-40. He got his law degree in 1841 and rose through Philadelphia political circles in the 1840s and 1850s. After losing a bid for Congress, he was a delegate in 1860 to the Republican National Convention (where he is likely to have first met Kasson). Winning a second election bid, he served in Congress from 1861-90. Kelley was nicknamed “Pig Iron” because of his advocacy of Pennsylvania mining interests. He chaired the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures from 1867-73, later serving on numerous other committees. He died in Washington and is interred in Philadelphia.

Richard Parks “Silver Dick” Bland (1835-1899)

Bland was born in Ohio but moved to Missouri at age 20, then on to California and the western Utah Territory (present-day Nevada). There he taught school and tried prospecting and mining, a subject that interested him keenly and that was a mainstay of the western Nevada economy. After passing the bar, he practiced in Virginia City and Carson City. His first elected office was as Carson City treasurer from 1860-64, the year Nevada became a state. (It was there that he undoubtedly would have met town founder Abraham “Abe” Curry, who established Carson City in 1858 and would be the first superintendent of the Carson City Mint.) Bland returned to Missouri in 1865 and was elected to Congress in 1872, serving from 1872-94 and 1896-99. Bland chaired the Committee on Mines and Mining from 1875-77 and the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures from 1883-89 and 1891-95. In 1878 he cosponsored the Bland-Allison Act, which reintroduced the silver dollar. Bland was known as “Silver Dick,” reflecting his 25-year campaign to establish bimetallism and support silver mining. Bland lost the 1896 Democratic presidential nomination to William Jennings Bryan, who campaigned for unlimited “Free Silver” coinage.

John Adam Kasson (1822-1910)

Kasson was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives six times, a career he repeatedly interrupted for diplomatic service. Kasson in 1860 was an Iowa delegate to the Republican National Convention. Abraham Lincoln named him first assistant postmaster general in 1861, an office he held until 1862. He was elected to the House of Representatives from 1863-67, during which time he chaired the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. In 1863 and again in 1867 he served as a delegate and commissioner to international postal conventions. In 1866 he drafted the Metric Act, legalizing the previously illegal metric system for use in the United States. He was an Iowa state representative in 1868-72 and served again in Congress 1873-77. He was an envoy to Austria-Hungary in 1877-81, the period in which the 1879 stellas were coined.

Although Breen’s description of the men as an “unholy trinity” may be somewhat offensive, their biographies enable us to understand them a bit better, rather than demonizing them. Two of the three had such deep and abiding identification with mining interests that they were nicknamed “Pig Iron” and “Silver Dick.” The third, Kasson, was a veteran international traveler-diplomat with interests in the metric system as well as coinage.

It is nonetheless true that the stellas, along with the goloid dollars and the various metric coinage proposals, were flawed and unworkable. The stellas would only approximate, rather than exactly equal, the values of several well-established European gold coins—a proposition of doubtful value. And the goloid and metric goloid dollars—silver alloyed with varying amounts of gold and copper, just as the stellas purportedly were—were indistinguishable from the normal “coin silver” dollars containing no gold. This was an immediate inducement to “wicked coiners,” as Mint chief coiner Oliver Bosbyshell termed it.

We believe the Mint produced no experimental metric alloy for the stella *patterns*; rather, it shaved down half eagle planchets of normal .900 fine gold for their coinage, leading to the striations seen on all pieces we have cataloged. The striations on the present lovely Gem run slightly west-southwest to east-northeast through Liberty’s hair, cheek, and eye areas, as well as faintly out into the field behind her head. On the reverse after a normal coin turn, the striations run slightly west-northwest to east-southeast. A couple of shallow, undistracting indentations on Liberty’s cheek are noted, along with a few hair-thin scrapes in the field just above the date. Unmentioned on the holder is the considerable cameo contrast visible over the yellow-gold surfaces. This is a stunning piece, with equal parts immense numismatic interest and enormous eye appeal. Census: 18 in 65, 12 finer (9/19).

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 1397.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 8057



1879 Four Dollar Stella, PR65 Cameo Judd-1635, Famous Flowing Hair Type Green CAC Sticker

4391 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. It is difficult to think of another United States issue — pattern or otherwise — that has been written about so extensively, for so long, and with so little certainty or documentation. From the larger-than-life character behind its origin in Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell to the bogus, unsubstantiated stories of congressman distributing their examples to Washington mistresses, the story of the 1879 Flowing Hair stella has all the makings of a Hollywood whodunit.

The curious circumstances under which this international coinage proposal was struck and the unique nature of denomination explain its 18th place ranking among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, according to Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2015), where the authors call it “one of the most popular U.S. coins ever produced.” Although scant information exists pertaining to the 1880 Flowing Hair and the 1879 and 1880 Coiled Hair stellas, we can say with relative certainty that 425 1879 Flowing Hair stellas were struck, beginning with a small quantity of 20 or 25 pieces in late December 1879 and early January 1880, continuing with intermittent deliveries through May 1880. The patterns were sold to congressman and well-connected dealers and collectors in three-coin sets alongside a Metric dollar and a Goloid dollar for \$6.10. One hundred and forty years later, even circulated or problematic examples regularly trade for six-figure sums, reflecting the strong demand for these coins among the most advanced collectors.

This CAC-endorsed Gem Cameo stella enjoys rich honey-gold surfaces with frosted devices and watery fields. The usual diagonal striations are present over the centers on each side. A gorgeous, high-end example of this important type and a sure highlight in any future set.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 28B2, PCGS# 88057





1879 Flowing Hair Stella, PR67 Cameo Registry Grade Iconic Pattern Issue Judd-1635, Pollock-1833

4392 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Outside of the collecting community, the mere mention that the United States once engaged in the production of such odd denominations as the two cent, three cent, twenty cent, and even three dollar elicits wonder, bewilderment, and intrigue. For collectors, many of these denominations had their place in history with explicable, if sometimes only vaguely justifiable, contexts in which they were introduced.

Like those coins, the four dollar gold piece, also known as the stella, a late-19th century experiment, provokes a sense of curiosity among the numismatically uninitiated. The four dollar gold piece differs from them, however, in that it generates just as much excitement among collectors young and old, from beginners to advanced specialists. Part of the reason for that reaction is the mysterious nature of the stella. Indeed, every aspect of the pattern's production (the stella was never authorized for circulation), including its mintage, designer(s), and distribution have been debated and disputed. Further confusing matters are the multiple designs for the four dollar stella, including one with a Flowing Hair portrait and another with a Coiled Hair portrait, with each type having been struck in 1879 and 1880. Despite more than a century's worth of investigation, few concrete explanations for their creation have come to light.

What We Know

The most up-to-date research on the four dollar stellas was authored by Roger Burdette and published in the Spring 2015 issue of the *Journal of Numismatic Research*. Burdette's findings, based on a deep dive through the archives, does much to shed light on what had previously been an area of numismatic inquiry founded on speculation and conjecture, though much remains to be determined.

One of Burdette's most noteworthy conclusions regards the originator of the four dollar denomination, long believed to be former chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary John A. Kasson. Burdette highlights that Kasson suggested a new United States coin of equal value of the standard gold coins of the Latin Monetary Union, like the French 20 francs or the Italian 20 lire, that is to say a coin worth \$3.88, in order to facilitate trade and exchange between the United States and its partners in Europe. Burdette clarifies that Kasson never suggested a coin worth four dollars; such a denomination was not of equivalent value. Instead, it was the enterprising Philadelphia lawyer and serial inventor Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell, who suggested a four dollar coin. Hubbell had devised a scheme of metric coinage that called for coins to be struck in his own patented goloid composition, including a quintuple stella, to which the four dollar gold piece would be subsidiary. The problem, as Burdette illustrates, was that the idea for a four dollar denomination would not have the desired outcome of facilitating trade with the member countries of the Latin Monetary Union. It would, however, serve to benefit Hubbell financially through his ownership of the goloid patent.

The denomination's origin story, a story of congressional corruption and personal enrichment on the part of William Wheeler Hubbell and his politically connected champion, House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures Chairmen Alexander H. Stephens, would be enough to create a sort of mystique around the stella. But it is far from the only point of interest relating to the four dollar pattern. There has been considerable speculation about the existence of so-called originals versus restrikes, the significance of the parallel striations on each side of virtually every known 1879 Flowing Hair stella, and whether or not these pieces were struck in goloid (an alloy of gold, silver, and copper in proportions stipulated on the reverse of the stella) or cut-down half-eagle planchets composed of .900 gold. Additionally, while documentation exists relating to the production and distribution of 425 1879 Flowing Hair stellas, no such documentation exists that might explain when or why unknown quantities of 1879 Coiled Hair and 1880 Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair stellas were struck.

A Top-Graded 1879 Flowing Hair Stella

Offered here as part of Heritage Auctions' 2020 FUN Signature sale is one of the 425 documented 1879 Flowing Hair stellas produced between December 1879 and May 1880. Although examples tend to be available with some regularity, they are usually found in PR63 through PR66 grades without Cameo contrast. Cameo representatives are scarcer, and this PR67 ranks among the finest PCGS-graded coins in that category that collectors could hope to obtain, with a single PR67+ Cameo coin technically finer (11/19). This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with more detail in Liberty's hair than is typically seen on this issue. The always-seen draw bench lines are evident on Liberty's cheek. The yellow and rose-gold surfaces are free of mentionable distractions and the deeply reflective fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices. With its remarkable combination of high technical quality, intense historic interest, and tremendous eye appeal this coin is a Registry Set essential.

From The Sakura Collection. NGC ID# 28B2, PCGS# 88057



1879 Flowing Hair Stella, Judd-1635 PR65 Deep Cameo, Green CAC Sticker Rich Orange-Gold Color

4393 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. The 1879 Flowing Hair stella is without question one of the icons of American numismatic design, jumping out of the pages of the *Guide Book* alongside a host of curious colonials and federal decimal issues. But unlike those issues, the stella was never made for circulation. Instead, it was a poorly conceived project in creating an international metric coinage.

Step One: The Idea

The idea for creating an international trade coin or a system of coinage to facilitate international trade between the United States and its European counterparts was not new around the time the stella was proposed. Several proposals, all of which failed, were put forth during the 1860s and early 1870s to better match American coins to those of the Latin Monetary Union.

William Wheeler Hubbell was the first to suggest a four dollar denomination trade coin, arguing that it would closely match the value of the French 20 francs, Italian 20 lire, Austrian 8 florin, etc. Hubbell's proposal called for the coin to be struck in his own patented goloid composition — an amalgam of gold, silver, and copper that Hubbell claimed had a variety of beneficial qualities.

Ultimately, the four dollar denomination was doomed to fail from the outset. It did not equate precisely with any European trade coins and was too close in value to the gold pieces already produced in the United States, namely the quarter eagle, three dollar, and half eagle. Not to mention the goloid composition was more costly to refine and difficult to work with than standard .900 fine gold.

Step Two: Design and Production

While the four dollar stella failed as a long-term project, Hubbell's ally in the House of Representatives, Alexander H. Stephens, chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, championed the cause and saw to it that a small number of pattern pieces were struck. On October 4, 1879, Mint Director Horatio Burchard wrote to A. Loudon Snowden, superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, requesting that he prepare dies for the production of the Goloid dollar and Metric silver dollar, as well as the stella.

Two obverse designs and a single reverse were used for the stella. The Flowing Hair obverse was designed by Chief Engraver Charles Barber based on an earlier pattern by his father, William Barber (Judd-1574). Charles Barber also designed the reverse based on the suggestions of William Wheeler Hubbell. The engraver responsible for the Coiled Hair motif is less certain. While many have argued that George Morgan created the design, recent research suggests Barber may have produced the die, using one of Morgan's portraits for inspiration.

No one knows for sure why or how many 1879 Coiled Hair or 1880 Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair stellas were struck. It is estimated that 20 of each were manufactured. Documents pertaining to the production of 1879 Flowing Hair stellas are much more transparent. The records show 425 pieces struck, delivered sporadically from December 1879 through May 1880 and issued in sets containing a Goloid dollar and Metric silver dollar. Each three-coin set sold for \$6.10.

The Stella Today

Many of these distinctive pattern pieces were saved by the Congressmen and collectors who purchased them, explaining the issue's relatively high survival rate. The 1879 Flowing Hair stella is not overly difficult to find in most grades, although demand outpaces supply to such an extent that only the most well-resourced collectors can afford even entry-level examples. Representatives become genuinely difficult to locate with Deep Cameo surfaces. PCGS reports 12 PR65 Deep Cameo submissions, plus five more in PR66 Deep Cameo (one in PR66+ Deep Cameo) and two top-graded Superb Gems (9/19).

Physical Description

This exceptionally attractive 1879 Flowing Hair stella features fantastic rich orange and reddish-gold color. Dramatic contrast exists between the glassy mirrors and lightly frosted motifs, which show nearly full detail. The centers are characteristically incomplete with parallel roller marks present on each side — a trait common to nearly every example of this type. This Deep Cameo Gem lacks any singular contact marks, and eye appeal is phenomenal. Worth a premium bid.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 98057

EARLY HALF EAGLES



1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, MS64 Important First Year of Gold Coinage, BD-2

4394 1795 Small Eagle, BD-2, R.6, MS64 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c. The 1795 half eagles were the first gold coins struck at the Philadelphia Mint, from dies prepared by Robert Scot. This design complied exactly with the law established by the Coinage Act of April 2, 1792, regarding obverse and reverse devices. Section 10 of that legislation stated: "Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with this inscription, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" The only additional embellishments were the stars on the obverse and the wreath and olive branch on the reverse.

In *Numismatic Art in America*, Cornelius Vermeule discussed this design at some length:

"The industrious Robert Scot seems also to have created the bust of Liberty that dominated the gold coinage from 1795 until John Reich introduced his turbaned ladies in 1807 and 1808. His [Scot's] source could well have been an ideal, somewhat backward portrait of Martha Washington arrayed for an evening reception, a considerably more suave, tranquil presentation than that identified with the half-disme of 1792. The Liberty cap is a great tumultuous affair of soft felt, that somehow manages to tower amid a large, curled forelock and long, wavy tresses. It is hard to say what is cap and what is hair entwined about it. The face is flat, blunt, and thoroughly bourgeois. The draped bust is a truncated curiosity. Greco-Roman classicism has been misunderstood here, for this is the type of draped neck ordinarily found in ancient art when a marble bust has been created for insertion into the body of a draped statue. The entire presentation makes little sense as an immediate visual experience. Scot surely did not originate this form of classicism in the Federalist period; no doubt he adapted the design from some case after the antique or some contemporary marble by a sculptor of modest talents." After breaking down the Scot design, Vermeule continued by defending it: "Criticism comes easy, however, and it must not be overlooked that Robert Scot's first gold coinage has a positive character of its own, a healthy individuality and almost-rustic charm that conveys the message of a young nation seeking its identity as well as any monumental manifestation of the early arts in America."

An extensive coinage of gold took place during the earliest years at the Mint, with 12 die varieties for the 1795 Small Eagle half eagles and five more for the 1795 eagles. This coin represents the BD-2 variety, with Star 11 joined to the Y in LIBERTY and four berries in the wreath. BD-2 is considered the second die marriage produced, probably in early August 1795. John Dannreuther suggested that this variety may have been among coins from Warrant 26, consisting of 520 pieces delivered on August 11. It is also a rare variety among 1795 half eagles. Harry Bass, who collected two dozen half eagles dated 1795, only found one example of this variety during his three decades of collecting gold coins. Only about 20 to 35 pieces are known from this die combination, and this example is among the finest extant. The surfaces have bright lemon-yellow color with splashes of rich honey-gold toning. Some unusual striations are visible in the lower obverse fields. Both sides are fully prooflike with several visible lint marks, suggesting that the planchet may have received special treatment before this piece was struck. Census (for all Small Eagle varieties): 2 in 64, 7 finer (8/19).

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3491; *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2427; *Houston Signature* (Heritage, 12/2008); *Philadelphia Signature* (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5339, realized \$199,750.

From The Warshaw Family Collection. NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519851 Base PCGS# 8066



1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, AU58 Popular First-Year Type Issue Small Eagle, BD-3 Variety

4395 1795 Small Eagle, BD-3, High R.3, AU58 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b, with a die crack from the rim to star 12 and a die flaw from the rim to the top of the E in UNITED. Philadelphia Mint personnel had a steep learning curve to overcome when U.S. coinage commenced in 1794 and they still had a lot to learn the following year, when gold coinage was struck for the first time. Either they had not mastered the proper technique for hardening the dies, or they were using an inferior grade of steel, resulting in constant problems with die breakage. Only 8,707 Capped Bust Right, Small Eagle half eagles were struck in 1795, but there are 12 die varieties known for the date and type (three more varieties were struck from leftover 1795-dated obverse dies, but those coins were struck a few years later, using the Heraldic Eagle reverse). The coin offered here represents the popular BD-3 variety, with star 11 touching Y in LIBERTY, four berries in the wreath, and the upper leaf extending to the foot of I in UNITED.

The BD-3 is a relatively available variety, with a surviving population of 175-225 examples in all grades, making it a favorite choice of first-year type collectors. John Dannreuther estimates the BD-3 die pair struck 2,000-3,000 pieces of the reported mintage for the year. The obverse die was used previously to strike the BD-2 variety of this date and used again to produce the BD-4 variety. This was the only use of the reverse die.

The present coin is an impressive near-Mint example, with just a trace of wear on the high points of the design, like the eagle's leg and breast feathers. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and no planchet adjustment marks are evident. Traces of original mint luster add to the attractive presentation. Population: 41 in 58 (2 in 58+), 69 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519852 Base PCGS# 8066



1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, AU58 First Year of U.S. Gold Coinage Small Eagle, BD-8 Variety

4396 1795 Small Eagle, BD-8, High R.5 AU58 NGC. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks. The United States struck gold coins for circulation for the first time in 1795, after the Chief Coiner and Assayer were able to resolve some important financial difficulties with their bonds. Mint records indicate 8,707 half eagles were struck in 1795, but it is likely that some more 1795-dated coins were struck the following year, as the Mint tended to use dies as long as they were serviceable, regardless of the calendar year. In fact, there are three die varieties of 1795-dated half eagles that were obviously struck a few years later, as they exhibit the Heraldic Eagle reverse, rather than the Small Eagle reverse used in 1795. There are 12 die varieties of 1795 half eagles that employ the earlier Small Eagle reverse, suggesting that die breakage was a severe problem in the early days of U.S. coinage, and making the Mint's unwritten policy of using any dies as long as they held together understandable.

The present coin represents the BD-8 variety, with a narrow date that has the 1 just free of the hair and three berries in the wreath, with the one on the outside left branch placed high. The BD-8 is one of the more available varieties of this issue, but it is still a rare coin in the absolute sense, with a surviving population of 30-40 examples in all grades. The obverse die was used again to strike the BD-9 and BD-10 varieties of 1795, and then stored for a few years and used to strike the extremely rare BD-13 Heraldic Eagle variety in 1797 or 1798. The reverse die was also stored and later used to produce the extremely rare BD-1 Small Eagle variety of 1798.

This coin is a pleasing near-Mint specimen, with just a trace of wear on the high points of the design elements. The rich yellow and orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and retain traces of original mint luster on both sides. The overall presentation is most attractive for this important, first-year issue. Census: 54 in 58 (1 in 58★), 62 finer. CAC: 9 in 58, 15 finer (9/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519857 Base PCGS# 8066



**1796/5 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, AU55
Scarce Early Gold Issue
BD-1, Only Dies for the Date**

4397 1796/5 BD-1, High R.4, AU55 NGC. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b, reverse lapped. According to Mint records, 6,196 Capped Bust Right half eagles were struck in 1796, but most of those coins were probably dated 1795. Mint practice (if not official policy) was to keep using dies for coinage as long as they were serviceable, regardless of the calendar date when coins were struck. All 1796-dated half eagles were struck from a leftover obverse die from 1795 that was overdated by punching a 6 over the final digit in the date. Similarly, the reverse die used on the 1796 half eagles had been used previously to strike the BD-12 variety of the previous year. John Dannreuther estimates no more than 2,000 specimens of the reported mintage were actually dated 1796 and probably only 80-100 examples survive today in all grades.

Early half eagles were avidly collected by wealthy collectors in the early days of the hobby, but little attention was paid to die varieties before about 1880. Catalogers began noting the overdate feature of the 1796 half eagle at least as early as the John Colvin Randall Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 6/1885), where the coin in lot 871 was described as, "1796 Struck over 1795; barely circulated, extremely rare." The lot realized a strong price of \$12.50, half-again as much as the "very fine" 1795 half eagle in the previous lot. More recent sales include the AU55 NGC specimen in lot 5372 of the Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), that realized \$51,750.

The present coin is an impressive Choice AU specimen that shows just a trace of wear on the design elements. The wreath and eagle's tail show incomplete detail, due to lapping. The lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain a few traces of original mint luster and no planchet adjustment marks are evident. The overall presentation is quite attractive. Census: 4 in 55, 22 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# BFWU, PCGS# 519862 Base PCGS# 8067



**1803/2 Half Dollar, MS64
BD-4, Lustrous and Full Struck
Condition Census Example**

4398 1803/2 BD-4, R.4, MS64 NGC. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/c, with a crack through the base of the date. BD-4 is one of four varieties for the year, but it is the only one with a full right foot on the T in LIBERTY. John Dannreuther suggests a surviving population of 125 to 175 pieces from an estimated mintage of 6,000 to 9,000 coins. This near-Gem almost certainly qualifies for the Condition Census not just for the BD-4 die pair, but for for all 1803/2 half eagles. Luminous luster glistens from orange-gold surfaces. Perhaps most impressive is the full strike on each side. Census (all varieties): 14 in 64 (4 in 64+, 1 in 64★), 3 finer. CAC: 6 in 64, 2 finer (11/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 25NY, PCGS# 504951 Base PCGS# 8084



1806 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, MS64+ Only Knob 6 Variety, BD-6 Extremely Rare Any Finer

4399 1806 Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6, R.2, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/f, with a rust lump on R in LIBERTY and light clash marks in the lower shield and the field by the eagle's tail. A substantial mintage of 64,093 Capped Bust Right half eagles was achieved in 1806, with six die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the popular BD-6 variety, easily identified by the Round Top 6 in the date and the arrangement of the obverse stars in a 7x6 array (all the other varieties have a Pointed 6 and stars arranged 8x5). The BD-6 is an available variety, with a surviving population of 600-900 examples in all grades, making it a favorite choice of type collectors. The durable BD-6 die pair probably struck 35,000-50,000 examples of the large reported mintage. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used previously to strike the BD-5 variety of this date.

The coin offered here is a Plus-graded Choice example, with well-detailed design elements that exhibit a trace of the usual softness on the juncture of the shield border and the eagle's wings. Numerous clash marks and a few fine die cracks are evident on the reverse. The well-preserved apricot-gold surfaces retain much of their original mint luster and show only minimal signs of contact. Two long, fine parallel scratches on the central reverse may be the remnants of some planchet adjustment marks. Overall eye appeal is exceptional. We expect intense competition from series specialists, Registry Set enthusiasts, and type collectors alike when this lot is called. Population (for the variety): 1 in 64 (1 in 64+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BFXJ, PCGS# 45620 Base PCGS# 8089



1807 Capped Bust Left Half Eagle, MS65 First Year of Design, BD-8 Condition Census Example

4400 1807 Bust Left, BD-8, R.2, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b, with light clash marks on the bust. The Philadelphia Mint switched over from the old Capped Bust Right design to the newer Capped Bust Left motif by John Reich partway through the year in 1807. Mint records indicate a substantial mintage of 51,605 examples of the new design were struck that year, with two die varieties known for the date and type (six varieties of the old Capped Bust right design were also produced, before the changeover). The coin offered here represents the popular BD-8 variety, with the tip of the arrow feather pointing to the tip of the 5 in the denomination and the O in OF directly above the N in UNUM. The obverse die was used previously to strike the BD-7 variety of this date, the only other Capped Bust Left variety. The reverse die was used again to strike the BD-1, BD-2, and BD-3 varieties of 1808. The BD-8 is a plentiful variety, with a surviving population of 500-750 examples in all grades, making it a favorite choice of type collectors. John Dannreuther estimates the BD-8 dies were used to strike 42,500-47,500 examples of the reported mintage, as the other Capped Bust Left variety for the date, BD-7, is rarely seen.

The present coin is a spectacular Gem, with sharply detailed design elements that show fine definition on the star centers and Liberty's hair. The well-preserved apricot-gold surfaces are free of mentionable distractions, but an unobtrusive thin scratch through the eagle's head serves as a pedigree marker. Some faint planchet adjustment marks are seen on the reverse dentils and a few amber alloy spots show around the denomination and between the eagles' wing and the E in AMERICA. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Population: 4 in 65, 2 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# CKLH, PCGS# 507607 Base PCGS# 8101



1808/7 Capped Bust Left Five, MS64+ Registry Grade Early Overdate Close Date, BD-2

4401 1808/7 Close Date, BD-2, High R.4, MS64+ PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c., with no obverse die cracks. A respectable mintage of 55,578 Capped Bust Left half eagles was accomplished in 1808, with four die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the BD-2 variety, easily recognized by the Tall 1 in the date. Both the BD-1 and BD-2 varieties of 1808 were struck with leftover obverse dies from 1807, but the BD-1 variety, which shares the same reverse, has a Short 1 in the date. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was also used to produce the BD-8 variety of 1807, and the BD-1 and BD-3 varieties of 1808. The BD-2 variety is seen more often than the BD-1 overdate, but it is still a scarce issue, with a surviving population of 80-100 examples in all grades. The BD-2 die marriage probably struck about 7,500-12,500 pieces of the reported mintage.

The 1808 half eagles were popular with early collectors and the overdates were noticed by catalogers at least as early as the John Colvin Randall Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 6/1885), where lot 911 noted, "1808 No. 3; die altered from 1807; fine." The lot realized \$5.35, about in line with the other half eagles in this sale. More recent sales include the prior appearance of the coin offered here (as MS64 PCGS) in lot 3518 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), which realized \$63,250.

This Plus-graded near-Gem example has a crisp strike, and the field areas on each side are virtually untouched. One of the lower points of obverse star 13 is notched (as made—the so-called "secret signature" of designer John Reich). A large round die center punch lump within a depressed circle is evident on the jaw in front of the hair curl. Lapping has resulted in some incomplete detail on the bottommost curl. Lovely satin luster illuminates the clean fields and well-formed devices. The essentially yellow-gold coloration is imbued with lime-green undertones. Although this piece is remarkably well-preserved, thin horizontal marks are noted across Liberty's neck and cheek. The reverse seems virtually blemish-free. This is the only 1808/7 certified in MS64+ by PCGS, with a single MS65 example finer, while NGC has graded no coins finer than MS63 (11/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3518, realized \$63,250; ANA Convention Auction (Stack's Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7661.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 25PB, PCGS# 45637 Base PCGS# 8103



**1811 Half Eagle, MS64
Tall 5, BD-1, Middle Die State
Tied Finest at NGC**

4402 1811 Tall 5, BD-1, High R.3, MS64 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/d with light clash marks from the shield near Liberty's earlobe. The advanced collector can complete the John Reich design type by date, 1807 through 1812, although a few die varieties, such as the 1810 Large Date, Small 5, are essentially unobtainable. The present 1811 Tall 5 BD-1 variety is moderately rarer than its Small 5 BD-2 alternative.

This is a magnificent apricot-gold representative of the Capped Bust Left series. Choice Uncirculated surfaces are lustrous and devoid of evident abrasions. The strike is sharp, although we note slight blending on the top of the scroll near the RI in PLURIBUS. Eye appeal is terrific, with soft mint luster illuminating exceptionally well-preserved fields and devices. Census (for the Tall 5 variety): 5 in 64, 0 finer (9/19). NGC ID# BFXS, PCGS# 507600 Base PCGS# 8110



**1813 Capped Head Left Half Eagle, MS65
Condition Census Example
Popular BD-1 Variety**

4403 1813 BD-1, R.2, MS65 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, with clash marks at LIBERTY and in the shield. John Reich modified the design of the half eagle to the Capped Head design in 1813, with the obverse featuring a smaller bust and the stars arranged in a continuous arc above Liberty's head. A substantial mintage of 95,428 half eagles of the new design was achieved that year, with two die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the popular BD-1 variety, with D in the denomination tilted left in relation to the 5 and the first S in STATES positioned over the right side of E in the motto. John Reich's signature star punch, with the outside point of the star notched, was used to impress star 13. The BD-1 dies probably struck 60,000-75,000 pieces of the recorded mintage and John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 450-650 examples in all grades. The obverse die was used again to strike the BD-2 variety of this date but this was the only use of the reverse die.

The 1813 Capped Head Left half eagle is an available issue, in the context of the series, but examples in MS65 condition are definitely rare. NGC has certified five examples in MS65, including both varieties, with none finer, while PCGS has certified no coins in MS65, with the Pogue BD-1 example in MS66 and the Garrett BD-2 specimen in MS66+ (11/19). The present coin is a delightful Gem, with sharply detailed design elements in most areas and just a touch of softness on the star centers on the right and the eagle's left (facing) wing. The dentilation is weak on the obverse from 4 to 9 o'clock and on the corresponding area on the reverse. The pleasing peach-gold surfaces are virtually flawless and retain all of their original mint luster. Eye appeal is terrific. We expect spirited competition from series specialists when this lot is called. NGC ID# 25PM, PCGS# 519907 Base PCGS# 8116



1814/3 BD-1 Half Eagle, MS62+ Clashed Dies

4404 1814/3 BD-1, High R.4, MS62+ PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/d, or possibly later, with heavy clash marks at Liberty's ear and through LIBERTY at the base of the cap. A faint die crack extends through the bases of 14 toward star 13. The reverse has light clash marks and a crack through MERI. Although clearly not in the rarity class of the 1815 half eagle, the 1814/3 is rarer than any of the previous issues. There is no doubt that the date is underrated as just one variety is known. This splendid Mint State example, probably struck by John Schreiner who worked at the Mint for many years and was identified as a "pressman of gold." Population: 14 in 62 (1 in 62+) 15 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BFXT, PCGS# 519908 Base PCGS# 8117



1818 BD-2 Half Eagle, MS62 STATESOF Reverse, CAC Approval

4405 1818 STATESOF, BD-2, R.4, MS62 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b, clashed, but not yet showing the crack that later bisects the obverse from star 6 to the second 8 in the date. BD-2 is the most plentiful of the three 1818 half eagle varieties, although it is still itself scarce with only 100 to 125 pieces believed extant. The obverse die failed moderately early, as most surviving BD-2 coins show the bisecting obverse crack. Uncracked die states are elusive. The reverse die is not known with a terminal failure, leaving room for speculation about why the Mint retired it after the failure of the BD-2 obverse.

This issue is rarely seen in Mint State, especially finer than the present MS62 coin. Luster is frosty and bright yellow-gold in color, complementing boldly rendered design elements. Only light, unobtrusive abrasions are present to limit the grade. Population (BD-2): 10 in 62, 10 finer. CAC: 4 in 62, 4 finer (12/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# BFXV, PCGS# 519912 Base PCGS# 8121



1821 Capped Head Left Half Eagle, AU53 Rare Early Gold Issue Star 13 Near Curl, BD-1

4406 1821 BD-1, High R.6, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. According to Mint records, 34,641 Capped Head Left half eagles were produced in 1821, but experts suspect many of those coins were struck from leftover 1820-dated dies. Only two die varieties are known for the date and both share a common reverse. This coin represents the BD-1 variety, with Star 13 practically touching Liberty's curl. BD-1 is a rare die marriage, but it is still seen more often than the extremely rare BD-2 variety of this date. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population of 1821-dated half eagles at "around 15" examples, including both varieties. John Dannreuther estimates 12-15 specimens of the BD-1 are extant in all grades, plus 3-5 examples of the BD-2. In our studies, we have identified 16 BD-1 examples, including two proofs, and three examples in impaired condition. We know of only two coins from the BD-2 die marriage. Of the 18 coins we have identified, two are in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and two examples remain in the Harry Bass Core Collection at the ANA. The BD-1 obverse die was only used to strike this variety, but the hardy reverse was employed to produce the rare BD-9 variety of 1820 and all half eagle varieties from 1821-1824.

The present coin is an impressive AU53 example, with minimal wear on the strongly impressed design elements. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces exhibit the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade, but none are unduly bothersome. Much original mint luster remains intact in sheltered areas. The overall presentation is most attractive. Population: 2 in 53, 6 finer. CAC: 1 in 53, 7 finer (8/19).

Ex: Dr. Clifford Smith Collection (Stack's, 5/1955), lot 1684; Public Auction Sale (Lester Merkin, 9/1967), lot 423; Auction '81 (Paramount, 7/1981), lot 1428; Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 11/2009), lot 3684.

From The Lockhart Collection, Part III. PCGS# 519929 Base PCGS# 8129



1823 Capped Head Left Half Eagle, MS65 BD-1, Only Dies for the Date Tied for Finest Certified

4407 1823 BD-1, High R.4, MS65 NGC. Bass/Dannreuther Die State a/a, the “perfect” obverse and reverse, i.e., struck before the dies clashed. The 1823 Capped Head Left half eagle claims a smallish mintage of 14,485 pieces, but some 1823-dated coins may have been struck in later years, as the Mint often continued using serviceable dies until they failed, regardless of calendar year. A single variety is known for the date, classified as BD-1 in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, by Harry Bass and John Dannreuther. The obverse has a Curved Base 2 and a Belted 8 in the date. A defective letter punch (with a triangular punch in the bottom of the upright) was used to impress all the T’s on the reverse die. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the hardy reverse was first used to strike the BD-9 variety of 1820 and continued to produce all the half eagle’s from 1821 through 1824.

PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population of the 1823 at 70-90 examples in all grades. NGC and PCGS have combined to certify 62 examples between them, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (11/19). The 1823 Capped Head Left half eagle would be considered a major rarity in most series, but it is actually the most available half eagle minted from 1821 through 1829.

The 1823 half eagle was a favorite of collectors in the early years of the hobby. What may have been its earliest auction appearance was in lot 2774 of the Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1865):

“1823 Splendid, nearly proof, and extremely rare; never before offered at public sale.”

The coin, which sounds a lot like the one offered here in terms of quality, realized a strong price of \$37.50, to coin dealer William Strobridge. By the 1940s, the position of the 1823 half eagle as a rare, but not the rarest, date in the series was established and prices had risen considerably. B. Max Mehl cataloged an example in lot 1640 of his William Cutler Atwater Collection catalog as:

“1823 Extremely fine with considerable mint luster. A short light die depression between the fifth and sixth stars from right. Looks like a scratch but is not. A very light nick to the left of head and one on neck. These are infinitesimal and hardly noticeable. Very rare. Record up to \$275.00 for this date Half Eagle.”

Of course, prices of all early half eagles have risen exponentially in recent times and the current record price realized for the 1823 issue belongs to the MS65 NGC example in lot 5096 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), which brought \$299,000.

The present coin is one of the finest-known examples of this early U.S. gold issue. NGC has certified this coin and one other specimen in MS65, with none finer, while PCGS has graded a single example in MS65, also with none finer (11/19). The design elements of this piece are sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of localized softness on the curl by Liberty’s ear. Dentilation is slightly weaker on the right obverse rim than on the rest of the coin. The well-preserved yellow and rose-gold surfaces show only the most insignificant signs of contact, with vibrant satiny mint luster throughout. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin will be a welcome addition to the finest collection or Registry Set. NGC ID# BFY4, PCGS# 519932 Base PCGS# 8131



**1827 Capped Head Left Half Eagle, MS64+
Classic Old-Tenor Gold Rarity, BD-1
Only One Finer Coin at PCGS**

4408 1827 BD-1, R.6, MS64+ PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. The 1827 Capped Head Left half eagle claims a mintage of 24,913 pieces, with just a single variety known for the date. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used to strike the extremely rare BD-2 variety of 1826 and the very rare BD-1 1828/7 variety as well.

The surviving population of this issue is a matter of some dispute. Earlier catalogers, like Henry Chapman and B. Max Mehl, believed only 8-10 specimens were extant. Walter Breen expanded

this estimate to 12-15 pieces in all grades in 1987. David Akers guessed there were "at most 20" examples surviving. Recently, PCGS Coinfacts estimated "about 30" and the Bass-Dannreuther reference postulates 35-45 specimens are known. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 34 different coins, including an unknown number of crossovers and resubmissions (11/19).

To help clear up the confusion, we have compiled the following roster, expanded from notes by Saul Teichman and our own Auction Archives. It is possible that some duplication has occurred and it may



be that a few specimens are currently held in long term collections and may not be represented in our survey. Still, our research has been quite extensive, and we doubt that more than a few pieces have escaped our notice. We have isolated 16 different coins, three of them impounded in institutional collections, and a number of earlier citations that may or may not be duplicate appearances of the coins in the roster. From this, it seems that the 1827 is much rarer than most present-day researchers believe, and the surviving population is actually more in line with Akers estimate of 30 years ago.

The present coin is a delightful Choice Mint State example with sharply detailed design elements in most areas and just a touch of softness on Liberty's highest curls and the eagle's claws. The well-preserved orange and olive-gold surfaces show only minor signs of contact. A tiny color spot at star 10 can serve as a pedigree marker. The

opportunity to acquire such an attractive example of this celebrated rarity may not recur for years. Population: 1 in 64 (1 in 64+), 1 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection.

Roster of 1827 Capped Bust Left Half Eagles

1. MS66 NGC. Walter P. Innes, Jr. Collection (J.C. Morgenthau, 7/1937), lot 31; Floyd T. Starr; Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 1200; Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 2292; Franklinton Collection, Part II (Stack's, 1/2008), lot 921.

2. MS65 PCGS. F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 375; Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 325; Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic

Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1471; Thomas Melish Collection (Abe Kosoff, 4/1956), lot 1952; U.S. Coin and Currency Auction (Superior, 9/1997), lot 2930.

3. MS64+ PCGS. Farish Baldenhofer Collection (Stack's, 11/1955), lot 1244; Metropolitan New York Sale (Stack's, 5/1958), lot 1234; Four Landmark Collections (Bowers and Merena, 3/1989), lot 618; Thomas Chalkley Collection (Superior, 1/1990), lot 4605; Michael Keston Collection (Superior, 1/1996), lot 117; ANA Convention Auction (Heritage, 8/1996), lot 5763; Wes Rasmussen Collection (Superior, 2/1998), lot 3400; James Swan U.S. Type Collection; Oliver Jung Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2004), lot 93; Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 7/2006), lot 1593; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5433; **the present coin.**

4. MS64 PCGS. Joseph Mickley Collection; W. Elliot Woodward; William Sumner Appleton by private treaty in 1867; John C. Schayer; Woodward again; T. Harrison Garrett, in January 1883; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 469; Stanley Kesselman; Auction '81 (RARCOA, 7/1981), lot 441; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. Fixed Price List (Paramount, 1981); D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part IV (Stack's Bowers, 5/2016), lot 4033; Coronet Gold Collection (Legend Numismatics, 10/2019), lot 171.

5. MS64 NGC. Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2436.

6. MS63 PCGS. Beebee, Ludlow & Co., Bullion and Exchange Bankers; sold to Matthew Stickney for \$5.35 on September 20, 1849; Matthew Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 669; Virgil Brand, Brand Journal #39042; Sale 311 (Morgenthau, 10/1933), lot 221; Samuel Wolfson Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/1962), lot 370; Ted Naftzger; Naftzger Fixed Price List (Paramount, 1981); Auction '82 (Paramount, 8/1982), lot 1931; Mid-American Rare Coins in 1985; January-February Auction (Superior, 1/1993), lot 1357; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5732.

7. MS62 PCGS. CAC. William Cutler Atwater Collection (Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1644; Amon G. Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 662; RARCOA in September of 1984; Von Stetten-Buchenbach-Smith Collections (Bowers and Merena, 11/1986), lot 2215; Buddy Ebsen Collection (Superior, 5/1987), lot 2474; Charles Kramer Collection (Stack's-Superior, 11/1988), lot 328; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 5245.

8. MS62 NGC. George Seavey by 1869; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 6/1873), lot 474; Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 972; George Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 2396; William Woodin, exhibited at the 1914 ANS exhibition; Waldo Newcomer; Colonel E.H.R. Green; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 242; Dr. Clifford E. Smith Collection (Stack's, 5/1955), lot 1689; ANA Convention Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 2943; Auction '87 (Paramount, 7/1987), lot 421; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 10/1988), lot 81; Dr. Nelson Page Aspen Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1989), lot 547; January-February Auction (Superior, 1/1993), lot 1356; Husky Collection (Stack's, 6/2008), lot 2088; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4871.

9. MS62 NGC. Dennis Mendelson Collection (Superior, 2/1991), lot 2783; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5877.

10. MS61 PCGS. Mendes I. Cohen Collection (Edward Cogan, 10/1875), lot 147; Thomas Cleneay; Cleneay Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1890), lot 573; Byron Reed; Omaha City Library; Byron Reed Collection (Spink America-Christie's, 10/1996), lot 116; Margene Heathgate Collection (Superior, 6/1997), lot 1491.

11. MS61 PCGS. Mid-Winter ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/1998), lot 6419; Classics sale (American Numismatic Rarities, 12/2003), lot 941.

12. AU58+ PCGS. Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4595; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4678.

13. AU58 PCGS. Davies-Niewoehner Collection (Paramount, 2/1975), lot 560; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 2/1977), lot 815; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 818; Benson Collection, Part II (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2002), lot 1999; Medio-Gomez Collection, Part II (Stack's-ANR, 4/2006), lot 3216.

14. AU55 Uncertified. Harlan Page Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 215; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 384; Harry Bass; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation.

15. MS64 Prooflike. Mint Cabinet, Smithsonian Institution, grade per Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, has been called a proof.

16. MS62. Davis-Graves Collection (Stack's, 4/1954), lot 1451; Clifford T. Weihman, Josiah K. Lilly; Smithsonian Institution, grade by Garrett and Guth.

Other Appearances

A. Nearly Proof. Fifth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1864), lot 1651; J.O. Emery; Emery, Taylor & Loomis Collections (Woodward, 3/1880), lot 1011.

B. Proof. Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (Woodward, 3/1865), lot 2778; Heman Ely; Ely Collection (Woodward, 1/1884), lot 839.

C. Extremely Fine. Either a Seavey or Parmelee duplicate; Parmelee Collection (Strobridge, 6/1873), lot 787.

D. Extremely Fine. Phineas Adams; William Jenks; Sixty-Ninth Sale (Haseltine, 6/1883), lot 361.

E. Proof. Sale 69 (Woodward, 10/1884), lot 1155.

F. Very Fine. John Colvin Randall Collection (Woodward, 6/1885), lot 932.

G. Extremely Fine. David S. Wilson (S.H. Chapman, 3/1907), lot 77; William Forrester Dunham Collection (Mehl, 6/1941), lot 2100.

H. Uncirculated. James Ten Eyck Collection (Mehl, 5/1922), lot 192.

I. Uncirculated. Belden Roach Collection (Mehl, 2/1944), lot 550.

J. Uncirculated. Colonel James W. Flanagan Collection (Stack's, 3/1944), lot 1102.

K. Semi-Proof. J.F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 12/1944), lot 348.

L. Uncirculated Gem. H.R. Lee Collection (Stack's, 10/1947), lot 1246.

M. Uncirculated. Golden Sale (Kreisberg-Schulman, 3/1962), lot 2488.

N. Uncirculated. Million Dollar Sale (Federal Brand, 1/1963), lot 4186.

O. AU. J.F. Bell Collection (RARCOA, 4/1963), lot 604.

P. Extremely Fine. Craig Clare Collection (Thomas Elder, 7/1919), lot 592.

NGC ID# BFY8, PCGS# 519939 Base PCGS# 8136



1830 Capped Head Left Half Eagle, MS60
Early U.S. Gold Rarity
Small 5D, BD-2

4409 1830 Small 5D, BD-2, High R.5, MS60 NGC. Despite a substantial mintage of 126,351 pieces, the 1830 Capped Head Left half eagle is a rare issue in today's market. From about 1821 to 1834, U.S. gold coins had an intrinsic value that was significantly greater than their face value, so examples were hoarded, exported, and melted almost as soon as they were struck. Half eagles were seldom seen in circulation until Congress changed the specifications for all U.S. gold coins in 1834, to bring their gold content in line with their face value. The design was changed to the Classic Head motif to signify the change in 1834 and the new half eagles circulated freely after that time. Of course, the old-tenor gold coins continued to be melted for their excess gold content and few survived until coin collectors began saving them in a meaningful way in the 1850s.

Two die varieties are known for the date, with a shared obverse but different reverse dies. The obverse die was thought to be an overdate in the past, but John Dannreuther discovered the final digit is just repunched over another 0 (see *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV*, page 537). This coin represents the BD-2 variety, with a Small 5D in the denomination. The BD-2 is slightly more available than the other variety, but the surviving population numbers no more than 15-25 examples in all grades, per PCGS CoinFacts. The reverse die was used again to strike the BD-1 variety of 1831. The BD-2 dies probably struck 50,000-75,000 pieces of the reported mintage.

The present coin is an impressive Mint State specimen, with well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of softness on star 5 and the eagle's feathers. The pleasing antique-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and retain much original mint luster. The overall presentation is most attractive. Census (for the variety): 1 in 60, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BFYC, PCGS# 519947 Base PCGS# 45293



**1832 Capped Head Left Half Eagle, MS64
Square Base 2, 13 Stars, BD-1
Tied for Finest at PCGS, Ex: Pogue**

4410 1832 Square Base 2, 13 Stars, BD-1, R.5, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: D. Brent Pogue Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. A substantial mintage of 157,487 Capped Head Left half eagles was achieved in 1832, with two die varieties known for the date. Most of the bullion used to accomplish the large production came from the mines in Georgia and North Carolina, but Latin American sources contributed a surprising amount of precious metal, which would normally have been sent to Spain in earlier times. Mint Director Samuel Moore's 1832 *Mint Report* notes:

"Of the amount of gold coined within the past year, about \$80,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$28,900 from Africa; \$678,000 from the gold region of the United States; and about \$12,000 from sources not ascertained."

Trade with Mexico naturally increased greatly after that country gained its independence from Spain in 1821 and the flow of specie from Latin America was an important consideration in establishing the branch mint at New Orleans in 1838.

The present coin represents the BD-1 variety, easily recognized by the 13 stars on the obverse. The BD-1 is a rare variety, with a surviving population of 35-40 examples, according to PCGS CoinFacts. Even that small estimate may be too generous, as PCGS and NGC have combined to certify only 26 examples in all grades, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (9/19). This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used again to strike the ultra-rare BD-2 variety of this date, the famous 12 Stars variety.

The BD-1 coins probably accounted for 125,000-150,000 pieces of the reported mintage, but nearly all those coins were exported and melted because their intrinsic value exceeded their face value.

This remarkable Choice example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of the usual softness on Liberty's ear curl, stars 5 and 9, and the eagle's left (facing) wing. The pleasing antique-gold surfaces show only minor signs of contact. A shallow scratch below Liberty's ear and a mark in the field near star 10 serve as handy pedigree markers. Original satiny mint luster radiates from both sides with outstanding overall eye appeal. It may be years before a comparable specimen becomes available, making this piece a Registry Set essential. Population: 3 in 64, 0 finer (9/19).

Ex: ANA Sale of the Millennium (Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 2227, realized \$50,600; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part IV (Stack's Bowers, 5/2016), lot 4042, realized \$105,750; Joan Zieg Steinbrenner.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# BFYG, PCGS# 519950 Base PCGS# 8156





1833 Capped Head Left Five, MS61 Elusive Early Gold Issue Large Date, BD-1

4411 1833 Large Date, BD-1, High R.5, MS61 PCGS. A substantial mintage of 193,630 Capped Head Left half eagles was accomplished in 1833, with three die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the BD-1 variety, with the Large Date obverse. The actual size difference of the digits in the Small Date and Large Date variants is just barely distinguishable, but the style of the number punches is distinctly different. The 3s on the Large Date have pronounced knobs and the 8 is more blocklike rather than the italic (or belted) style seen on the Small Date. The BD-1 is a rare variety, with a surviving population of just 35-45 examples in all grades, but it is still seen more often than the Small Date varieties.

An article by Paul Gilkes in the June 26, 2000 issue of *Coin World* deals directly with the rarity of the 1829 half eagle, but the explanation applies just as effectively to the 1833:

“The main reason the 1829 Capped Head, Large Planchet half eagle is so difficult to obtain is that it and many of its predecessors fell victim to the great melts, a byproduct of the flood of Mexican and Peruvian silver. The influx of silver on the world market compared to gold supplies lowered the silver price, but appeared as an unstoppable increase in the value of gold reckoned in Mexican dollars. The result was widespread hoarding and melting of older gold coins when their bullion value exceeded their face value by enough to warrant a profit over the cost of melting. Tens of thousands of half eagles and other gold denominations of recent vintage were melted soon after their production and reclaimed ...”

As a result, few people in the 1820s and 1830s ever saw or handled a U.S. quarter eagle or half eagle. The few that did survive are often encountered in relatively high grades. For the 1833, the average grade is 57.6. This coin is noticeably finer at the MS61 level. It would, in fact, grade higher but there is a long, vertical abrasion on the shield on the reverse, and we are at a loss to explain its origin. A bit softly struck on the obverse stars and the left portion of the eagle's wing, the surfaces otherwise are bright and the fields semireflective. Even, light reddish-yellow color is seen over each side of this rarely seen Capped Head issue. Population: 3 in 61, 6 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# BFYJ, PCGS# 519952 Base PCGS# 8157

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES



1838-C Half Eagle, AU58
Few Finer Examples Exist, CAC
Ex: Bass / Gilhausen

4412 1838-C AU58 PCGS. CAC. Breen-6517, Normal 5, Variety 1, R.4. Ex: Bass / Gilhausen. The mintage of 17,179 pieces makes the 1838-C one of the rare issues of the brief Classic Head series (1834-1838). It is clearly scarcer overall than the 1838 Dahlonega five — especially in high grades — and rarer than the 1834 Crosslet 4 in all but the VF to XF grades. Struck from the Normal 5 variety without repunching of 5 on the reverse, this attractive greenish-gold example with yellow-gold highlights. Traces of mint luster serenely glow beneath the original coloration.

As usually seen for the variety, the obverse is sharper than the reverse and the portrait is bolder than the peripheral elements. The reverse is less boldly impressed and lapped, giving a disjointed look to the eagle's left (facing) wing a disconnected leaf at the lowest pair. Peripheral weakness at the wingtips combines with slight wear at those high points. Minor obverse and reverse abrasions are visible with a loupe. Just a single example is finer at PCGS. Population: 2 in 58, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 58, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Gilhausen Collection (*Superior Stamp and Coin*, 2/1973), lot 368; Harry W. Bass Collection, Part II (*Bowers and Merena*, 10/1999), lot 868; FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2003), lot 4726; Dallas Signature (*Heritage*, 12/2005), lot 1311; ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 4/2006), lot 1808.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 25S5, PCGS# 8177



1838-D Classic Head Five, AU58
Inaugural Dahlonega Coinage

4413 1838-D AU58 NGC. McCloskey 1-A, R.3. The branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia was established to service local gold miners. Throughout its operation from 1838 to 1861, it only struck gold coinage in denominations of the half eagle and smaller. These coins circulated locally and many were lost to attrition.

Coinage operations began in 1838 with the half eagle. Production amounted to 20,583 coins that first year, with only a tiny percentage of those pieces surviving today for collectors. This debut D-mint issue is rarely offered in a condition considered to be Uncirculated, and high-end AU coins are scarce. The vast majority of the survivorship grades VF to low-end AU. This high-end AU coin is exceptional. Detail is sharp, and the natural greenish-gold and olive surfaces are satiny and smooth. Hints of luster remain in the protected peripheral fields. Census: 22 in 58, 11 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25S6, PCGS# 8178

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



**1842-C Small Date Five Dollar, MS63+
Rarest C-Mint Half Eagle
Finest Certified Example**

4414 1842-C Small Date MS63+ PCGS. Variety 1. Die State I. Any 1842-C half eagle is a valuable and scarce coin, but when die varieties are considered, one sticks out: the Small Date, which forms a distinct, small minority of survivors. Doug Winter, in his *Gold Coins of the Charlotte Mint*, third edition, gives an excellent summation of this prized rarity:

“Two half eagle varieties were produced at the Charlotte Mint in 1842. It is likely the Small Date coins were struck first, as they show the same date size as on the Charlotte half eagles dated 1841.

“The 1842-C Small Date is the rarest Charlotte half eagle. It is also the second rarest Charlotte coin, trailing the excessively rare 1849-C Open Wreath gold dollar. This variety has long been considered a full-fledged member of the Charlotte half eagle series and no date set is truly complete without an example.”

Out of a blanket mintage of 27,578 pieces, Winter assigns a mintage of just 4,595 pieces to the Small Date variety, and comparison to nearby issues reveals how small this figure is, even in the context of early Charlotte half eagles. Further complicating the scenario is the question of strike, which further subdivides the Small Date variety into State I and State II coins, based on whether or not the coins show a rim cud near 12 o'clock on the reverse. Winter speculates that the perfect-die coins are part of “... the first 2,555 pieces which were produced on March 22, 1842.”

This coin displays considerable visual and technical appeal, and it is the finest certified example at either of the leading grading services, by virtue of its Plus designation. As a Die State I (or Perfect Dies) piece, it has sharper detail than the majority Die State II pieces, with excellent definition on the central hair and without even a trace of the typical striking softness below the lower part of the coronet. The surfaces are minimally abraded, though a handful of the usual wispy marks are present in the yellow-gold to orange-gold fields, and the luster is frosty and delightful with a hint of reflectivity. The eye appeal is, in a word, gorgeous. The dedicated Southern gold specialist will not want to miss this opportunity. As Winter writes in his summation for the issue, “The 1842-C Small Date is the rarest half eagle from this mint and it is the rarest collectible coin from Charlotte.” The Charlotte Mint’s best date in the best state — what collector could ask for more? Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4069, where it brought \$126,500 as an MS62; Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5359, realized \$141,000.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 25SV, PCGS# 8208



1843-C Five Dollar, MS62 Rarely Seen in Uncirculated

4415 1843-C MS62 PCGS. *Variety 1*. The 1843-C has finally been recognized as a scarce issue. Still, lower-grade examples can be located with little difficulty up to About Uncirculated. However, AU pieces are scarce and Uncirculated examples are rare with only 10 pieces estimated known. The strike on this piece is typical for the issue with soft details in the centers. The thick, frosty mint luster is pronounced and unbroken over each side with only small, insignificant abrasions present, unlike the heavily abraded examples usually seen. Rich yellow-gold color is seen throughout. Population: 5 in 62, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 429H, PCGS# 8214



1846-O Half Eagle, MS62 Nearly Unsurpassed Quality Frosted Devices, Semireflective Fields

4416 1846-O MS62 NGC. *Variety 1*. The usual variety for the issue with a thin O mintmark close above VE in FIVE and die defects above and below the upright of the E in AMERICA. The most recent edition of Doug Winter's *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint, 1892-1909* estimates a surviving population of 125 to 150 coins in all grades, including five or six pieces in Mint State. This MS62 representative certainly ranks among the top examples extant from a mintage of 58,000 half eagles. It showcases yellow-gold surfaces with a trace of field reflectivity and noticeable frost over sharply struck devices. Eye appeal and technical quality are nearly unsurpassed for an 1846-O five dollar gold piece. Census: 2 in 62, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25TK, PCGS# 8230

1861-D Liberty Half Eagle, MS62 Sought-After Civil War Issue Rare Final Dahlonega Mint Five

4417 1861-D MS62 PCGS. CAC. Variety 47-GG. Ex: Miles-Ulmer Collections. Doug Winter considers the 1861-D the rarest and most numismatically interesting half eagle struck at the Dahlonega Mint and the issue's complex origin and subsequent history certainly bears that out. Winter reports:

"It is known that on December 19, 1860, two obverses dated 1861 were shipped to Dahlonega from Philadelphia. These were received on January 7, 1861 and sometime between that date and April 8, 1861, a total of 1,597 1861-D half eagles were produced. On April 8, 1861, rebel forces seized the Dahlonega Mint. A small number of 1861-D half eagles (probably in the neighborhood of 1,000-2,000 coins) were then made by the Confederacy. There is no way to positively distinguish between the Union and Confederate strikings."

All the coins were struck on the same machinery, by the same Mint personnel, so it is not surprising that the federal and Confederate issues are indistinguishable. A significant number of coins were struck off-center, and it has been suggested that these were the coins struck after the Confederate takeover, but there is no definitive evidence for that conclusion. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 75-100 examples in all grades.

The present coin is a Condition Census example that traces its history back to lot 463 of the R.L. Miles Collection (*Stack's*, 10/1968), where it was described as:

"1861-D Brilliant Uncirculated gem. Unquestionably the "finest known." Beautiful surfaces, full mint bloom. This was the last year of issue of the Dahlonega mint and only 1,597 were coined. Very rare in any condition, and extremely rare so choice. Other known examples seldom approach Extremely Fine, and have sold in the \$1,200.00 to \$1,500.00 range. We feel this superb example should realize the \$2,750.00 Guidebook valuation."

The coin did not disappoint, as the lot brought a strong \$3,200.

While a few examples have been certified in higher grades in recent years, we can understand the *Stack's* cataloger's enthusiastic evaluation of this remarkable MS62 specimen. The design elements are much sharper than usual, with just a touch of the always seen softness on Liberty's curls and some star centers. The lightly marked surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster and show variegated shades of orange, blue, lilac and yellow-gold patina. Eye appeal is outstanding for this rare and historically important issue. This coin occupies the number 5 spot in Doug Winter's list of Significant Pieces Known. Population: 3 in 62, 4 finer. CAC: 1 in 62, 2 finer (9/19).

Ex: R.L. Miles Collection, Part I (*Stack's*, 10/1968), lot 463, realized \$3,200; Theodore Ulmer Collection (*Stack's*, 5/1974), lot 448, realized \$12,500; Alabama collection; the present consignor.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 25VM, PCGS# 8290





1870-CC Liberty Half Eagle, AU58 First and Rarest Carson City Five Condition Census Example

4418 1870-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. A small mintage of 7,675 Liberty half eagles was accomplished at the Carson City Mint in 1870, the first year of coinage operations at the famous Western facility. The first delivery of 400 pieces took place on March 1 and another batch of 1,490 specimens was delivered before June 30, but most of the coins (5,785 examples) were delivered in the second half of 1870, after the close of the fiscal year. The coins were released into commerce at the time of issue and circulated extensively in the regional economy for many years. It is doubtful that any examples were deliberately saved by contemporary collectors, as there was little numismatic interest in branch mint issues during that era. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 75-100 examples in all grades today. NGC has graded a single example in Mint State, at MS62, while PCGS has also graded one Mint State example, the Battle Born Collection specimen, at MS61. The two services have certified a total of 10 coins in AU58, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (11/19).

For some reason, the elusive nature of the 1870-CC was not appreciated in the 19th century. Augustus Heaton, the patron saint of branch mint issues, did not consider any of the Carson City half eagles rare when he wrote his treatise, *Mintmarks*, in 1893. It was only after the turn of the century that the underrated 1870-CC came into its own. In the catalog of the Charles W. Cowell Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1911), Mehl acknowledged the rarity of the issue. Lot 663 in the section of gold coins of the Carson City Mint reads, "1870 First Half Eagle of this mint. Very fine. Rare." Despite Mehl's endorsement, the lot only realized \$6.75. The situation is much different today and examples in AU58 condition regularly bring more than \$50,000 on the infrequent occasions when they are offered.

The present coin is an attractive near-Mint example that fits comfortably in the Condition Census for the issue. The design elements were strongly impressed and show just a trace of wear on the high points of the devices. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are relatively lightly abraded and retain much of their original mint luster. The overall presentation is most appealing. Census: 6 in 58, 1 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 25WA, PCGS# 8320



1872-CC Half Eagle, AU55
Rare Carson City Five
None Certified in Mint State

4419 1872-CC AU55 NGC. **Variety 1-B.** While the 1872-CC had a respectable mintage of 16,980 pieces, most of the coins were released into local commerce where they circulated heavily. The population reports offer confirmation, with an average VF grade for survivors, and no Uncirculated pieces certified by either PCGS or NGC. PCGS CoinFacts suggests that fewer than 100 pieces exist in all grades, while many 1872-CC survivors are impaired or damaged.

This example is far above average in both its numeric grade and overall quality. Bright, yellow-gold surfaces show only minor marks and small abrasions, and the strike is sharper than usual on Liberty's face curls and upper hair strands. Traces of die clashing are seen on both sides. The hair bun shows a touch of weak strike combined with light wear, as do the eagle's neck feathers. In contrast, the peripheral elements are sharp on both sides, and scattered faint hairlines do not detract from the Choice About Uncirculated eye appeal. This 1872-CC is a rare offering of a decidedly rare Carson City five. Census: 8 in 55, 3 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 25WG, PCGS# 8326



1878-CC Five Dollar, AU58
Premier Absolute and Condition Rarity

4420 1878-CC AU58 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** The 1878-CC is one of the rarest fives in the Carson City series. Only 3,244 pieces were struck with an estimated 45 to 55 examples believed extant in all grades. Doug rated the 1878-CC third of the 19 issues in terms of overall rarity, and sixth in high-grade rarity. David Akers actually rated the 1878-CC as the rarest CC-mint five, even rarer than the 1870-CC. Fully two-thirds of the coins known grade XF or lower, making a high-grade AU, such as this piece, an important condition rarity. This problem-free piece is so close to full Mint State with just a slight loss of luster in the fields. Original reddish-gold color and sharply detailed except on the central design's high points. Census: 8 in 58 (2 in 58+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25X5, PCGS# 8346



1893-CC Half Eagle, Bold MS64 Fantastic Final-Year Condition Rarity

4421 1893-CC MS64 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2-A. The 1 in the date is centered mostly over a dentil, and the feather tip is over the middle of the second C in the mintmark. Fine peripheral cracks appear on each side. Sixty thousand five dollar gold coins were struck at the Nevada branch mint in 1893 before the facility's closure on June 1. Examples are available in the absolute sense, but strong collector demand and a lack of high-grade examples puts pressure on all survivors. This important near-Gem offering enjoys profound orange-gold color, swirling mint frost, and pinpoint-sharp motifs. Virtually impossible to improve upon. Population: 8 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25YB, PCGS# 8384



1906-S Five Dollar, MS67 Ex: Eliasberg, Green Label Holder

4422 1906-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg. In its Eliasberg catalog appearance, this coin was described as "one of the finest known pieces," purchased by J.M. Clapp "from the United States Mint, March 1906, at face value." The coin matches the photo in the Eliasberg catalog, since both show four tiny toning spots on the chin and near star 3. It does not appear that the coin has appeared at auction since, until now. Thoroughly lustrous and virtually immaculate with exquisitely blended lime-green and peach-gold toning. The stars show minor incompleteness of strike. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 1 in 67, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: J.M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate, 1942, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 614.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 25ZB, PCGS# 8415

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1862 Five Dollar, PR64 Deep Cameo Stark Field-Device Contrast

4423 1862 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.6. As with all American gold proof issues dated 1862, the recorded mintage was 35 pieces for the half eagle, along with its counterparts from the one dollar gold through twenty dollar. These coins were likely all struck early in the year for assembly into sets, and it is possible that several examples of each denomination were melted later as unsold. It was certainly common Mint practice of the time, and John Dannreuther provides an estimate of only 12 to 14 survivors for the 1862 five dollar in his recent *United States Proof Coins*.

The year 1862 was noteworthy, of course, for the bloody, disastrous Civil War that raged in the East and South. The year was one in which much of the American populace went from believing the war would soon end to believing that the conflict would be epic and horrific, which it unfortunately did turn out to be. A consequence was that gold and silver coins (first) were hoarded, then minor coinage altogether; paper currency, private scrip, encased postage currency, and merchant tokens had to fill the void.

It may have been that as the political scenario worsened so dramatically during the year, many American collectors decided they simply had better things to do with their money than tie up five or ten or twenty dollars on a current proof gold coin from the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia — leaving the Mint with unsold coinage at year-end.

The date 1862 on the present PR64 Deep Cameo half eagle is small, but it is deeply impressed into the die. The strike itself is quite bold on this near-Gem, close to full save for a hint of softness on Liberty's forelock and hair below the coronet. Deep field-device contrast occurs over bright yellow-gold surfaces, and pronounced die striations appear in the fields on each side.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage 1/2013), lot 5883.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 28BX, PCGS# 98452



1883 Five Dollar, PR63 Cameo Only 18 to 22 Pieces Believed Extant

4424 1883 PR63 Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.6. The proof 1883 half eagle is rare in any condition. Since our Permanent Auction Archives began in 1993, we have handled an example on only nine occasions. The mintage for this issue was 61 pieces, but fewer than half of those coins are believed to survive. PCGS estimates a population of 25 to 30 coins, although John Dannreuther provides a stricter suggestion of 18 to 22 pieces, based off of auction appearances and certification totals. For many collectors, grade and degree of cameo contrast are unimportant, as finding any example of this issue is challenging enough by itself. The present piece displays pleasing contrast and sharp definition. The fields are deeply mirrored, although scattered light contact marks determine the numeric grade. Rich orange-gold coloration joins brighter yellow hues on each side. Population: 1 in 63 Cameo, 1 finer; 0 in 63 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28CL, PCGS# 88478



1887 Five Dollar, PR64 Cameo Only 87 Proofs Produced Almost Never Found Finer

4425 1887 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1. The 1887 half eagle in proof format has the ironic (and easily remembered) mintage of 87 pieces. There were no business strikes produced in Philadelphia this year, but San Francisco had a large output of 1.9 million pieces; so for those collectors assembling date sets the proof 1885 five is not an absolute necessity as, say, the double eagles are from 1883, 1884, and 1887. The proof half eagles from this year were all struck at the end of each quarter — the notable exception is the lack of any pieces struck in the third quarter of 1887. Of the 87 pieces produced, John Dannreuther has estimated only 35 to 45 examples remain today. John also makes two curious observations about this issue: one, there are several circulated proofs known, and second, there are almost no Deep/Ultra Cameo proofs known (our records show only a single coin, a PR63 Ultra Cameo, that was offered twice in 2014).

JD's point about the number of circulated proofs of this date leads to a question that can never be adequately answered: Why did this date circulate to a limited extent, while other issues almost not at all? The only clue we can come up with is there were no strikes for circulation from the Philadelphia mint in this year. His second point about the lack of Deep/Ultra Cameos is another anomaly of this date. One would expect the earliest strikes to have enough contrast to merit the Deep/Ultra designation, but some years just did not receive the attention in the production process that others did. John does point out that the proof in the National Numismatic Collection was acquired on January 27 and that piece does rate the Deep/Ultra designation.

This particular piece displays deeply reflective fields. The mirrors are deep enough that the frosted devices certainly do provide the contrast expected from a Cameo coin. The surfaces are remarkably clean with the only contact marks of any note that could be used for pedigree purposes being a series of five tiny, shallow reeding marks on the reverse just above the topmost leaf on the olive branch. Exceptional quality and rarity in this largely overlooked proof half eagle. Population: 4 in 64 Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 2 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 3YPF, PCGS# 88482



1889 Half Eagle, PR65 Cameo Captivating Contrast

4426 1889 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.6. The mintage of proof half eagles in 1889 (45 pieces) dropped sharply from the previous five years. Only 18 to 22 specimens are thought to survive (Dannreuther, 2018). That estimate is in line with NGC/PCGS population figures that show 23 certified coins. Dannreuther writes: "This year had a reduction in proof coinage, but a severe reduction in coins for commerce, as the 45 proofs were accompanied by only 7,520 circulation strikes."

Uniform brass-gold coloration adorns each side of this charming Gem Cameo proof, and an exacting strike leaves bold definition on the devices, all of which display stunning contrast with the mirrored fields. A few unobtrusive marks likely prevent an even finer numerical grade. A field tick to the lower right of star 3 and a couple more between stars 12 and 13 are mentioned strictly for pedigree purposes. This coin's captivating eye appeal will elicit serious interest among aficionados of proof gold. Census: 2 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 11/2004), lot 8471; Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 1705

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 28CT, PCGS# 88484





1891 Liberty Half Eagle, PR66 Deep Cameo Only 53 Examples Struck CAC Approved

4427 1891 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.5. The mintage of proof Liberty half eagles fell to just 53 pieces in 1891, a significant drop from the 88 specimens struck the year before. A single die pair was used to strike the proofs. The obverse die has the date positioned higher and further right than on the die used for business strikes. The reverse die displays distinctive die polish at the bottom of the clear stripes of the shield and a reflective polished area under WE in the motto, making it easy to differentiate between proofs and prooflike business strikes. The issue has a good survival rate and John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 25 to 35 examples in all grades.

Most proof half eagles of this era were initially sold as part of complete proof sets, as wealthy collectors preferred to update their gold collections by purchasing a proof set from the Philadelphia Mint every year. In the case of the 1891 proofs, the sets were soon broken up by dealers and collectors who targeted the low-mintage double eagle (only 52 proofs and 1,390 business strikes were struck). A partial set appeared as early as lot 1256 of the Peter Mougey Collection (Thomas Elder, 9/1910), "1891. \$10, \$5, \$2 1/2. Rare set of three." The lot realized \$22 for the coins with a face value of \$17.50. Low premiums were the norm for proof gold coins in those days, but the situation is much different today. We can find no recent sales of an 1891 proof half eagle in PR66 Deep Cameo, but the PR65★ Ultra Cameo NGC specimen in lot 4382 of the ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015) realized \$35,250.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem proof, with pinpoint definition on all the design elements and deeply reflective fields that contrast profoundly with the frosty devices. A dramatic gold-on-black cameo flash occurs when this coin is tilted in the light. The impeccably preserved yellow-gold surfaces have the textured orange-peel look of the best 19th century proofs. Eye appeal is truly outstanding. This coin is part of an assembled 1891 gold proof set, with the other coins from the set offered in the appropriate sections of this catalog. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 2 in 66 Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Sakura Collection. NGC ID# 28CV, PCGS# 98486



1898 Five Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo A Well-Produced Date Only 75 Proofs Struck

4428 1898 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The trio of dates from 1897 through 1898 are widely regarded as the finest examples of the brilliant method of proof coining. Mintages were small, but Cameo and Deep Cameo examples can be found in major auctions. Perhaps it is the high quality of production, and the subsequent strong contrast, that encouraged collectors and subsequent generations of owners to retain these proofs in larger numbers than one would expect. The general rule of thumb is a 50% survival rate for most proof gold, but for the 1898 proof five John Dannreuther estimates 40 to 50 examples are known today out of the mintage of 75 pieces. The even reddish-gold surfaces display illimitable depth of reflectivity in the fields with thickly layered mint frost over the devices. A few minuscule planchet voids are present and, yes, even a couple of tiny contact marks can be found with a loupe. There is also an interesting semicircular impression of what appears to be a looped bit of wire that can be seen at the upper-left portion of the second 8 in the date, a handy identifier for future pedigree searches. Population: 3 in 65 Deep Cameo, 9 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28D4, PCGS# 98493



**1898 Five Dollar, PR66 Deep Cameo
A Well-Produced Date
Only 75 Proofs Struck**

4429 1898 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The proof mintage of this issue, numbering 75 pieces, is a considerable decrease from other years of this era. For example, the 1896 proof emission numbers 103 coins, and 1899 saw 99 proof specimens produced. However, high-grade pieces appear at auction with some regularity. The new proof gold reference by John Dannreuther notes that the survival rate is relatively high compared to most proof gold coins; perhaps 40 to 50 coins exist, still a tiny number when compared to the masses of collectors who collect (or would like to collect) proof gold. Only one pair of dies was used to strike the 75 proofs. In the case of this particular date there has never been any confusion about the status of a proof coin vs. a circulation strike struck from polished dies. The only real diagnostic needed for 1898 proofs is complete die polish seen throughout the clear stripes on the shield on the reverse.

The present specimen is one of only six pieces graded PR66 Ultra or Deep Cameo at NGC and PCGS combined, with 15 coins finer (11/19). The black-on-gold contrast that reached the pinnacle of perfection in proof gold of the late 19th century is prominent on this lovely coin. There are no notable blemishes on this high-grade example, and the fields display the distinctive orange-peel texture seen on proof gold in the latter part of the 19th century. In fact, the reverse of this piece is at the far end of the orange-peel spectrum and almost has a crinkly texture. Overall visual appeal is tremendous. This coin will be a welcome addition to a fine collection or Registry Set.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3572. NGC ID# 28D4, PCGS# 98493



1898 Liberty Half Eagle, PR68 Stunning Ultra Cameo Example Tied for Finest Certified

4430 1898 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.5. Mintage of proof half eagles declined to 75 pieces in 1898, the smallest proof production from 1894 through the end of the series. The coins were apparently delivered in quarterly batches, but delivery figures for the last two quarters are not available. A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs, with heavy die polish in the clear spaces in the shield. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 40-50 examples in all grades. Luckily, the issue was especially well-produced, with a higher-than-normal percentage of Cameo and Deep Cameo specimens among the survivors. The coin offered here is tied with three other coins at NGC and two examples at PCGS for the title of finest certified (11/19).

The present coin is a delightful PR68 specimen, with impeccably preserved yellow-gold surfaces that show the slight orange-peel texture of the best proofs of this era. A tiny planchet flake in the reverse field, below the E in AMERICA, serves as a pedigree marker. The design elements are fully struck, with intricate detail in Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers and full radials on the star centers. The devices display a rich coat of mint frost that contrasts profoundly with the deeply mirrored fields to create a stunning cameo effect. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin would be a welcome addition to the finest collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts, in the roster section at the bottom of the page. Census: 4 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Baltimore Auction (*Stack's Bowers*, 11/2012), lot 3280, as PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS, CAC.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 28D4, PCGS# 98493

INDIAN HALF EAGLES



1908 Indian Half Eagle, MS66+ Important Condition Rarity

4431 1908 MS66+ PCGS. The introductory 1908 Indian five is readily available in lower Mint State grades, but third-party populations decline precipitously between MS64 and MS67. At the lofty MS66+ level, PCGS has graded just three pieces, and only an additional three coins higher (11/19). This exemplary example confirms its conditional rarity status. The strike is bold, and the lustrous caramel-gold surfaces exhibit minimal imperfections, mostly near the Indian's chin. Given the great cost of the few MS67 pieces, should one appear in a future auction, the advanced Registry Set collector would be advised to take advantage of the present opportunity.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510



1908 Half Eagle, MS66+ A Prize With CAC Endorsement Terrific First-Year Type Coin

4432 1908 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The 1908 Pratt half eagle was well-saved and it remains one of the most available issues in the series in high grades. However, examples transition from widely collectible in MS64 to elusive in MS65 to scarce, bordering on rare, in MS66. This MS66+ representative with CAC approval is a prize. The devices exhibit a strong strike and bright mint frost over unabraded yellow-gold surfaces. Die buckling is minimal around the borders. It is not often that coins of this magnitude come to market, so advanced collectors are encouraged to take advantage of the opportunity before them. Population: 24 in 66 (3 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510



1909-O Half Eagle, MS61 Rarest Indian Head Five in Mint State

1909-O Indian Half Eagle, MS61 Final Gold Coinage of New Orleans

4433 1909-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1. The New Orleans Indian Head five comes with a variety of strike characteristics. Some pieces are well-defined, while others are reminiscent of the present coin, showing weakness on the lower headdress feathers and the eagle's talons. There is also a shallow depression in the planchet on each side of this piece along the left border, just inside the rim. The mintmark is lightly impressed but has the appearance of being repunched within the loupe. True to norms for the issue, this low-end Uncirculated 1909-O half eagle displays satiny olive-gold luster. Minimal abrasions are present for the grade. The 1909-O is the rarest date in the series in Mint State, even more so than the 1929 melt rarity. Census: 76 in 61 (3 in 61+), 43 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

4434 1909-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1. A number of issues often lay claim to various rarity honors among Indian fives, but the sole New Orleans issue of the series — the 1909-O — is scarce-to-rare across the board in Mint State, and by far it takes the award for low mintage (just 34,200 pieces struck). Most of the mintage circulated and was poorly produced.

This MS61 example displays subtle luster beneath olive-gold surfaces, with a bold strike for the issue. Slight weakness exists at the eagle's lower extremities — the lower leg feathers and talons — but the other devices are reasonably well-struck. A number of minor marks require magnification to view, the most notable being three diagonal abrasions from the eagle's breast and legs toward the olive leaves below. Census: 76 in 61 (3 in 61+), 43 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515



1909-O Half Eagle, MS61+ End of New Orleans Gold Production

4435 1909-O MS61+ NGC. Variety 1. The 1909-O's availability in Mint State clusters at the MS60 and MS61 level, then decreases sharply in MS62 and finer grades. Always in demand as the sole O-mint five and for its low mintage of just 34,200 pieces, the issue seldom lives up to its numeric grade in terms of surface quality or eye appeal. All in all, the 1909-O half eagle marks a rather inauspicious end to gold coinage at the New Orleans Mint.

This example exceeds its peers in many ways. The natural, greenish-gold surfaces provide a measure of eye appeal, supported by above average mint luster for the grade. Likewise, the strike is sharp for the issue, with only minor weakness on the headdress high points, while the feathers are boldly defined. Numerous small marks and minor abrasions limit the assigned grade. Census: 3 in 61+, 43 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

1909-O Five Dollar Indian, MS62 Low-Mintage Key to the Series

4436 1909-O MS62 NGC. Variety 1. The 1909-O five dollar is immediately recognizable as one of the keys to the series. Most collectors associate it with the mintage of only 34,200 pieces, the lowest of both Pratt-designed gold denominations. The bell curve of availability for this issue extends from XF40 through AU58, with coins in mint condition seldom available. The mintmark is well-defined and immediately apparent to the unaided eye. The bright, lightly frosted surfaces display even reddish-gold color. The obverse is notably free from abrasions, but a few medium to larger-sized marks can be seen on the reverse, especially the upper third of that side. Census: 28 in 62 (1 in 62+), 15 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

1909-O Indian Half Eagle, MS64 Only O-Mint Indian Five Low-Mintage Key Issue



4437 1909-O MS64 NGC. Variety 1. Only 34,200 Indian half eagles were struck at the New Orleans Mint in 1909 and they were the last gold coins ever struck at the famous Southern facility. Collecting branch mint gold coins was still in its infancy in 1909, so few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. We suspect a few numismatists, like J.C. Mitchelson and William H. Woodin, obtained examples straight from the Mint that year, as Mitchelson sold his spectacular Uncirculated example to John H. Clapp in June of 1909 and Woodin exhibited the extraordinary Mint State specimen from his collection at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. Such farsighted collectors were definitely in the minority, however, and the 1909-O is an elusive issue in all Mint State grades today. Noted branch mint gold specialist Doug Winter notes, "A properly graded MS63 is rare and an MS64 is very rare. There are around a half dozen Gems, with the finest being the Eliasberg coin (earlier from Mitchelson and Clapp) which is graded MS66 by PCGS." The 1909-O is also in strong demand from branch mint type collectors, as it is the only Indian half eagle from the New Orleans Mint.

Auction appearances of the 1909-O were few and far between before the 1940s. In his catalog of the Frederic W. Geiss Collection (2/1947), B. Max Mehl commented on the "sleeper" status of the 1909-O in lot 1820:

"1909 \$5.00 Gold, O Mint. Uncirculated. Extremely rare and valuable. Here is another rare Half Eagle which was a 'sleeper' for some time. In 1942, in the Standard Catalog, this coin was listed at \$20.00. And as late as the catalog of 1944 it was listed at \$50.00, but in a Sale held in 1944, the specimen here offered brought no less than \$200.00. And the second specimen offered appeared in the early part of 1946, where a similar specimen brought \$275.00. I feel certain that this is another rare Half Eagle destined to become another \$500.00 coin in the not distant future."

The lot realized \$250, a good price for the time. The 1909-O is definitely not a "sleeper" today and high collector demand has caused prices to skyrocket for the rare high-grade coins. We can find no auction result for an MS64-graded specimen in the last decade, but the MS63 PCGS example in our New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013) brought \$105,750 and an MS65 PCGS example sold for \$517,000 in 2016.

The present coin is a spectacular Choice example, with well-preserved orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Only minor signs of contact are evident, but a small mark on the reverse, by the M in UNUM, can serve as a pedigree marker. Like many 1909-O half eagles, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the mintmark is unusually bold, though partially covered by the holder prong. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 7 in 64, 1 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515



1911-D Half Eagle, MS64 Important Condition Rarity

4438 1911-D MS64 PCGS. The 1911-D half eagle resides in the shadows of its little brother, the 1911-D quarter eagle. However, this half eagle issue is also a rarity that is especially elusive in better grades. The mintage was 72,500 coins, and only a few of those survive in MS60 or finer grades, and this issue is extremely rare in Choice Mint State quality. Mike Fuljenz writes in *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th Century*:

“While the similarly dated quarter eagle is a much better known issue, the 1911-D half eagle is a far rarer coin in high grades. It is the fourth rarest Indian Head half eagle in Gem Uncirculated, trailing only the 1912-S, 1913-S, and 1914-S, and it must be considered among the prime rarities among all 20th century United States gold coinage in MS65 and higher grades.”

This piece is well struck as usual and exhibits a full, bold mintmark. Unlike the typical issue, this piece has brilliant yellow luster and smooth surfaces, rather than the normal granular surfaces seen on most 1911-D half eagles. Like the few other high grade pieces, this one has light orange-gold luster with blue-green overtones.

According to the Condition Census at PCGS Coin Facts, this piece is tied for the fifth finest 1911-D half eagle. The four finer pieces include PCGS certified coins graded, MS65+, MS65, and MS64+, along with an uncertified example that is a part of the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. Population: 19 in 64 (1 in 64+), 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLES

1908 Half Eagle, Matte PR66 Top-Notch First-Year Example

4439 1908 PR66 PCGS. JD-1, R.4. The 1908-dated Indian Head half eagles and quarter eagles, designed by Bela Lyon Pratt, completed the series of four gold denominations updated for a new century, part of President Theodore Roosevelt's sweeping redesign initiative which began with the Augustus Saint-Gaudens ten and twenty dollar introductions of 1907. The Pratt designs, launched in 1908 after Saint-Gaudens' death, were a follow-on to those debut coins. The coinage redesign launched by Roosevelt, carried on many other shoulders, would extend to new artistic motifs in 1909 for the Lincoln cent, the Buffalo nickel in 1913, the silver dime, quarter, and half dollar in 1916, and finally the Peace silver dollar of 1921.

The unusual sunken design of the Pratt quarter eagle and half eagle designs was certainly not without its detractors — even for the circulating coinage, much less the proofs. The designs are sometimes called simply “incuse,” but that would mean merely designs sunken below the plane of the surfaces. In fact, the Pratt designs are raised back up to the plane of the surfaces within a sunken panel, forming the background for the raised relief. This type of relief is technically called “coelanaglyptic relief” (from the Greek *coel-*, cavity; *ana-*, against; *-glyph*, *glypto*, carving, engraving); the Italians call it *cavo rilievo*, “hollow relief.”

Besides the usual “resistance to change” that almost any new coin design encounters, the Pratt proof coins, and all the gold proofs of 1908, met with another obstacle, the near-universal dislike among collectors for the heavy matte proof texture, one that was unfamiliar to the majority of American numismatists, except for those who collected medals. The Mint had been tinkering with the proof finish on gold since 1902, when the all-brilliant format was introduced, but the debut of new gold coinage gave Mint officials *carte blanche* to try new textures (the new designs were, in any case, completely unsuited to the old brilliant or contrasted formats).

Today, the reaction of collectors, with hindsight as their ally, is quite different. The matte proof gold coins from the early 20th century are prized for their beauty and recognized as the *crème de la crème* of coinage art. The 1908 half eagle proofs saw a mintage of some 167 pieces, but the mintage plummeted in the following year to 78 coins. This makes the 1908 doubly popular as a type and first-year-of-issue coin.

Although the 1908 is the most often-seen proof issue in the series, at the Premium Gem grade of the present piece, it is still quite elusive. PCGS has seen more than six dozen submissions from PR61 to PR67+, but only 18 are in PR66 (including one PR66+), and only three PR67s are numerically finer (11/19).

This example shows a lighter, moderate reddish-orange color than many survivors of the issue, some of which are quite dark and mustard to olive in color. No interruptions occur in the uniform matte surfaces, which are remarkably well-preserved. For pedigree purposes, we only note a single tiny dark fleck left of the U(NITED). This is beyond quibbling, however, as this is a top-notch example of the issue.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# BYJ6, PCGS# 8539





1909 Indian Half Eagle, PR66 Only 78 Pieces Distributed Rarely Seen Finer

4440 1909 PR66 NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The dark sandblast finish used on gold proof coins in 1908 proved unpopular with collectors, who much preferred the brilliant proofs of earlier years. Unfortunately, the innovative new designs by Bela Lyon Pratt (quarter eagle and half eagle) and Augustus Saint-Gaudens (eagle and double eagle) featured incuse design elements or curving, basined fields that made extensive polishing of the dies impossible. Since a return to the popular brilliant finish was not possible, the Philadelphia Mint tried the next best alternative, the satin or "Roman" finish used on proofs in 1909 and 1910. The "secret ingredient" in striking the satin proofs seems to have been simply omitting the sandblast step in the production process. The coins were struck on the hydraulic medal press, with high pressure settings to bring up the design, but no special treatment was applied after that. This resulted in sharply detailed, high-quality coins, with lighter colored, textured orange-peel surfaces and a semiprooflike sheen. The Philadelphia Mint produced an optimistic total of 230 proof Indian half eagles in 1909, but collector demand remained low and only 78 examples were distributed.

Walter Breen popularized the "Roman Gold" nomenclature used to describe the 1909-1910 proofs, noting they had been designated as such since the 1940s, but acknowledging, "I have been unable to find the actual source of the term." We recently encountered a much earlier occurrence of the term in lot 713 of Public Auction Sale XLVII (Ben Green, 4/1909), where Green used the phrase "Old Roman yellow gold" to describe the sandblast proofs in a 1908 gold proof set. It seems the "Roman Gold" terminology was originally used to describe the color of the sandblast proofs of this era, rather than the satin proofs of 1909 and 1910. Accordingly, we suggest the satin finish terminology is more correct for these proofs going forward.

The present coin exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements except the third claw in the necklace, which is softly rendered on most, if not all, examples seen. The honey-gold surfaces are virtually flawless, with the pleasing satiny sheen that has become so popular with present-day collectors. Probably no more than 50-60 examples of this iconic issue have survived in all grades, and the 1909 is rarely seen in PR66 condition. Census: 5 in 66, 14 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 1 finer (11/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 25ZS, PCGS# 8540



1913 Indian Half Eagle, PR66 Only 99 Examples Struck Rarely Encountered Any Finer

4441 1913 PR66 NGC. CAC. JD-1, Low R.5. Collector demand for gold proofs declined drastically by 1913, as most numismatists preferred the brilliant proof finish of earlier years to the various matte finishes used on proofs after 1907. Accordingly, the mintage of proof Indian half eagle declined from 144 pieces in 1912 to only 99 examples in 1913, the third-lowest production of the series. The coins were delivered in a single batch on January 13 and that small mintage was enough to fill all the orders for the rest of the year. Estimates of the rarity of this issue have varied widely over the years. David Akers (2008) believed the 1913 was tied with the 1914 issue as the second rarest proof Indian half eagle and estimated the surviving population at 25-35 examples in all grades. Mike Fuljenz (2010) believed a slightly higher number had survived, perhaps 30-40 specimens, all told. More recently, John Dannreuther (2018) surmised 60-75 coins were extant and PCGS CoinFacts currently estimates 50-65 survivors are still with us. In any case, the 1913 proof Indian half eagle is definitely rare at the PR66 grade level, and finer coins are extremely elusive.

Most of the proof half eagles distributed in 1913 were sold as part of complete gold proof sets. The sets began appearing at auction by the following year, as evidenced by the set in lot 23 of the Charles H. Conover Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1914):

"1913 \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2.50. Dull sand blasted finish. Complete set. Four pieces. Very rare."

The lot realized only \$40 (face value of the coins was \$37.50), an average price for the time, when gold proofs brought small premiums and the coins were only one year old. More recent sales of a 1913 proof half eagle include the PR66+ PCGS example in lot 4148 of the ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), which realized \$64,625.

The present coin is a delightful Premium Gem proof, with razor-sharp definition on all design elements. The impeccably preserved mustard-orange surfaces are lighter than the 1912 issue, and they sparkle more than most matte proofs, probably because a finer grain of sand was used in the sand blasting. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 11 in 66 (1 in 66+), 11 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 0 finer (9/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 28E7, PCGS# 8544

EARLY EAGLES



1795 Capped Bust Right Eagle, AU58
First U.S. Ten Dollar Issue
13 Leaves, BD-1 Variety

4442 1795 13 Leaves, BD-1, High R.3, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/a, with a die break through stars 5 through 9. From a first-year mintage of 5,583 pieces, the 1795 Capped Bust Right eagle has been a favorite with collectors since the earliest days of the hobby. In his excellent series reference *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, John Dannreuther identifies five different die varieties for the date. The coin offered here is a representative of the popular BD-1 variety, with a leaf touching the U in UNITED and star 11 nearly touching the Y in LIBERTY. The BD-1 examples were the first ten dollar gold coins ever struck for circulation by the Philadelphia Mint. It is possible that the BD-1 is the only variety that was actually struck in 1795, as the Mint often used serviceable dies to strike coins long after the calendar year changed over. It may be that the other four varieties were all struck from leftover dies in 1796, but that cannot be confirmed. Working with delivery reports and frequency of auction appearances, Dannreuther postulates the BD-1 dies probably struck 2,795-5,583 pieces of the reported mintage. The surviving population numbers 225-325 examples in all grades today. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used again to strike the BD-2 variety.

This impressive near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of wear on the high points of the design elements, which were strongly impressed in most areas, but show weakness in the dentils from 8 to 10 o'clock on the obverse and the corresponding area on the reverse. The pleasing antique-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and no planchet adjustment marks are evident. The overall presentation is most attractive. This coin should find a home in a fine collection or type set. Census: 41 in 58 (1 in 58+), 60 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 25ZU, PCGS# 45710 Base PCGS# 8551



1795 Capped Bust Right Eagle, MS61 Sought-After First-Year Type Coin Popular BD-1, 13 Leaves Variety

4443 1795 13 Leaves, BD-1, High R.3, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/a. The Philadelphia Mint produced ten dollar gold pieces for the first time in 1795, when a small mintage of 5,583 pieces was reported. Five die varieties are known for the date, all employing the Small Eagle reverse. The present coin represents the BD-1 variety, with the 5 in the date overlapping the bust, star 11 near Y in LIBERTY, and a leaf nearly touching U in UNITED on the reverse. This was the only use for the obverse die, but the reverse was used to strike the BD-2 variety of this year, as well. The BD-1 is an available issue in the context of the series, with a surviving population of 225-325 examples in all grades. From delivery records, it seems that the BD-1 accounted for at least 2,795 pieces of the reported mintage.

The eagles of 1795 were collected avidly from the earliest days of the hobby, and examples appeared at public auction as early as the A.C. Kline Sale (Moses Thomas & Sons, 6/1855), where the cataloger described the coin in lot 169 as a proof 1795 eagle. Undoubtedly the coin was a prooflike business strike, as no true proofs were produced until much later. Interestingly, this sale occurred three years before the Mint began its program of commercial proof set offerings, so the cataloger had probably seen only a few real proof coins and was unfamiliar with all the characteristics of proof issues.

This attractive Mint State specimen exhibits sharp definition on many of the design elements, with just a touch of the customary softness on the eagle's breast. The pleasing greenish-gold surfaces display bright satiny mint luster on both sides, with a scattering of minor contact marks that explain the grade. Visual appeal is quite strong, and we expect spirited bidding from type collectors and early gold specialists when this lot is called. Census: 22 in 61, 34 finer (9/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5894, realized \$102,812.50.

From The Warshaw Family Collection. NGC ID# 25ZU, PCGS# 45710 Base PCGS# 8551



**1795 Capped Bust Right Eagle, AU53
13 Leaves, BD-2 Variety
First-Year of U.S. Gold Coinage**

4444 1795 13 Leaves, BD-2, High R.4, AU53 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/d, with some faint die cracks and signs of lapping on the reverse. The U.S. Mint struck gold coinage for the first time in 1795 and the ten-dollar eagles were the second denomination produced. Mint records indicate 5,583 Capped Bust Right eagles were struck with the 1795-dated dies, with 10 deliveries stretching from September 22, 1795 to March 6, 1796. It is possible some 1795-dated coins were struck later in 1796, as well, since the Mint often continued using dies that were still serviceable, regardless of the calendar year.

Five die varieties are known for the date, four with 13 leaves on the palm branch on the reverse and a single rare variety with only nine leaves. This coin represents the BD-2 variety, with 13 leaves on the branch, one of them nearly touching the U in UNITED, and star 11 positioned away from the Y in LIBERTY. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population of BD-2 at 90-110 examples in all grades. This was the first use of the obverse die, which was used again to strike the BD-3 variety of this date. This was the final use of the reverse die, which was used previously to produce the BD-1 variety. The BD-2 die pair probably struck between 1,500 to 2,332 examples of the reported mintage.

The present coin is an impressive AU53 specimen, with well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of friction on the high points of the devices. Some faint planchet adjustment marks are evident on the bust, but the pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and retain significant amounts of original mint luster. A few amber alloy specks and subtle hints of reddish-gold patina visit both sides. Eye appeal is quite strong for the grade.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 25ZU, PCGS# 45711 Base PCGS# 8551



1796 Capped Bust Right Eagle, AU58 Elusive Small Eagle Ten BD-1, Only Dies for the Date

4445 1796 BD-1, R.4, AU58 NGC. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. According to the 2020 *Guide Book*, 4,146 Capped Bust Right eagles were produced in 1796, but some of those coins may have been struck from leftover dies from 1795, and it is almost certain that some 1796-dated eagles were struck in 1797. Only one die variety is known for the date. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used again to strike the BD-1 variety of 1797. Die evidence suggests that after the 1797 Small Eagle coins were struck, the obverse and reverse dies from 1796 were remarried and used to strike a few more coins of that date. John Dannreuther estimates the mintage of 1796-dated coins may have been as low as 3,500 pieces, with a surviving population of 125-175 examples in all grades.

This is a remarkable near-Mint example with brilliant yellow-gold surfaces, prooflike fields, and scattered surface marks. Both sides have faint greenish tendencies, and the reverse has splashes of pale lilac color. A few scattered minor abrasions and faint hairlines are evident, but are of little consequence. This example represents the usual die state for 1796 eagles, with an obverse die crack from the field below E, down through the cap, hair, and bust, ending at the lower bust line. Faint clash marks are evident above the date and in the wreath, on the reverse. The design elements are well-detailed and some faint planchet adjustment marks are evident in Liberty's lower curls, on close inspection. The overall presentation is most attractive. Census: 26 in 58, 14 finer. CAC: 4 in 58, 1 finer (8/19).

Ex: Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5540, realized \$103,500.

From The Lockhart Collection, Part III. NGC ID# BFYM, PCGS# 45715 Base PCGS# 8554



1797 Capped Bust Right Eagle, AU53 Elusive Small Eagle Reverse BD-1 Variety

4446 1797 Small Eagle, BD-1, R.5, AU53 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, with the usual die crack from the rim below star 16 to Liberty's throat. A small mintage of 3,615 Capped Bust Right eagles was struck with the old Small Eagle reverse die in 1797, before the design was switched over to the Heraldic Eagle motif. A single die variety is known for the date and type, classified as BD-1 by John Dannreuther in his outstanding series reference. The BD-1 is scarce-to-rare in all grades today, with a surviving population of just 55-65 examples. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used previously to strike all the 1796-dated eagles. Die evidence suggests some 1796-dated coins were struck first, then the 1797 mintage was accomplished, and then there was a remarriage of the 1796 obverse with this reverse (in a later die state) to finish off the 1796 production. If this is true, the reported mintage for 1797 may include some 1796-dated coins, as well.

The Capped Bust Right eagles were popular with well-heeled collectors in the early days of the hobby and the elusive nature of the 1797 Small Eagle variety was understood by catalogers by the mid-1860s. An example in lot 1616 of the Fifth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1864) was described as, "1797 Small eagle reverse, four stars at right; a splendid uncirculated piece, of the highest degree of rarity." The lot realized a hefty \$40, more than any other early eagle in the sale, to prominent Ohio collector Heman Ely. Recent sales include the AU50 PCGS example in lot 4849 of the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), that realized \$103,500.

The present coin is an impressive AU53 example, with just a trace of high-point wear on the strongly impressed design elements. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade, but none are large or distracting. Under magnification, faint traces of planchet adjustment marks are evident on the right reverse border, but the fine scratches are virtually invisible to the naked eye. The overall presentation is most attractive. Population: 8 in 53, 10 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BFYN, PCGS# 45716 Base PCGS# 8555



1797 Heraldic Eagle Ten Dollar Choice AU, Very Scarce BD-2

4447 1797 Large Eagle, BD-2, High R.4, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. The usual later die state with a pair of parallel, bold cracks through the second 7 in the date. BD-2 is memorable for its early Heraldic Eagle depiction. The eagle's neck is long and narrow, an awkward depiction soon corrected on the BD-3 variety. This is a well struck caramel-gold Choice AU representative with minor obverse hairlines and a remarkably unabraded reverse. The central obverse displays a few parallel adjustment marks, as made. Both sides show strike-throughs, most noticeable on the portrait near the mouth and eye, and on the reverse near the eagle's head and within the shield.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 25ZY, PCGS# 45717 Base PCGS# 8559



1797 BD-3 Ten Dollar, AU55 Large Eagle, 40 to 50 Pieces Extant

4448 1797 Large Eagle, BD-3, R.5, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/c. The inner point of obverse star 10 is shortened by lapping, and a small cud has formed below the second 7 in the date. No crack is present beneath the eagle's beak. BD-3 is the rarest die variety for the year. These coins were actually struck in 1798, the reverse having previously been used to coin both 1798/7 variants (BD-1 and BD-2). About 40 to 50 pieces are known. This reddish-gold Choice AU eagle is partly lustrous with relatively clean fields. A single mark appears between stars 8 and 9. Well-detailed with a trace of softness over Liberty's ear. NGC ID# 25ZY, PCGS# 45718 Base PCGS# 8559



1797 Large Eagle Ten, Satiny AU58 BD-4, Early Reverse Die State

4449 1797 Large Eagle, BD-4, High R.4, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/a, with no cracks on the reverse. The year 1797 was transitional for the reverse design of the eagle denomination. One variety features the Small Eagle reverse, and the other three die pairings for this issue have the Large Eagle reverse. BD-4 is one of the two more plentiful Large Eagle varieties, making it ideal for collectors seeking a *Guide Book* type coin. Still, fewer than 110 pieces are believed to be extant. This coin is well-detailed overall, yielding satiny fields and uniform peach-gold coloration. The surfaces are attractively smooth, with only a touch of friction evident. Eye appeal is pleasing. NGC ID# 25ZY, PCGS# 45719 Base PCGS# 8559



1797 BD-4 Ten Dollar, AU58 Large Eagle, Flashy Luster Remains Endorsed by CAC

4450 1797 Large Eagle, BD-4, High R.4, AU58 NGC. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/a, without reverse die cracks. This 1797 Heraldic Eagle ten dollar gold variety features a star under the eagle's beak, and the lowest point of the star behind the eagle's head points straight down between NU in UNUM. The obverse was previously used to produce the BD-2 and BD-3 variants, and is in its final stage here with lapping on the inner star points and a break through the last 7 in the date. In 2006, John Dannreuther estimated approximately 90 to 110 examples of this variety extant. Surely this gorgeous AU58 example with CAC approval ranks among the finer representatives. Its bright wheat-gold surfaces retain flashy mint luster within the device recesses, and there is practically no wear visible on either side. Peppered flecks in the fields are trivial. While elements of the obverse are somewhat soft from lapping and extended use, the reverse is razor-sharp.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 25ZY, PCGS# 45719 Base PCGS# 8559



1798/7 BD-1 Eagle, VF35
9x4 Stars, Strong for the Grade
Terminal Die State



4451 1798/7 9x4 Stars, BD-1, High R.4, VF35 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c. Cracks run from the rim down through the L and R in LIBERTY to the cap and curl in this likely terminal state. This die variety is easily distinguished by the 9x4 star arrangement pattern unique to this year. It is much more collectible than the only other 1798 variety, but that is not to say 1798 9x4 eagles are widely available by any means. Only 80 to 100 examples are believed extant. Bright yellow-gold surfaces are semireflective and remarkably strong for the assigned grade. Ticks and hairlines are inconsequential. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. Population: 1 in 35, 35 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BFYR, PCGS# 45720 Base PCGS# 8560



1799 Capped Bust Right Eagle, MS64
Popular Early Gold Type Issue
Large Obverse Stars, BD-10

4452 1799 Large Obverse Stars, BD-10, R.3, MS64 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks. Mint records indicate a respectable mintage of 37,449 Capped Bust Right eagles was accomplished in 1799, with 10 die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the BD-10 variety, with Large Stars on the obverse, a leaf touching the right foot of the 1 in AMERICA, and the lowest berry below the right foot of the final A. The obverse die was used previously to produce the other Large Stars variety of this date, BD-9. This was the first use of the reverse die, but it was used again to strike the BD-1 variety of 1800 (the only variety of that date), and the rare BD-1 variety of 1801. The BD-10 is a relatively plentiful variety and a popular choice of early gold type collectors. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 300-400 examples in all grades. The BD-10 dies probably struck 12,500-17,500 examples of the reported mintage.

Wealthy early collectors avidly collected Capped Bust Right eagles and the 1799 date was among their favorites. Students of the series, like Captain John W. Haseltine and John Colvin Randall, had identified both Large Stars varieties by 1885, when Randall sold his collection through Boston coin dealer W. Elliot Woodward. In the June 1885 catalog of the collection, Woodward classified the two varieties as No. 2 and No. 4, probably using notes from Randall, and noted the same obverse die was used for both varieties. The coins, offered in lots 853 and 855, both realized \$200, a strong price for the time. Recent sales of the BD-10 include the MS64 PCGS example in lot 5388 of the Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), which realized \$141,000.

The present coin is a remarkable Choice example, with sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved apricot-gold surfaces that show only minor signs of contact. Much original mint luster remains intact and overall eye appeal is outstanding. This coin should find a home in a fine collection or type set. Population (all varieties): 28 in 64 (2 in 64+), 8 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 2625, PCGS# 45723 Base PCGS# 8562



1800 BD-1 Ten Dollar, Near-Mint Scarcer Heraldic Eagle Date

4453 1800 BD-1, High R.3, AU58 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/c with a crack connecting the tops of LIBERTY. BD-1 is the only 1800 die marriage, and the *Guide Book* mintage of 5,999 pieces is accurate only if the 1799 BD-10 was not coined into 1800. The two varieties share a reverse die, which shows delicate cracks through the branch and UNITED. This Borderline Uncirculated example displays ample honey-gold luster. The open fields display pumpkin-gold toning. Small abrasions are scattered throughout, but none are worthy of individual description. Population: 26 in 58, 47 finer (12/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# BFYT, PCGS# 45732 Base PCGS# 8563



1800 BD-1 Eagle, High-End MS61 Hold Green Holder, CAC Approval

4454 1800 BD-1, High R.3, MS61 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/e. A late die state with a crack through the top of LIBERTY and clashed dentils over STAT. A single die pair coined the entire production of ten dollar gold pieces in 1800, which is officially reported as 5,999 coins but may be as high as 12,500 coins. With 200 to 300 survivors, the 1800 eagle represents one of the most collectible issues in this early gold series.

The feathers, including those on the neck and tail, show outstanding definition. The obverse stars are similarly bold, with strong repunching on the seventh star. Unquestionably high-end, as affirmed by CAC. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 10 in 61, 37 finer. CAC: 4 in 61, 6 finer (11/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# BFYT, PCGS# 45732 Base PCGS# 8563



1800 Capped Bust Right Eagle, MS64 BD-1, Only Dies for the Date Tied for Finest at NGC

4455 1800 BD-1, High R.3, MS64 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/e, with a die crack through the top of the letters in LIBERTY and clashed dentils above STAT. According to Mint records, a small production of 5,999 Capped Bust Right eagles was accomplished in 1800, but some 1800-dated coins may have been struck in 1801, as the Mint often continued to use dies that were still serviceable, regardless of the calendar year. A single die variety is known for the date, classified as BD-1 in John Dannreuther's series reference. The obverse die was only used to strike the BD-1 variety of 1800, but the reverse was used previously to produce the BD-10 variety of 1799 and again to strike the BD-1 variety of 1801. Die evidence indicates there was a remarriage of the 1800 BD-1 dies that occurred after the first variety of 1801 was struck, as some 1800 BD-1 coins (including the present example) show the reverse in a later state than its use on the 1801 BD-1. The availability of the 1800 eagles (200-300 examples extant) also suggests that some coins were struck later and included in the mintage totals for 1801.

The coin offered here is a spectacular Choice example, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. The reverse has been lapped, but some light clash marks are still evident. The pleasing antique-gold surfaces show only minor signs of contact and no planchet adjustment marks are present. Vibrant, satiny mint luster radiates from both sides, with a few hints of prooflike reflectivity in selected areas. Eye appeal is tremendous. This coin is tied with two other examples as the finest seen at NGC and PCGS has also certified three coins in MS64, with a single specimen finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# BFYT, PCGS# 45732 Base PCGS# 8563



1801 BD-2 Eagle, Strong AU55 Collectible Early Gold Type Coin

4456 1801 BD-2, R.2, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. This is the most available early eagle variety, bar none, in its usual die state with heavy shield clash marks within Liberty's cap. The estimated population of 1801 BD-2 ten dollar gold pieces fall between 600 and 800 coins. The attribution marker that distinguishes them from their rare BD-1 counterparts is the positioning of star 1 above the lowest curl. A trace of friction appears on the cheek, but this coin is otherwise razor-sharp. Reddish accents appear around the marginal areas, ceding to central orange-gold color. Minimally hairlined.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 2627, PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



1801 BD-2 Capped Bust Eagle, AU58 Spines in Cap Variety

4457 1801 BD-2, R.2, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. Unclashed, but already showing the unusual spines in Liberty's cap, which were caused by damage to the obverse die during production. The spines are a familiar sight on the BD-2 variety. This die pairing is plentiful among early gold issues with a survivorship estimated to exceed 600 coins. Nonetheless, type collector demand for high-grade pieces keeps top-end AU coins and examples in Mint State highly sought-after. This example shows smooth, satiny surfaces with luster in the fields. Pleasing greenish-gold coloration adorns the barely worn devices and fields, while a touch of strike softness is noted on the base of Liberty's bust. NGC ID# 2627, PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, AU58+ Partly Lustrous, Few Marks

4458 1801 BD-2, R.2, AU58+ NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. The usual die state with "nine vertical spines in cap," as described by Harry W. Bass, Jr. Some BD-2 examples are known without these spines; they are from an early die state before a screw or other metal object was struck into the obverse die, akin to the C-3 and C-5 Spiked Chin 1804 half cent. This near-Mint example is well defined and refreshingly unabraded. The borders show blushes of cherry-red, but the majority of the coin is apricot-gold. Ideal for a high-quality early gold type set. NGC ID# 2627, PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564

1801 Ten Dollar, BD-2, MS61 Early Die State Without Spines in Cap

4459 1801 BD-2, R.2, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, before clashing occurs. This is an early strike from the BD-2 dies, not yet showing the vertical spines in Liberty's cap that appeared quickly in the die pair's usage. Many theories have been offered for the origin of the spines, although the most plausible theory that this cataloger has heard is that during production a small set screw fell onto the die and was struck between the obverse and a planchet. Whatever the case, this plentiful Heraldic Eagle variety is scarce without the spines in the cap. The present example is in Mint State. Although a few border stars show incompleteness, the strike is generally pleasing, and the smooth, satiny surfaces have good straw-gold color. NGC ID# 2627, PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



1801 BD-2 Eagle, MS62
Elusive Early Die State

4460 1801 BD-2, R.2, MS62 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, or perhaps even earlier. Nearly all known examples of the 1801 BD-2 eagle have nine prominent spines in Liberty's cap, the result of an accident during the press run. We have speculated that a set screw or something similar fell on top of a planchet as it was being struck, causing damage to the obverse die. The spines are sometimes called clash marks, as they were in the Anthony Taraszka catalog, but they clearly don't match the vertical shield lines or anything on the reverse die. The press accident undoubtedly happened early in the press run as nearly all known examples have those spines.

The present piece, a lovely Mint State example with satin luster and yellow-gold brilliance, was struck before the press accident and has no evidence of the spines in the cap. This is an extremely important piece for the advanced collector.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 2627, PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



1803 BD-3 Ten Dollar, MS61
Small Reverse Stars

4461 1803 Small Reverse Stars, BD-3, R.4, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/d. A beautiful green-gold representative. Evenly struck and only lightly abraded. The surfaces are minutely granular, and retain mint-made roller marks along the left-side obverse margin. 1803 eagles are rarer than their 1799 and 1801 predecessors. Six die varieties are confirmed, and four of those have Small Reverse Stars. BD-3 can be attributed by a bold curved clash mark through the left shield corner. All examples seen show horizontal clash marks (from the shield) near Liberty's ear. Later, the dies clashed again, placing bold "wave" clash marks above the date. Those clash marks are not present here. The Bass-Dannreuther reference describes obverse Die State c merely as "now clashed" without further description. NGC ID# 2629, PCGS# 45737 Base PCGS# 8565

LIBERTY EAGLES



**1838 Liberty Ten, AU55
First Year of Issue**

4462 1838 AU55 NGC. Ex: Richmond Collection. The ten-dollar gold eagles were discontinued after the 1804-dated coinage, and the denomination remained dormant until the new Liberty design was introduced in 1838. The gold-orange fields of this attractive piece retain nearly all of their considerable reflectivity. Light wear is present on the highpoints, but in light of the center's bold detail, this is not so troublesome as one might think. Fine handling marks on the open surfaces and a touch of peripheral softness are similarly minor quibbles. Census: 9 in 55, 14 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Richmond Collection, Part I* (David Lawrence, 6/2004), lot 2012; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 6036, which realized \$12,650. NGC ID# 262D, PCGS# 8575



**1840 Ten Dollar Liberty, MS61
Rare Mint State Example
The NGC Coin Explorer Plate Coin**

4463 1840 MS61 NGC. In 1838, the Mint resurrected the ten dollar denomination, although the diameter was reduced to 27 mm, whereas previously the coin had been 33 mm on a thinner planchet. Robert Scot's Capped Bust design, long before phased out, was replaced with a left-facing Liberty Head motif engraved by Christian Gobrecht.

Early dates in the Liberty Head eagle series are rare in Mint State, some so much so that they are not collectible. The 1840 is collectible, but the Mint State population is represented by only 11 coins, which may include duplicate submissions at the grading services. This MS61 coin is plated on the NGC Coin Explorer page for the 1840 issue. Each side is sharp and semiprooflike with bright straw-gold luster. Scattered handling marks and light abrasions determine the grade. Census: 4 in 61, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 262G, PCGS# 8581



1858-S Ten Dollar, AU55 Tied for Second Finest No Uncirculated Pieces Are Known

4464 1858-S AU55 PCGS. Called a “resilient rarity” by Garrett and Guth in their 2008 gold reference, the 1858-S has remained so over the past dozen years. Still neither service has graded an example Mint State, placing this AU55 as tied for second-finest available. Few pieces are known in either AU55 or 58, but the difference in price realized at auction can be considerable. The record high price for an AU55 was for a coin in our 2018 ANA Signature, a piece that realized \$16,200. But a three-point increase in grade to AU58 brought a record price from Legend’s auction in January 2019 of \$43,475. This piece has a small scattering of marks on each side, none individually significant, and there are thin but definite traces of mint luster that surround the devices. Population: 4 in 55, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 263Y, PCGS# 8627



1864 Ten Dollar, Unc Details An Underappreciated Rarity

4465 1864 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The 1864 Liberty eagle has long been a rarity in the series, especially in Uncirculated grades. David Akers wrote (1980): “I have never seen a strictly uncirculated specimen and only the Miles coin was ever catalogued as such.” The R.L. Miles, Jr. Collection (Stack’s, 10/1968) coin was described as a low-mintage rarity, with “just a handful” extant. The coin realized \$600, a strong price for the time. In modern days, a few 1864 tens have been certified as Mint State, but only one piece is reported finer than MS61. PCGS estimates that only 40 to 60 examples of this issue are known in all grades.

This example displays sharp, unworn devices, which is in and of itself exceptional for the date. The coin is rightfully designated as cleaned by NGC. Bright yellow-gold surfaces have satiny luster and scattered abrasions, with areas of roughness in the obverse fields. A mark on the rim at 12 o’clock serves as a useful pedigree marker. NGC lists four pieces in MS61 (including possible duplication), and one MS63 coin finer, which is pedigreed to the *S.S. Republic*; this service has also designated seven coins as Unc Details, although this figure also undoubtedly includes resubmissions (9/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2002), lot 8393; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2003), lot 8118.



**1864 Ten Dollar, MS61
Low-Mintage Civil War Issue
Tied for Finest Certified**

4466 1864 MS61 NGC. By 1864, Federal paper money and Gresham's Law ensured that gold coin would disappear from American circulation except in the far West. Double eagles were favored by bankers and exporters, since less counting was required to make payments. And it made sense to coin gold in San Francisco, where the branch mint was close to the bullion and distant from unpredictable wars. These factors combined to make the 1864 ten a very low mintage issue. Just 3,530 pieces were struck, likely a token production to prevent speculation over the proof issue. The coins were little saved. PCGS estimates only 40 to 60 pieces are known. The present example is unsurpassed at either leading service. The sharply struck sun-gold surfaces lack bagmarks, and only delicate hairlines emerge beneath a loupe. Census: 3 in 61, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 264D, PCGS# 8639



1864-S Ten Dollar Liberty, AU Details The Second-Rarest Date in the Series Few Known in Any Grade

4467 1864-S — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The 1864-S is the second-rarest issue in the entire Liberty eagle series, trailing only the ultra-rare 1875. The San Francisco Mint struck just 2,500 coins in 1864, and this issue circulated extensively. No Mint State coins survive, and NGC does not even list an Unc Details piece. David Akers' perspective on this issue back in 1980 is remarkably similar to current reality:

"In my 369 catalogue survey, the 1864-S tied for first in the entire series in rarity according to average grade and was second in rarity according to frequency of appearance. Thus it is obvious that from the standpoint of both overall rarity and condition rarity, the 1864-S is one of the rarest dates in the series, more rare than such famous dates as 1798/7, 7x6 Stars and 1858 and only a little less rare than the 1875. Most of the relatively few known 1864-S Eagles grade from VG to VF. Only two or three are known in EF and I am unaware of any 1864-S that grades AU or better."

About Uncirculated coins are known today, although they are definitely a minority of the survivorship for this issue. In total, PCGS estimates that only 22 to 26 examples of the date survive across all grades. Resubmissions are rampant in the certification totals, and this is exposed by the rarity of auction appearances. Currently, the auction record for the 1864-S is held by an AU55 NGC coin, which realized more than \$219,000 in our October 2018 Chicago Signature, lot 3179. Earlier last year, an XF40 PCGS coin in lot 4264 of our February 2018 Long Beach Signature garnered \$114,000. Demand has never been stronger for the few surviving 1864-S eagles, with even low-end Details-graded pieces realizing astounding prices.

The present example is Details-graded, but it is nothing low-end. It represents one of 13 AU Details submissions at NGC, although that figure undoubtedly includes duplication from attempts to get a numeric grade. That said, the only "problem" with this coin is a light cleaning. Both sides are sharply detailed save for trivial softness on the eagle's neck feathers. The fields have scattered chatter and light roughness under a loupe but fail to detract from the overall appeal. Both sides are uniformly brass-gold and satiny. An incredible rarity, seldom offered at this level.



1869 Ten Dollar Liberty, AU58+ Low-Mintage Gold Rarity

4468 1869 AU58+ PCGS. The 1869 Liberty eagle is always in demand because of its memorably low business-strike mintage of 1,830 pieces. Contemporary collectors preferred to update their collections by purchasing proof specimens from the Mint every year, so few high-quality circulation strikes were saved for numismatic purposes. The issue is rare in AU58 condition, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable.

The present coin is an impressive near-Mint specimen, with just a trace of wear over the high points of the well-detailed design elements. Some minor chatter is present in the fields, but the light orange-gold surfaces are free from large or distracting abrasions. Prooflike reflectivity is evident in sheltered areas. An attractive specimen of this rare and overlooked issue. Population: 2 in 58 (1 in 58+), 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 264R, PCGS# 8655



1870-CC Ten Dollar Gold, XF40 Rare First-Year Issue Only 5,908 Pieces Struck

4469 1870-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 1-B. Both Doug Winter and Rusty Goe agree the '70-CC is the scarcest of all Carson City ten dollar issues — not only by sheer numbers, but certainly by demand — just edging out the 1879-CC. The number of coins graded for these two issues is extremely similar when NGC and PCGS population data is combined for the XF and AU grade levels. The '70-CC currently has 55 certified representatives at the two major services at all XF through AU grades, while the '79-CC has a combined population of 65 pieces at the same levels. The '79-CC also shows one coin graded in Mint State by NGC, at MS62 (11/19).

Vivid orange-gold color spreads over both sides of this inaugural Carson City gold eagle. The design elements are somewhat softly struck on the obverse stars, and on the eagle's talons, arrow fletchings, and leg feathers; but highpoint wear is not excessive for the assigned grade level. There are numerous minor marks and several moderate abrasions on each side of the coin, and the surfaces have a rather bright appearance. This conditionally rare representative which is certain to receive a great deal of attention from interested specialists in Carson City gold. Population: 11 in 40, 19 finer (11/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 2147.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 53FU, PCGS# 8658



1872-CC Liberty Eagle, MS62 Newly Discovered Rarity Single-Finest Certified Example

4470 1872-CC MS62 NGC. Variety 1-B. Commercial demand for ten dollar gold coins remained stagnant in 1872, resulting in a minuscule mintage of 4,600 Liberty eagles at the Carson City Mint that year. The coins were released into circulation in the regional economy, as gold coins did not circulate at par in the Eastern United States until 1879, and few Carson City eagles were used in foreign trade. Most of the small mintage circulated widely in the hard-money economy of the Western United States for decades, suffering extensive wear and attrition over the years. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 75-90 examples in all grades today, with the typical specimen grading in the VF-XF range.

By the time collecting branch mint eagles became popular in this country, in the late 1930s, no Mint State examples of the 1872-CC eagle could be found. All the great students of the series, including David Akers, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, Q. David Bowers, Rusty Goe, and Doug Winter have written that the 1872-CC is unknown in Mint State grades. That was true until this coin recently surfaced in a European collection, one of the few 1872-CC eagles to be repatriated from overseas holdings.

The present coin is an attractive MS62 specimen, the finest certified example of this rare branch mint issue by four grading points. It was recently consigned through our London office after being held in a private European collection since before 1940. The owner notes this coin has been off the market for more than 100 years. This piece exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on Liberty's curls and the eagle's right (facing) leg. The satiny apricot-gold surfaces are remarkably free of large or distracting contact marks, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. This finest-known example is destined for a place in the finest collection or Registry Set. Census: 1 in 62, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 53M3, PCGS# 8664



1873-CC Liberty Eagle, AU53 Still Unknown in Full Mint State

4471 1873-CC AU53 NGC. **Variety 2-A.** With a mintage of just 4,543 pieces, the 1873-CC is one of several elusive Carson City issues across all grades, and it is unknown in Mint State. Doug Winter suggests no more than a half dozen “truly” About Uncirculated coins exist, with most examples congregated at the VF to XF levels. Grading service populations indicate a few more AU coins than that, thanks to relatively recent European imports.

This briefly circulated orange-gold coin offers a fleeting opportunity to acquire an attractive About Uncirculated representative. The lively surfaces retain peripheral luster on the obverse and even stronger luster remains on the reverse. Light wear is present on Liberty’s hair and the eagle’s neck, but aside from a handful of wispy abrasions in the fields, neither side shows heavy or distracting marks. Slight strike weakness on the high points and on select peripheral elements is standard for the 1873-CC issue, which was hardly the Nevada mint’s best effort. Census: 7 in 53, 3 finer (11/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2001), lot 7838; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1977.

From The “So Cal” Collection. NGC ID# 53M6, PCGS# 8667



1876 Liberty Ten, AU58 Rare Key Date Philadelphia Issue

4472 1876 AU58 PCGS. Walter Breen wrote in his *United States Eagles* monograph that a single die pair was used to coin the 687 circulation strikes and the 45 proofs that were minted at Philadelphia in 1876. However, more recent research has shown that the circulation strikes and the proofs were minted from two different die pairs. In Part Two of *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther identifies the circulation strikes as having two short die file lines below the LI in LIBERTY, and those are clearly visible on this example. He further describes characteristics of the few known proofs, and those characteristics are not evident on this piece.

Perhaps 16 to 20 proofs survive in addition to the estimated 40 to 50 surviving circulation strike coins. While the proofs are generally in higher numerical grades from PR60 on up, there are just two certified Mint State 1876 Liberty eagles, grading MS61 Prooflike NGC and MS60 PCGS. Eight pieces are graded AU58 at the two grading services, and that total probably includes resubmissions.

This important piece ranks high in the Condition Census. It features a strong strike and mirrored fields with myriad marks on its brilliant yellow-gold surfaces. Based on our examination of other specimens that have been offered recently, we believe that this coin ranks as the fourth or fifth finest of all known examples. Population: 3 in 58, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 265C, PCGS# 8674



1878-CC Liberty Ten, AU50
Rare Carson City Issue

4473 1878-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 1-A. With a scant mintage of just 3,244 coins, the 1878-CC is nearly as rare as the coveted 1870-CC and 1879-CC. Just a single Mint State coin is certified (an MS61 at NGC), and PCGS CoinFacts estimates just 60 to 75 pieces survive in all grades. Gold production at the Carson City Mint was in free-fall mode during the late 1870s, with Comstock gold production nearly exhausted, and few other gold deposits available to the Nevada mint.

This is an attractive medium orange-gold About Uncirculated example, sharply struck and minimally abraded for the issue. Traces of mint luster are visible — particularly on the reverse, which also displays attractive lilac accents. A sharp strike shows only light wear at the high points. Obverse marks are minuscule, although a few radial pinscratches exist on the reverse, including a long one that runs between A and T of STATES to the eagle's shoulder. Population: 5 in 50, 18 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 265K, PCGS# 8681



1878-CC Ten Dollar, AU53
Only 3,244 Pieces Produced

4474 1878-CC AU53 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The low mintage of only 3,244 coins gives the CC collector their first awareness that this will prove to be a difficult coin to locate, regardless of what grade piece is sought. Over the past 20 years or so, the number extant has risen slightly from an estimated 45 to 55 pieces to a higher number of 60 to 75 coins. That is of little help, though, to the collector assembling a uniformly graded set of CC tens in AU condition. The increase in the estimated numbers is mostly for coins in the VF-XF grade range. This particular piece shows the usual blunt strike, but the yellow-gold surfaces are remarkably free from abrasions. Population: 9 in 53 (1 in 53+), 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 265K, PCGS# 8681



1879-O Ten Dollar, XF45
Only 35-40 Pieces Extant in XF



4475 1879-O XF45 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: Blue Hill Collection. The mintage of only 1,500 pieces is the first tip-off that the 1879-O ten is a key issue. This is the second-lowest mintage among O-mint tens, second only to the 1883-O which had a production run that only lasted through 800 pieces. The 1879-O was heavily circulated at the time of issue, and most of the surviving examples are heavily abraded. A number of small to medium-sized abrasions are scattered over each side of this piece, but the one that may be most useful as a pedigree identifier is a horizontal mark or depression in the right obverse field. We cannot be certain, but this may be a strike-through that was in the planchet at the time of manufacture. The surfaces are original and exhibit deep orange-gold color. Only 35-40 pieces are believed known in XF condition of this O-mint rarity. NGC ID# 265P, PCGS# 8685



1879-O Liberty Eagle, MS60+ Low-Mintage Branch Mint Key Condition Census Example

4476 1879-O MS60+ NGC. Variety 1. Only 1,500 Liberty eagles were struck at the New Orleans Mint in 1879, the second-lowest production total of the New Orleans series. The coins were released into commerce and circulated widely for decades before collecting high denomination branch mint gold became popular in this country in the late 1930s. Few, if any high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. Accordingly, series specialists consider the 1879-O an important key and one of the most difficult Southern gold issues to locate, especially in high grade. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 75-100 pieces in all grades and the leading grading services have combined to certify only four specimens in Mint State, with two MS61 examples the finest seen (11/19).

Surprisingly, the 1879-O was underappreciated until recent times. In his catalog of the Atwater Collection (6/1946), in the section on New Orleans Mint eagles, Fort Worth coin dealer B. Max Mehl described the coin in lot 1536 as:

"1879 Extremely fine with traces of semi-proof surface. Only 1500 minted. Rare. Not in the Bell Collection. Catalogs up to \$75.00. Another "sleeper." A much underrated coin. While it catalogs for only \$75.00, collectors who know value it at \$200.00 to \$250.00."

Of course, prices have skyrocketed in recent years, as collectors have become aware of the elusive nature of the 1879-O. We can find no auction record for a coin in MS60+ condition, but the MS61 PCGS specimen in lot 4868 of the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014) realized \$88,125.

The coin offered here surfaced in Europe in 2016 and has no prior auction appearances that we are aware of. It occupies the third position in Doug Winter's list of Significant Pieces Known. The design elements are sharply detailed for a New Orleans issue, with full radials on the stars and fine detail in Liberty's curls. Many grade consistent contact marks are evident on both sides. The rich yellow and rose-gold surfaces retain much of their original mint luster, with flashes of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. This coin will be a welcome addition to the finest collection of Southern gold. Census: 1 in 60 (1 in 60+), 1 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 265P, PCGS# 8685



1880-CC Ten, MS61 One of the Finer Examples Known

4477 1880-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 1-B. One of the few relatively available Carson City eagles, the 1880-CC's survival numbers have increased in recent years thanks to a few coins from European holdings. Still, Mint State examples are rare, with many coins falling into the baggy XF to AU categories. Most of the 11,190-piece mintage was released into domestic circulation, where the rigors of commerce in the old West took a toll.

This Uncirculated example shows only light bagmarks from transportation and storage. Lustrous straw-gold color is evenly dispersed across both sides. Most 1880-CC examples are sharply struck and the present coin is no exception, with well-defined stars and central motifs. Census: 4 in 61 (1 in 61+), 2 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 265T, PCGS# 8688

1882-CC Liberty Ten, AU58 Sharp, Partially Reflective Surfaces

4478 1882-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 2-A. Misplaced digits in the dentils and a prominent die scratch at the lower end of the first vertical shield stripe are interesting characteristics of the sole die marriage used to strike the 1882-CC eagles, shown here in its early stages. The Carson City Mint produced large mintages of half eagles and double eagles in 1882, but precious few ten dollar pieces. Just 6,764 coins were struck — situation the 1882-CC shares with several other Carson City tens from the 1870s and 1880s.

This is a gleaming, nearly Mint State example, with sharply struck devices and little evidence of wear. Light abrasions dot Liberty's portrait and the fields, which display a combination of reflectivity and mint frost. Much mint luster remains despite a brief stay in circulation. Pleasing honey-gold color adds to the considerable eye appeal. Few 1882-CC eagles are finer at either PCGS or NGC. Population: 20 in 58 (1 in 58+), 5 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 2663, PCGS# 8696



1900-S Ten Dollar, MS65 Sole Gem Certified by PCGS

4479 1900-S MS65 PCGS. The 1900-S and the 1901-S are only separated by one year, but their conditional rarity sets them worlds apart. The mintage of the 1901-S is 3.5 times greater than the 1900-S. Also, it appears numerous examples of the 1901-S were set aside in bag quantities and many are found today, even in Gem condition. However, that is not the case for the 1900-S. Its survival in Gem condition is similar to other non-hoard dates, simply a matter of happenstance. This is the only PCGS-certified MS65, and there is only one piece finer (11/19). The surfaces are immaculate and display nicely frosted mint luster. The strike is complete in every particular. An outstanding ten dollar Liberty that is seldom located in the better grades of Uncirculated. NGC ID# 42AN, PCGS# 8746

1901 Ten Dollar, MS67 A Registry Set Imperative

4480 1901 MS67 NGC. The 1901 Liberty ten is a plentiful type coin issue through MS65. It is moderately collectible, albeit scarce, at the MS66 grade level, becoming a top condition rarity — much rarer than the 1901-S — in Superb Gem condition. Only seven submissions have been graded MS67 at NGC, and a single coin compares at PCGS. None are known in better grades (10/19).

Strike definition is complete throughout each side. Mint frost glows from peach-gold hues that color the smooth surfaces of this top-certified Registry candidate. There are a couple of microscopic flecks on each side, visible only under magnification. NGC ID# 7LHF, PCGS# 8747



**1903-S Eagle, MS67
None Grade Finer
Repunched Date**

4481 1903-S MS67 NGC. The 1903 and 1903-S eagle have similar certification totals, with the Philadelphia issue being slightly more available overall. However, the population of the 1903-S is skewed considerably toward the MS63 and MS64 levels, whereas the 1903 is most often seen in lower Uncirculated grades. This Superb Gem is better than any of those coins by a significant margin. It is one of only seven such submissions at NGC and four at PCGS with none finer (11/19).

Each side shows impressive definition aside from a few incomplete radial lines on stars 4 and 6. Reddish accents complement luminous peach-gold surfaces awash in vibrant S-mint frost. Remarkably few ticks are seen for a gold coin of this size. Spindly die cracks encircle the reverse, and the base of the date is repunched, most evident on 19. NGC ID# 267X, PCGS# 8754



**1904-O Ten Dollar Liberty, MS65
Prime Condition Rarity**

4482 1904-O MS65 PCGS. Variety 1. The 1904-O ten dollar Liberty claims a mintage of 108,950 pieces, the second largest production total of the O-mint series. Many coins were used in foreign trade and large numbers have been repatriated from overseas holdings in recent years. Most of those coins show extensive surface marks from rough storage and transport. Accordingly, the 1904-O is easily located in lower Uncirculated grades, but the issue is rare at the MS64 grade level, and finer coins are prime condition rarities.

This Gem example exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved peach-gold surfaces. Vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides and the overall eye appeal is terrific. Population: 7 in 65, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 7LHK, PCGS# 8756



PROOF LIBERTY EAGLES



1864 Liberty Eagle, PR65 Ultra Cameo
Only 13 Examples Traced
Ex: Bass

4483 1864 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.6. Ex: Bass. An optimistic mintage of 50 proof eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1864, with all the coins delivered on February 11. This was the largest proof mintage since the Civil War began in 1861 and it seems extremely unlikely that more than half the mintage was ever distributed to collectors. The government suspended specie payments in 1861, making it both expensive and inconvenient for collectors to order proofs during the war years. In keeping with government policy, the Mint would not accept greenbacks at par, so collectors had to either pay steep premiums when purchasing gold

proofs or make in-kind purchases, exchanging an equal amount in gold coins for the proof coins purchased, plus the proofing fee. The only way to get the gold coins needed for such an exchange was to buy them through bullion and exchange brokers, again at an exorbitant premium in greenbacks. With all the stress and hardship of the war on people's minds, plus the added expense and difficulty incurred in ordering proofs, collector demand declined tremendously during this dark period in American history. Most of the proof gold coins, which were only offered in complete gold proof sets during this era, went unsold and were melted after the end of the year.



PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population of 1864 proof eagles at 15-20 examples in all grades, but even that small total may be too generous. John Dannreuther provides a more conservative estimate of 14-16 specimens extant in his new series reference on proof gold, with two of those coins included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and another in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. Unfortunately, the population data for this issue has been wildly inflated by resubmissions and crossovers. We have listed the 13 examples known to us in the roster below.

One set of dies was used to strike all the proof eagles in 1864. This was the only use of the obverse die, with the date placed far to the left and slanting down dramatically from left to right. The reverse die was also used to strike proofs in 1863 and 1865 and shows die polish in the bottom of the clear spaces in the shield, with the second

vertical stripe thinned at the top, and a raised artifact on the O in OF. These diagnostics make it easy to distinguish between proofs and prooflike business strikes.

The proof sets began appearing at auction almost immediately, as a complete six-piece set was offered in lot 2826 of the Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1865), "1864 Brilliant proof set, six pieces, as rare as the last." The lot realized \$62.50, to prominent collector John F. McCoy. This was a strong price at the time, as high denomination gold proofs only began to command extensive premiums in the 1930s. Most early auction appearances were for coins in complete sets, but these were usually broken up by the 1920s, and the coins are almost always offered individually in recent times. Recent auction prices for the 1864 proof eagle include the PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS example in lot 5283 of the ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2018), which realized \$240,000.

The present coin traces its history back to the celebrated gold collection of William Woodin, who later served as Secretary of the Treasury, under President Franklin Roosevelt. Woodin sold his gold holdings through New York dealer Thomas Elder in March of 1911, where this coin was described as, "1864. Very rare brilliant proof. Coinage very small. As rare as the 1863. Plate." The cataloger referred to the small business-strike coinage of just 3,530 pieces, which makes high-grade circulation strikes extremely rare and has historically put considerable pressure on the small supply of proofs from date collectors.

This coin is untraced for many years after its appearance in the Woodin sale, perhaps spending time in one of the great undocumented collections of the early 20th century, like that of Colonel James Ellsworth or "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. It next surfaces in the noteworthy collection of Gaston DiBello, who was one of the few American collectors to attend the sale of the fabulous collection of King Farouk in Cairo, Egypt, in 1954. It is tempting to think DiBello acquired this coin at the Farouk sale, but we know the actual buyer of the coin offered there was Sol Kaplan. Kaplan was a prominent dealer who might have sold the coin to DiBello after the sale, but there is no conclusive evidence of this.

Harry W. Bass, Jr., one of the most advanced gold coin collectors of all time, purchased this coin at the sale of the DiBello Collection, Part II (Stack's, 5/1970), in lot 1075. He retained it, with the rest of his collection, until his death in 1998. His wonderful gold collection was sold in a series of blockbuster auctions by Bowers and Merena in 1999-2000. This coin sold in lot 1494 of the second sale in that series for a strong price of \$63,250. It has not been publicly offered since.

The present coin is a delightful Gem proof, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. The devices exhibit a rich coat of mint frost that creates intense cameo contrast with the deeply mirrored fields. The gold-on-black Cameo flash is truly startling when the coin is tilted in the light. The well-preserved yellow-gold surfaces show the slight orange-peel texture that characterizes the best proofs of this era. A barely visible thin hairline in the obverse field, between stars 2 and 5, is a key pedigree marker linking this coin to the Woodin appearance. There is also a minor linear planchet flaw extending from Liberty's lips into the field and a small dark spot on the reverse rim at 12 o'clock, but no bothersome distractions are evident anywhere on this remarkable coin. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This example has been off the market for more than 20 years and it may be that long again before a comparable specimen becomes available. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this lot is called. Census: 4 in 65 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (10/19).

Roster of 1864 Proof Eagles

This roster is expanded from earlier work by Saul Teichman and John Dannreuther. Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known. The grade of the Smithsonian specimens are per Garrett and Guth. Many coins have been resubmitted since their last auction appearance.

1. PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. T. Harrison Garrett; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection Sale (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1976), lot 411, part of a six-piece gold proof set with the coins offered individually; Boston Jubilee Auction (NERCA, 7/1980), lot 218; Al Adams; Gold Rush Collection (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30061, as PR65 PCGS, realized \$149,500. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts twice, as PR65+ Deep Cameo and as PR66+ Deep Cameo.

2. PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. Possibly William Woodin; Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 1228; unknown intermediaries; Gaston DiBello Collection, Part II (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 1075; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1494, as PR64 PCGS, realized \$63,250; Stuart Levine; private collector. **The present coin.**

3. PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 5060, as PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, realized \$138,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5072, as PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS, realized \$144,000; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 5283, as PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS, realized \$240,000. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

4. PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2221, realized \$161,000.

5. PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 2059, as PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC; Las Vegas Auction (Bowers and Merena, 10/2006), lot 5877; Samuel J. Bergard Collection (Stack's, 7/2008), lot 2570, as PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS.

6. PR64 Deep Cameo. Purchased for the Mint Cabinet on February 26, 1864 as part of a complete proof set; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

7. PR64 Cameo NGC. Dr. Jerry Buss Collection (Superior, 1/1985), lot 1895, as Brilliant Proof 63; October Sale (Superior, 10/1990), lot 2138, as PR63 PCGS; Century Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 2805; May-June Auction (Superior, 5/1993), lot 1566, as PR64 Cameo NGC.

8. PR63+ Deep Cameo PCGS. Dale Friend Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5956; Del Loy Hanson Collection.

9. PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS. W.T. Mumford Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 4/1896), lot 517; John M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; Eliasberg Estate; The

United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 720; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2477.

10. PR63 Deep Cameo. Possibly "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Stack's; Clifford T. Weihman; Stack's; Josiah K. Lilly; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

11. PR63 NGC. Spring Sale (Stack's, 4/1978), lot 893; Auction '79 (Stack's, 7/1979), lot 901; Ed Trompeter; Trompeter Estate, Heritage Auctions and Sil DiGenova in 8/1998; private collection.

12. Very Choice Brilliant Proof. James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 3/1995), lot 584.

13. Proof. J. Colvin Randall (possibly purchased directly from the Mint in 1864 as part of a complete gold proof set); Randall Estate (1901); J.P. Morgan (1902); New York Museum of Natural History (1902-1908); American Numismatic Society on April 10, 1908; exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition.

Additional Appearances

A. Proof. Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1865), lot 2826, part of a six-piece gold proof set, purchased by John F. McCoy for \$62.50.

B. Proof. George Seavey, part of a complete gold-silver-minor proof set purchased directly from the Mint; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobbridge, 6/1873), lot 826; Lorin G. Parmelee, circa 1873; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 1333.

C. Proof. Mendes I. Cohen Collection (Edward Cogan, 10/1875), lot 251, part of a complete six-piece gold proof set.

D. Proof. Heman Ely, probably directly from the Mint; Ely Collection (W. Elliott Woodward, 1/1884), lot 946, part of a complete six-piece gold proof set.

E. Proof. Thomas Cleneay Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1890), lot 413, part of a complete six-piece gold proof set.

F. Proof. An example purchased by Virgil Brand, Brand Journal #13965; Brand Estate; Armin Brand; sold to an unidentified buyer on 9/9/1936 for \$72.50.

G. Proof. Charles S. Wilcox, part of a bulk lot of proof gold; purchased by Virgil Brand in 1897, Brand Journal #16826; Brand Estate; Armin Brand; consigned to B.G. Johnson on 10/25/1937.

H. Proof. William B. Wetmore Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1906), lot 149, part of a complete six-piece gold proof set, realized \$105 to Elmer Sears.

I. Proof. David S. Wilson Collection (S.H. Chapman, 3/1907), lot 324, part of a six-piece gold proof set; Henry Chapman; possibly William Cutler Atwater; Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1442.

J. Proof. James B. Wilson Collection (Thomas Elder, 10/1908), lot 61, part of a complete six-piece gold proof set, purchased by J.C. Michelson for \$175.

K. Proof. Another example owned by Virgil Brand, Brand Journal #91999; Brand Estate; Horace Brand.

L. Proof. Oscar Engstrom Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1920), lot 1068, part of a six-piece gold proof set with the coins offered individually.

M. Proof. James Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 293.

N. Impaired Proof. Sale 397 (J.C. Morgenthau, 4/1939), lot 206.

O. Proof. Sale 416 (Morgenthau, 10/1940), lot 135.

P. Proof. J.F. Bell (Jacob Shapiro); J.F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 12/1944), lot 628.

Q. Proof. F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 669; J.F. Bell; Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 563.

R. Proof. Pennsylvania Sale (Hollinbeck Stamp and Coin Company, 2/1947), lot 2659.

S. Proof. Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 918.

T. Proof. Dr. Charles W. Green Collection (Mehl, 4/1949), lot 538.

U. Proof. Jerome Kern Collection (Mehl, 5/1950), lot 509.

V. Proof. Possibly "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 200; Sol Kaplan.

W. Proof. Davis-Graves Collection (Stack's, 4/1954), lot 944.

X. Proof. Dr. Clifford Smith Collection (Stack's, 5/1955), lot 1853; Garland Stephens.

Y. Proof. New York Metropolitan Convention Sale (Stack's, 5/1956), lot 1828.

Z. Proof Cleaned. 48th Sale (New Netherlands, 11/1956), lot 910; Kagin.

AA. Proof. George O. Walton Collection (Stack's, 10/1963), lot 3132; Charles Jay Collection (Stack's, 10/1967), lot 319; James Dines Collection (Stack's, 3/1969), lot 827; Winner Delp Collection (Stack's, 11/1972), lot 811; Raymond J. Wayman Collection (Stack's, 9/1981), lot 66.

BB. Proof. Theodore Ullmer Collection (Stack's, 5/1974), lot 490; T. Henry Allen Collection (Stack's, 2/1977), lot 946; Mocatta Metals. **From The Duquesne Collection, Part III.** NGC ID# 28F2, PCGS# 98800



1865 Liberty Eagle, PR65 Cameo Early Proof Gold Rarity Only Eight Examples Traced

4484 1865 PR65 Cameo NGC. JD-1, Low R.7. Ex: Trompeter. The 1865 proof Liberty eagle was the final proof of the No Motto design, an important consideration for type purposes. Only 25 proofs were struck in 1865, all delivered on March 8, to accompany a small business-strike mintage of 3,980 pieces. High-grade business-strikes have always been elusive, putting intense pressure on the small supply of proofs from date collectors. PCGS CoinFacts estimates 12-16 proofs survive in all grades. In his recent series reference, *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV Gold*, John Dannreuther offers a more conservative estimate of just 8-10 examples, including one specimen in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and another in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. We have listed the eight examples known to us in the roster below. Unfortunately, the population data for this issue has been inflated by resubmissions and crossovers, but we note only two auction appearances have occurred in the last 20 years.

A single pair of dies was used to strike the proof eagles in 1865, but the obverse die was also used to strike business-strikes that year, making it difficult to distinguish proofs from prooflike regular issues. Fortunately, the reverse was a proof-only die that had been used previously to produce proofs in 1863 and 1864. The date is placed low and centered between the stars on either side. Polish shows in the bottoms of the clear stripes in the shield and the second vertical stripe is thin at the top. The base of a misplaced 1 is evident in the field, above the curve of the 8 in the date.

The present coin is a delightful Gem proof, either the second or third finest known. It was once a highlight of the famous Trompeter Collection, after Ed Trompeter purchased it at Steve Ivy's 1980 ANA Convention Auction. Ed Trompeter is the only numismatist to complete a collection of gold proof issues from 1859-1915, and he lacked only the unavailable 1858 proof double eagle to complete that year, as well. This remarkable Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, aside from some slight softness on star 13. The frosty devices contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields and the canary yellow surfaces show the slight orange-peel texture of the best 19th century proofs. Overall eye appeal is terrific. It may be many years before a comparable example becomes available. The discerning collector will bid accordingly.

Roster of 1865 Proof Eagles

This roster has been expanded from earlier work by John Dannreuther. Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known. Grade for the Smithsonian example is per Garrett and Guth. Many examples have been resubmitted or crossed over in recent years, inflating the population data from the leading grading services.

1. PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 3/1995), lot 585; Chicago ANA Auction (Stack's Bowers, 8/2013), lot 4512.

2. PR65 Cameo NGC. ANA Convention Auction (Steve Ivy, 8/1980), lot 328; Ed Trompeter; Trompeter Estate; private treaty transaction to Heritage Auctions and Sil DiGenova in 8/1998; private collector. **The present coin.**

3. PR65. T. Harrison Garrett; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part III (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1669.

4. PR64+ Cameo PCGS. John M. Clapp purchased this coin privately from Charles Wilcox in 1896; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis

E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; Eliasberg Estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 722; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Estate; Bass Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1497; The Rarities Group and TNII (Martin Paul and Casey Noxon).

5. PR64 Deep Cameo. Purchased for the Mint Cabinet on April 7, 1865, as part of a complete proof set; National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution.

6. PR64. Purchased privately from the Hollinbeck Coin Company in June of 1953 by R. Henry Norweb; Norweb Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2190; David Akers (Paramount).

7. PR62 NGC. Jerome Kern Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 510; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 3/1994), lot 1589; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 6/2014), lot 2570.

8. Proof. Purchased directly from the Mint in 1865 by John Colvin Randall; Randall Estate (1901); Julius Pierpont Morgan in 1902; New York Museum of Natural History (1902-1908); American Numismatic Society on April 10, 1908; exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition.

Earlier Appearances

A. Proof. George Seavey; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 1873), lot 827, part of a complete 1865 proof set; Lorin G. Parmelee purchased Seavey's entire collection in 1873; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 1344, part of a complete 1865 proof set offered in five separate lots; possibly John G. Mills.

B. Proof. Heman Ely Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 1/1884), lot 947, part of a six-piece gold proof set.

C. Proof. Thomas Cleneay Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1890), lot 414, part of a six-piece gold proof set.

D. Proof. David S. Wilson Collection (S.H. Chapman, 3/1907), lot 325, part of a six-piece gold proof set, possibly Henry Chapman; William Cutler Atwater (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1443, part of a six-piece gold proof set, with the coins offered in separate lots; possibly an earlier appearance of number 7 above.

E. Proof. James B. Wilson Collection (Thomas Elder, 10/1908), lot 62, part of a six-piece gold proof set.

F. Proof. Virgil Brand purchased a six-piece gold proof set of 1865 from S.H. Chapman on 1/11/1913 (Brand Journal # 63649); Brand Estate in 1926; Armin Brand; the proof eagle was sold on 12/31/1937 for \$50.

G. Proof. F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 670; J.F. Bell (Jacob Shapiro); Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 564; Chadwick and Darnell Collections (Numismatic Gallery, 5/1952), lot 371; possibly the same as number 2 or number 6 above. Pictured in Walter Breen's proof *Encyclopedia*.

H. Sharp Brilliant Proof. James Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 294.

I. Perfect Brilliant Proof. Belden Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 342.

J. Brilliant Proof. Arizona Sale (Kagin's, 11/1951), lot 2768.

K. Brilliant Proof. Samuel Wolfson Collection (Stack's, 10/1962), lot 689; possibly the same as G above.

From The Duquesne Collection, Part III. PCGS# 88801



1882 Liberty Eagle, PR66 Cameo Only 12-14 Examples Extant One Finer Cameo at NGC

4485 1882 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, High R.6. Research by John Dannreuther indicates 44 proof Liberty eagles were struck in 1882 (the 2020 *Guide Book* says 40) with 25 examples included in the sets delivered on February 4 and 15 more as part of the sets delivered on August 12. The other four pieces were struck as single examples for unknown purposes throughout the year. Unfortunately, the issue has a low survival rate, suggesting many of the coins were never distributed. Unsold examples were usually melted after the end of the year. Other coins may have been spent by their owners during hard financial times in the late 19th century, as recent proof gold coins brought only negligible premiums when offered at auction during that era. The surviving population numbers no more than 12-14 examples in all grades today, with two of those coins included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and another in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

A single pair of dies was used for the proof mintage, distinguished by a die line through the R in TRUST and the horizontal stripes extending to the end of the shield on the right. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse had been used previously to strike the proofs in 1881. Unlike the policy in previous years, all undated proof dies were destroyed on January 3, 1883, so the reverse was not used again in later years.

This virtually pristine Premium Gem has medium golden-orange color and abundant eye appeal, with razor-sharp definition on the design elements and deeply mirrored fields that create considerable field-device contrast. For pedigree purposes we mention a tiny planchet flaw on Liberty's chin and another between stars 5 and 6. Census: 1 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (9/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 28FL, PCGS# 88822



1891 Liberty Eagle, PR66 Deep Cameo Tied for Finest Certified CAC Approved

4486 1891 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.6. Only 48 proof Liberty eagles were minted in 1891, all struck from the same pair of dies. The obverse die has a small round lump between the letters L and I in LIBERTY. The reverse die shows a dull polished out area in the reflective field, just below the right end of the banner. There is also some mint frost extending into the field from the end of the banner. These diagnostics make it possible to distinguish between proofs and prooflike business strikes. Like most proofs of the 1890s, the 1891 eagles were extremely well-produced, with many examples exhibiting Cameo and Deep Cameo surfaces. Fortunately, the issue has a decent survival rate and John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 25 to 30 examples in all grades, including a few impaired specimens.

The 1891 proof eagles were popular with wealthy collectors of that era, who liked to update their gold collections by purchasing complete gold proof sets every year. Accordingly, most early auction appearances featured the coins as part of complete gold proof sets offered as a single lot. Lot 75 of the James B. Wilson Collection (Thomas Elder, 10/1908) was a typical offering, "1891 \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2 1/2. Complete set. 4 pcs." The lot realized \$52.50, a typical price for that time period. Almost all original gold proof sets were broken up by the 1930s, with the proofs being offered individually after that time. We can find no public offering of any 1891 proof eagle grading better than PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC in our Auction Archives. That piece, in lot 3661 of our FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), realized \$48,875. This PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS specimen should go much higher.

This delightful Premium Gem proof is tied with one other specimen at PCGS and a single PR66 Ultra Cameo example at NGC for finest certified honors at this contrast level (11/19). There is also one PR66+ Cameo specimen at NGC. This coin exhibits fully struck design elements, with razor-sharp definition on the strands of Liberty's hair and the feathers in the eagle's wings. The richly frosted devices stand out starkly against the deeply mirrored fields to create an intense cameo effect. The virtually flawless yellow-gold surfaces have the slight orange-peel texture seen on many high-quality proofs of this era and the eye appeal is simply terrific. This coin exhibits the highest available technical quality and eye appeal combined with absolute rarity and strong historic interest. We expect intense competition from series specialists and Registry Set enthusiasts when this lot is called. This coin is part of an assembled 1891 gold proof set, with the other coins from the set offered in the appropriate sections of this catalog.

From The Sakura Collection. NGC ID# 28FW, PCGS# 98831



**1898 Ten Dollar, PR64+ Deep Cameo
Extraordinary Field-Device Contrast
Only Three Dozen Pieces Survive**

4487 1898 PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.5. A mere 67 proof tens were struck in 1898, and of that number John Dannreuther estimates about half, or 30 to 35 coins, are known today. The surfaces of this piece are similar to the 1898 five dollar offered previously, and both came from the same source. One difference that is worthy of note is the orange peel effect in the fields on this piece, which is more noticeable on the obverse and almost not at all on the reverse. An interesting theory was proposed several years ago that this "crinkled" surface was created from annealing in a furnace that was overheated. That theory has now been discarded, and to our knowledge no other explanation has rushed in to fill the vacuum created by its absence. The fields are unfathomably deep in their reflectivity, going absolutely black when angled just so. The devices remain bright and vibrant no matter the angle they are viewed from, with thick mint frost seen on each side. When closely examined with a loupe a few very light hairlines can be made out, but these are insignificant except to the technical grade of the coin. The extraordinary eye appeal and profound contrast easily explain the Plus designation. An exceptional piece of 19th century proof gold. Population: 1 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Cameo, 8 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28G5, PCGS# 98838



1899 Liberty Eagle, PR67 Spectacular Ultra Cameo Example Extremely Rare Any Finer

4488 1899 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The mintage of proof Liberty eagles increased to 86 pieces in 1899, the largest pre-1900 proof mintage of the series. A single die variety was used to strike all the proofs, with the date centered and the 1 lightly repunched at the bottom, no polish in the shield stripes, but some slight polishing on the right half of the scroll. John Dannreuther notes there is really little to distinguish the proof dies from those used in regular production, but the outstanding quality of the proofs, with many examples showing Cameo and Deep Cameo surfaces, makes confusing the formats unlikely. The surviving population numbers approximately 35-40 specimens in all grades. Two examples are included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and another resides in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

Records indicate 75 proofs were delivered in quarterly batches of 24, 5, 8, and 38 pieces. Perhaps these were coins issued as part of the gold proof sets, and the other nine proofs represent single examples produced for unspecified purposes throughout the year. The proof sets began appearing at auction at an early date, but they typically brought only small premiums. A complete set was offered in lot 359 of the David S. Wilson Sale (S.H. Chapman, 3/1907), where the four coins, with a face value of \$37.50, realized \$50. Prices for proof gold have skyrocketed in recent years and recent sales include the PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC specimen in lot 3453 of the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2014), that realized \$76,375.

The present coin is a magnificent Superb Gem proof, with razor-sharp definition on the design elements and deeply mirrored fields that contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices to create an intense cameo effect. The impeccably preserved lemon-yellow surfaces are virtually flawless, and show the slight orange-peel texture of the best 19th century proofs. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 3 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67★), 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 28G6, PCGS# 98839





1900 Liberty Head Ten, PR65 Cameo Old Holder With CAC Approval

1904 Eagle, Choice Proof CAC Seal, Old Green Label Holder

4489 1900 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, Low R.5. Eye appeal simply could not be better for this 1900 ten dollar gold piece. Each side exhibits a deep shade of orange-gold color. The fields show remarkable depth with the sought-after orange-peel texture, surrounding thickly frosted relief elements. Contact is practically unseen. The 120 proof eagles struck in 1900 represented the pinnacle of production for the Liberty Head series. About half of those coins are believed to survive. Encapsulated in a former generation holder with CAC approval. Census: 10 in 65 Cameo, 5 finer in this category. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 28G7, PCGS# 88840

4490 1904 PR64 PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.5. A magnificent lemon-gold specimen that boasts intricately impressed motifs and prominently mirrored fields. The radiant surfaces are remarkably free from evidence of contact. The eye appeal is immense. Conservatively graded, and housed within an old green label holder. The 1904 has a proof mintage of just 108 pieces. Some proofs were likely spent during the Great Depression, since PCGS has certified 11 pieces between PR50 and PR58. Population: 11 in 64, 0 finer without a Cameo designation. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28GB, PCGS# 8844

INDIAN EAGLES



1907 Indian Ten Dollar, MS67 No Periods, Nearly Pristine

4491 1907 No Motto MS67 PCGS. Lime-green borders encompass pumpkin-gold centers. Lustrous and nicely struck with essentially immaculate preservation. Collectors in search of the first-year No Periods Indian ten will readily find examples in AU55 to MS64 grades. But specimens of the present quality are great conditional rarities, and although a small number of coins are certified finer, one suspects that even the most demanding numismatist will agree that the present piece is practically unimprovable. Population: 11 in 67 (2 in 67+), 1 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852



1908-D No Motto Ten, MS65+ First Branch Issue

4492 1908-D No Motto MS65+ NGC. A lustrous butter-gold Gem. The strike is good, the reverse is practically pristine, and the obverse shows only unimportant contact. The 1908-D No Motto was the first branch mint issue of the Indian ten series, and the mintmark is in a different position on the issue than its successors. It is at 8 o'clock on the reverse, instead of in front of the bundle of arrows. The addition of the Motto on the left field gives the reverse a crowded appearance, partly alleviated by the mintmark relocation. As of (11/18), NGC has certified just two pieces as MS65+ and only eight finer. NGC ID# 28GH, PCGS# 8854



1908-D Indian Eagle, MS66 Underrated No Motto Issue Only Three Finer Certified

4493 1908-D No Motto MS66 NGC. By congressional mandate, the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was added to Augustus Saint-Gaudens' designs for the eagle and double eagle part way through the year in 1908, the first year the designs were produced at the Denver Mint. A moderate mintage of 210,000 Indian eagles of the No Motto type was accomplished at the Colorado facility before the change was implemented. Unfortunately, few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors, as the novelty value of the design had worn off the year before, when a large mintage was coined at the Philadelphia Mint.

In addition, the Denver Mint technicians experienced some difficulty adapting their presses to the segmented edge collars used to impart the star edge devices during striking. Although they were able to figure things out eventually, the 1908-D No Motto Indian eagle is one of the most poorly produced issues of the series. Most examples seen have flat strikes and lackluster surfaces that tend to be heavily abraded. In his catalog of the Thaine B. Price Collection, David Akers noted:

"Despite its 210,000 mintage figure, which is only moderately low by Indian Head Eagle standards, the 1908-D No Motto is very difficult to locate in any Uncirculated grade, and nearly all known mint state specimens fall well short of the Choice category. In Choice Uncirculated condition, the 1908-D No Motto is rare and above that level it is very rare. True Gems ... can be counted on the fingers of one hand and rank among the rarest and most desirable issues in the series."

The present coin is one of those rare and desirable exceptions to the rule. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits a much better-than-average strike, especially on the reverse, where it shows fine definition in the feathers on the eagle's shoulder. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are impeccably preserved and both sides radiate vibrant mint luster. Overall eye appeal is terrific. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this lot is called. Census: 5 in 66, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28GH, PCGS# 8854



1908-D Indian Eagle, MS64+ Underrated With Motto Issue

4494 1908-D Motto MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1908-D Motto ten was struck in large quantity (836,500 pieces), yet Gem examples are elusive. Bagmarks are the culprit among survivors, since the issue is otherwise sharp and attractive. Many pieces may have been melted — an underlying possibility that would explain the otherwise puzzling rarity factor. The issue ranks in the top ten among all Indian eagles in MS64 or finer rarity.

This is a sharp, orange-gold example with a needle-sharp strike and outstanding eye appeal. A pair of tiny nicks in the chin are seen with a loupe, plus some minor chatter on the jawline — the only obverse marks to mention, while the reverse a tiny tick near the right rim, midway between the eagle's tail and the final A in AMERICA. The smoothly frosted surfaces radiate mint luster from both sides. CAC endorsement confirms the high quality surfaces. Population: 1 in 64+, 23 finer. CAC: 2 in 64, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28GK, PCGS# 8860



1909 Indian Ten, MS65+ Conditionally Rare

4495 1909 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1909 Indian eagle is a slightly scarce date that reaches legendary status in MS65 or finer grades. The collector who is willing to accept a low-end Mint State coin will find no difficulty obtaining a specimen, or multiple specimens from which to choose. However, collectors who seek Gem or finer grade coins will find the 1909-D a very challenging issue. This Plus designation adds importance to this condition rarity. Both sides are sharply defined with brilliant and frosty yellow-gold luster and impressive, problem-free surfaces. An orange toning spot is located behind the eagle's wing. Population: 19 in 65 (3 in 65+), 12 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 28GM, PCGS# 8862



**1909-S Indian Head Eagle, MS65
Conditionally Rare San Francisco Issue
Wonderful Preservation and Eye Appeal**

4496 1909-S MS65 PCGS. Ex: Collection Chaponnière. The 1909-S is one in a string of conditionally challenging San Francisco Indian Head eagles from the early part of the series. Although more than a quarter-million examples were minted, survivors are seldom seen above MS63. Coins of this magnitude come to market rarely and tend to generate significant interest from Registry builders and other advanced series specialists who recognize them for what they are. Lively mint frost shimmers over finely textured fields and well-struck devices. The orange-gold surfaces exhibit just a few minuscule flecks on the portrait visible only under close inspection. A phenomenal representative worthy of serious consideration. Population: 27 in 65 (1 in 65+), 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28GP, PCGS# 8864



1910 Indian Eagle, MS67 Condition Rarity at This Level None Numerically Finer at PCGS

4497 1910 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1910 Indian eagle claims an unremarkable business-strike mintage of 318,500 pieces, accompanied by 204 proof specimens to satisfy collector demand. The issue has a relatively high survival rate, making it reasonably available in grades up to the MS64 level. Coins in MS65 condition are scarce, MS66 examples are rare, and the 1910 is a prime condition rarity in MS67. The issue was well-produced, and most examples seen are sharply struck, with above average mint luster and well-preserved surfaces.

Contemporary collectors tended to prefer proofs to business strikes when updating their collections, and proofs began appearing at auction almost right away. A “perfect proof” was offered in lot 359 of the Charles W. Cowell Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1911), where it brought \$11, a typical price for that era, when the coin was only one year old. Collecting business strikes did not become popular until the 1930s, when an early offering was the “Uncirculated” specimen in lot 47 of Sale 366 (J.C. Morgenthau, 6/1936), which realized \$18.50. Recent sales include the spectacular MS67 PCGS example in the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), that realized \$48,875.

The present coin is a stunning Superb Gem, with razor-sharp definition on all design elements. The virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces show the slightly granular texture usually seen on this issue, with radiant frosty mint luster on both sides. Overall eye appeal is tremendous. This coin is the number 1 example in David Akers’ list of Significant Examples. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 6 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 67, 0 finer (9/19).

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 2/2007), lot 764; Chicago ANA Convention Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/2013), lot 4543.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 28GR, PCGS# 8865



1911-D Ten Dollar Indian, MS63 Prime Condition Rarity

4498 1911-D MS63 PCGS. The 1911-D Indian eagle claims a minuscule mintage of 30,100 pieces, and few high quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. As might be expected, the survival rate for the issue is quite low. The combination of tiny mintage and low survival rate makes the 1911-D the premier condition rarity in the Indian eagle series. Most examples seen have been heavily circulated and the issue is elusive in all Mint State grades.

This attractive Select specimen is sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of the usual softness on the curls around the face. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly marked for the grade and both sides radiate vibrant mint luster. Overall eye appeal is strong. Population: 45 in 63 (4 in 63+), 22 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869

1911-D Ten Dollar, MS63 Condition Rarity in the Series

4499 1911-D MS63 PCGS. CAC. The 1911-D ten dollar is one of the keys to the series, in great part to its mintage of only 30,100 pieces. It is best known, though, as a condition rarity with Uncirculated coins of greater and greater scarcity as the grade climbs. Probably fewer than 50 individual pieces are known today in MS63 with 25 to 30 examples in higher grades. For the few pieces that are known in the better grades of Mint State luster is not a problem. This piece displays even, reddish-tinted mint luster. The surfaces are notably free from abrasions, as reinforced by the CAC endorsement.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869



1913-S Eagle, MS64 Low-Mintage Rarity

4500 1913-S MS64 NGC. CAC. The 1913-S Indian ten had a low mintage of 66,000 coins and many of those apparently entered circulation as the average certified grade is AU55. The average grade can be somewhat misleading, as the emphasis is always on submitting higher value (i.e. higher grade) coins. Many old-time collections contained examples of the 1913-S that graded just VF or XF. This Choice Mint State piece ranks among the finer known examples. In act, NGC and PCGS have only certified seven finer pieces. A lovely lemon-yellow example, this piece has brilliant satin luster and pristine surfaces. Census: 11 in 64, 3 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 1 finer (11/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 28GZ, PCGS# 8874



1915 Ten Dollar, Frosted MS66 Exceptionally Clean, Finely Textured Terrific Visual Quality

4501 1915 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Few Saint-Gaudens eagles are accessible in high Mint State grades — the 1910-D, 1926, and 1932 being obvious exceptions. Most pre-1920 issues are scarce in MS65 and decidedly rare in MS66. The 1915 falls somewhere in between the more collectible pre-1920 dates at this level and those that are simply uncollectible in MS66. PCGS reports 13 comparable submissions (four in MS66+), and just two coins finer (10/19).

Ten dollar gold pieces struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1915 tend to come well-struck. This Premium Gem exhibits pinpoint detail on the middle curls, lower headdress feathers, and the eagle's feathers and talons. Richly frosted and finely textured apricot-gold surfaces are incredibly clean. Grade limiting marks are confined to the reverse and can be counted on one hand.

Selections from the Don Kutz Collection. NGC ID# 28H5, PCGS# 8878



1915-S Indian Eagle, MS64 Low-Mintage Issue

4502 1915-S MS64 NGC. Just 59,000 eagles were coined in San Francisco in 1915, and apparently most of those pieces entered circulation. They may have been a small quantity that were exported. Those that remained in the U.S. were saved for coin collections, or they were melted in the 1930s. This Choice Mint State example apparently survived as a matter of chance. It might have been a Christmas or Birthday gift for someone from a wealthy family. Both sides have creamy yellow luster with minimal surface marks and exceptional aesthetic appeal. Census: 13 in 64, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28H6, PCGS# 8879

PROOF INDIAN EAGLES



**1911 Indian Eagle, PR67
Superb Sandblast Finish Proof
95 Examples Struck**

4503 1911 PR67 NGC, JD-1, Low R.5. The American Numismatic Association conducted a survey on proof coinage at the 1910 convention and found the members preferred the Sandblast proof finish of 1908 over the Satin finish used on the 1909-1910 gold proofs. The Philadelphia Mint responded by switching back to the darker Sandblast finish for the 1911 proof issues. Only 95 proof Indian eagles were struck in 1911, with the coins delivered in three batches throughout the year (33 examples on March 28, 37 specimens on May 20, and 25 pieces on December 9). Fortunately for present-day collectors, the issue enjoyed a high survival rate and John Dannreuther estimates 70-80 examples are extant in all grades today. David Akers notes the 1911 issue is the second-most available proof Indian eagle in high grade, after the 1908.

The 1911 gold proofs began appearing at auction at an early date, as evidenced by the partial gold proof set offered in lot 21 of the Charles Conover Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1914), "1911 \$20, \$10, \$5. Dull sand blasted finish. Three pieces. Very rare." Conover had been collecting coins for 25-30 years, according to Mehl's introduction to the catalog. He had saved a gold proof set for every year from 1894 to 1913, and had complete sets from several earlier years, as well. The partial gold set in lot 21 brought a strong price of \$40. Prices for proof gold have skyrocketed in recent years. The current record price realized for a 1911 proof Indian eagle belongs to the PR67 PCGS example in lot 4382 of the Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), which brought \$192,000.

The present coin is a magnificent Superb Gem proof, with the sharply detailed design elements expected of a proof issue. The Sandblast proofs of 1911 are as sharply struck as the Satin finish proofs of the previous two years, but the coarser sandblast texture makes it harder to see some finer details. The mustard-gold surfaces of this piece are virtually flawless and an amber alloy spot on the reverse rim, below the LA in DOLLARS, is the only useful pedigree marker. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Census: 9 in 67, 2 finer (11/19).

From The Sakura Collection. NGC ID# 26YC, PCGS# 8893



1915 Indian Eagle, PR66 Final Proof Issue Rarest Indian Proof

4504 1915 PR66 NGC. JD-1, R.5. Collector demand for proofs diminished steadily in the 1907-1916 time period, as contemporary numismatists greatly preferred the old brilliant proof finish to the various matte, or sandblast, finishes the Mint tried during that era. Mint personnel believed the basined fields and intricate central devices on the newly designed eagles and double eagles made polishing the dies to produce brilliant proofs impossible. Similarly, the incuse design for the quarter eagle and half eagle introduced in 1908 made those coins unsuitable for the brilliant proof finish. Even the silver Mercury dime, Standing Liberty quarter, and Walking Liberty half dollar were deemed unsuitable for the brilliant finish when they were introduced, as Philadelphia Mint Superintendent Adam Joyce relayed to Mint Director F.J. Von Engelken on October 17, 1916:

"The ground of all these designs is uneven, which makes it impossible to produce proof coins which are distinctive from the regular coins made on the coining presses from new dies, the only difference between the proofs and the regular coins being the sharper edge and design."

As collector enthusiasm for proofs dropped and the onset of World War I distracted the public from collecting in general, the Mint discontinued its commercial proof offerings for gold and silver coins after 1915, and stopped the program entirely after 1916.

Accordingly, only 75 proof Indian eagles were struck in 1915 and the issue is the rarest of the Indian eagle proof series. Even the lower mintage 1914 is seen more often in today's market. This is only the fifth time Heritage has offered a 1915 proof Indian eagle since we began our Auction Archives in 1993. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 34 examples between them, with an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (9/19). John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 40-45 examples in all grades.

This spectacular Premium Gem proof exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces are virtually flawless. A single amber alloy spot at the junction of the rim and the field, after the final A in AMERICA acts as a useful pedigree marker. Unbroken satiny mint luster plays across all surfaces, adding to the terrific eye appeal. Census: 8 in 66, 2 finer (9/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 28HJ, PCGS# 8897

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



**1850-O Liberty Twenty, AU55+
Popular Branch Mint Gold Issue
Choice Surfaces and Eye Appeal**

4505 1850-O AU55+ PCGS. *Variety 2*. The mintmark sits lower beneath the tailfeathers than normally seen on an 1850-O twenty, while 1 in the date is centered over a dentil to identify the scarce *Variety 2* dies. Die chips exist near the ear and at the upper neck below the chin as further confirmation of the die pair. This Type One issue is popular for its first-year New Orleans Mint origin — a necessity for the challenging O-Mint double eagle series, and a surprisingly scarce issue despite a mintage of 141,000 pieces.

Doug Winter notes in his recent (2018) edition, *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint 1889-1909*: "... collectors have learned that the 1850-O is in fact a condition rarity which is hard to find above EF45, especially with natural color and choice surfaces." This attractive, Choice About Uncirculated example displays partially reflective, medium green-gold surfaces, with only light abrasions and well-struck devices. Mint luster remains among the motifs, while eye appeal is terrific. Population: 10 in 55 (1 in 55+), 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 268G, PCGS# 8903



**1853/2' Double Eagle, MS61
Among the Finest at PCGS**

4506 1853/2' FS-301 MS61 PCGS. Die damage within the lower loop of the 3 caused this variety to be considered an overdate for decades. However, photographic overlays suggest that it is not a true overdate. Nonetheless, the 1853/2' moniker is persistent with collectors, and the *Guide Book* retains the variety as a separate listing, making it essential for a complete *Guide Book* set of double eagles. This example is important for its grade. FS-301 is rare in Mint State, and at PCGS no pieces are graded finer than the present. Luster displays rich honey-gold color and light abrasions. The strike is sharp. Population: 10 in 61, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 145730 Base PCGS# 8909



1857-O Twenty Dollar, AU58 Rarely Offered This Fine

4507 1857-O AU58 NGC. **Variety 1.** A mintage of 30,000 pieces did not produce a significant survivorship for the 1857-O double eagle. This issue circulated in the South, and many examples are believed to have met their demise during the Civil War, if not before. Surviving coins generally grade in the XF40 to AU50 range. Choice AU coins are scarce and command a premium over lower-grade pieces. In AU58, this issue becomes somewhat of a prize for the New Orleans specialist, and it is a major rarity with a Mint State designation. This near-Mint coin displays remarkably smooth, satiny green-gold surfaces. The devices are sharp, and barely a brush of friction is evident over each side. Eye appeal excels for the grade. Census: 28 in 58 (2 in 58+), 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2694, PCGS# 8921



1857-O Double Eagle, Tack-Sharp AU58 Uncollectible in Mint State

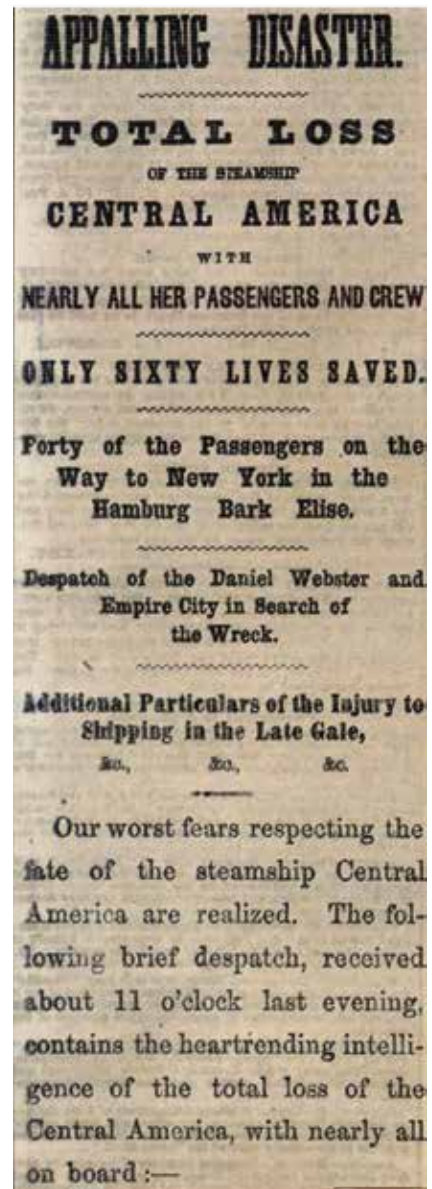
4508 1857-O AU58 NGC. **Variety 1.** New Orleans double eagle production rebounded in 1857 after three consecutive years of meager output. In fact, the 30,000 coins struck in 1857 represented more than twice the number of O-mint twenties manufactured between 1854 and 1856. However, that should not give collectors the impression that the 1857-O is widely accessible. Only 200 to 250 pieces are thought to exist. Winter estimates just five to seven of those would grade higher than this AU58 representative. Rather than the soft detail specialists are accustomed to seeing when examining 1857-O twenties, this piece is tack-sharp on the curls, stars, feathers, and dentils. Bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit a bit of field reflectivity. Census: 28 in 58 (2 in 58+), 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2694, PCGS# 8921



1857-S Twenty Dollar, MS66
Ex: S.S.C.A, Exceptionally Smooth

4509 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS66 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America, SSCA 0500. A gorgeous pumpkin-gold Premium Gem from the first (1988) recovery from the famous shipwreck. Dynamic cartwheel luster swirls across virtually unabraded surfaces. A desirable No Motto double eagle, ideal for an advanced gold type set. Like many high-grade examples, the present piece is the "Spiked Shield" variety that exhibits two slender die lines near the left shield border. Accompanied by its original forest-green Blanchard box and a Ship of Gold book with a Certificate of Authenticity signed by Blanchard Chairman and CEO Donald W. Doyle, Jr.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922



1857-S Liberty Double Eagle, MS67
Registry Grade Type One Specimen
Ex: S.S. Central America

4510 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: *S.S. Central America*, SSCA 1134. Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, named for the two die lines extending from the left side of the shield. The 1857-S Liberty double eagle claims a substantial mintage of 970,500 pieces, and examples in mid-grade circulated condition have never been hard to locate. However, like most Type One double eagles, the issue was seldom encountered in high grade before the discovery and salvage of the *S.S. Central America*. That unfortunate vessel sank in a hurricane off the coast of North Carolina on September 12, 1857, with the loss of 425 passengers and crew and a vast fortune in gold that was being shipped from California to New York City. The treasure consisted of more than 30,000 pounds of gold coins and bullion bars. The loss of this much specie contributed heavily to the Panic of 1857.

Fortunately, the ship was located in the 1980s, using modern search technology and recovery vehicles, and much of the treasure was recovered intact. Among the many items brought up from the wreck were more than 5,400 high-grade examples of the 1857-S double eagle. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth noted the effect these events had on double eagle collecting in recent years:

"The discovery of the *S.S. Central America* changed the landscape of collecting double eagles profoundly. There were more than 5,000 examples of the 1857-S double eagle aboard when the ship sank. Many of the examples found were in the same state of preservation as the day they left the Mint. The fabulous condition of the coins is what makes them so special; the shipwreck find made early double eagles available in high-grade condition. One of the finest examples from the hoard was a PCGS MS67 that sold at auction in early 2008 for \$103,500."

Of course, prices have continued to rise over the years, and recent sales include the MS67 PCGS example in our Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), that realized \$152,750.

The present coin is a magnificent Superb Gem, with razor-sharp definition on all design elements. The virtually flawless apricot gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing, with a minor planchet flaw below the T in UNITED the only useful pedigree marker. Housed in its original gold foil holder from PCGS. The 1857-S Liberty double eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Population: 8 in 67, 0 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922





1861 Liberty Twenty, MS66 Extraordinary Type One Example Single-Finest Certified at NGC

4511 1861 MS66 NGC. Among Type One Liberty double eagles, the 1861 issue claims the largest mintage, at just under 3 million pieces. Before the recovery of the *S.S. Central America*, with its fabulous treasure trove of thousands of early double eagles, the 1861 was one of the very few Type One issues that could be found in Mint State condition. The number of Mint State examples was increased considerably when the salvage of the *S.S. Republic* added another 500 specimens (that mostly graded between AU58 and MS62) to the supply. However, most Uncirculated examples have surface marks from rough storage and transport and grade no better than MS63. Coins in MS64 condition are seldom encountered, MS65 examples are rare, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem that exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, with full star radials, fine detail in Liberty's hair strands and the eagle's feathers, and rounded prongs on the coronet. The pleasing apricot-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides and only a few minor contact marks and luster grazes are evident, even under close scrutiny. Overall visual appeal is terrific. This coin is the single-finest certified example at NGC and trails only one MS67 specimen at PCGS for title of finest certified (8/19). We expect intense competition from series specialists, type collectors, and Registry Set enthusiasts when this lot is called. It may be years before a comparable example becomes available. Census: 1 in 66, 0 finer (8/19).

Ex: *Orlando Elite Coin Auction (Superior, 1/2006)*, lot 1234. NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932



**1861-S Paquet Twenty Dollar, AU53
Only 19,250 Pieces Struck
With This Modified Reverse**

4512 1861-S Paquet AU53 NGC. Communication delays are largely responsible for the existence of a small number of 1861-S Paquet Reverse double eagles, according to William T. Gibbs in a 2006 *Coin World* article entitled "Paquet's \$20 Reverse Design Represents Failed Mint Effort." After Assistant Engraver Anthony Paquet made his modifications to Longacre's Coronet design, the dies were sent to the New Orleans and San Francisco Mints. The New Orleans Mint never put them to use, while the West Coast facility struck 19,250 Paquet Reverse twenties and released them into circulation early in 1861. Philadelphia officials had sent a notification to stop using the Paquet Reverse dies soon after sending the dies themselves, though San Francisco mint officials only received notification on February 2, 1861. Breen states that Mint Director "Snowden telegraphed the San Francisco branch to use the old leftover revs. rather than the new Paquet dies ..." This is clearly an error since the transcontinental telegraph was not completed until October 1861. So part of the journey had to be made overland even if Snowden did send a telegram — his message would only have traveled so far telegraphically. By the time his message did reach the West Coast mint 19,250 double eagles with the modified reverse had already been produced and distributed. The surfaces on this example lack the customary heavy abrasions. Rather, each side displays even yellow-gold color with just a hint of reddish patina. Slight traces of mint luster can still be seen surrounding the devices. The only pedigree mark we see is a shallow scratch that is difficult to see without a loupe, located between the left scroll and the shield. Census: 12 in 53, 25 finer (10/19).

From *The Duquesne Collection, Part III*. NGC ID# 269L, PCGS# 8936

1864 Double Eagle, MS64 Tied for Second Finest Known A Major Rarity This Fine

4513 1864 MS64 NGC. All Mint State 1864 double eagles are rare. Most surviving examples trace their origins to the shipwreck of the *S.S. Republic*. The *Republic*, bound for New Orleans on a line from New York around the Florida peninsula, sank in a hurricane off the coast of Georgia in late October 1865; just a few months prior, the *Brother Jonathan* had sunk off the Pacific coast. The *Republic* entombed more than \$400,000 worth of gold and silver coinage at the bottom of the Gulf. Salvage efforts in 2003 eventually recovered about 51,000 coins, including 42 1864 double eagles from the Philadelphia Mint. These coins changed the landscape of the 1864 twenty, although the sudden accessibility of Mint State coins sparked strong collector demand that quickly dried up the small supply. Today, Uncirculated 1864s are a rare sight at auction.

Prior to the salvage of the *S.S. Republic*, Uncirculated 1864 double eagles were nearly nonexistent. In 1982, David Akers wrote: "I have never personally examined a true mint state piece and, despite the rather numerous auction records, have seen relatively few that could even be graded AU by today's standards." Akers listed only two appearances of a Mint State coin in his auction survey. The first was lot 868 in Stack's October 1970 Public Auction sale, where the cataloger wrote: "We could not find a record of one in Uncirculated condition offered at auction for quite some time." The coin was unplated and realized \$260, reflecting the lack of collector interest at the time in collecting Philadelphia double eagles in Mint State. The second was only a decade later, when an Uncirculated piece showed up in RARCOA's session of Auction '80, lot 1982, this time plated. The cataloger wrote:

"The RARE Philadelphia minted coins struck during the Civil War period are virtually nonexistent in Mint State, and are actually rarer than their Proof counterparts. We note several auction appearances for Proof specimens during the past half dozen or so years, however, our auction records show that only two specimens of this issue in Mint State have surfaced since 1942. In fact, *Rome's Prices Realized* shows absolutely no appearances since their records commenced."

That coin realized \$5,500.

Since the recovery of the *S.S. Republic* coins, Uncirculated 1864 double eagles have made occasional appearances at auction, however, they remain rare. We have handled only a dozen different Mint State examples, mostly in MS61 and MS62. Two MS64 NGC coins and a lone MS65 PCGS example comprise the Condition Census for this issue (8/19), and the last of these three to appear at auction was the Gem PCGS coin, which realized \$282,000 in our April 2014 Central States Signature sale, lot 5812. Neither of the reported MS64 coins has appeared at public auction.

This near-Gem is not pedigreed to the *Republic* on its holder, but that origin is a virtual certainty. The strike is sharp, and both sides display shimmering yellow-gold mint luster. There is a tiny reed mark in the lower obverse field near Liberty's neck, although no other reliable pedigree markers are seen. A beautiful coin, and among 1864 double eagles, one of the finest pieces known. Census: 2 in 64, 0 finer (8/19). NGC ID# 269S, PCGS# 8941





**1866-S No Motto Twenty, AU53
Scarce Issue and Conditionally Rare**

4514 1866-S No Motto AU53 NGC. In March 1866, the San Francisco mint still had on hand six obverse dies for the double eagle, dies that had been received in November 1865. However, the all-important new reverse dies, with IN GOD WE TRUST added, were not shipped until May 1866. According to Breen, these dies proved brittle and were replaced by eight more reverse dies in September. With these delays and poor quality of the first batch of reverse dies, it was necessary to strike 120,000 double eagles with the old No Motto reverse. These pieces were obviously struck to meet the needs of commerce and today only 10 pieces (minus resubmissions) are known in mint condition. This AU was circulated briefly, as can be seen by the loss of luster in the fields and several medium-sized marks from contact with other coins. The yellow-gold color has taken on a light accent of reddish patina. NGC ID# 269W, PCGS# 8945



**1866-S Double Eagle, Motto, MS61
Elusive Type Two Twenty in Mint State
Sole CAC Coin at This Grade**

4515 1866-S Motto MS61 PCGS. CAC. This is the first San Francisco Type Two double eagle issue, and like other S-mints in the subtype, it is a relatively common coin in the lower to midrange circulated grades. At the AU55 level it is distinctly scarce, and Mint State coins are considerable condition rarities. This MS61 example has ample yellow-gold luster and a slightly dusky appearance overall, with coppery areas on Liberty's hair behind the coronet and along the rims. Although moderately abraded, this is a coin of natural surfaces and considerable visual appeal. CAC endorsement confirms the original, above-average surfaces and strong eye appeal. The finest at either PCGS or NGC grades MS62. Population: 18 in 61, 8 finer. CAC: 1 in 61, 0 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8950

1871 Double Eagle, Frosty MS64 Condition Census Rarity

4516 1871 MS64 NGC. Type Two Liberty double eagles pose a significant challenge in Mint State grades when compared to the Type One and Type Three series. In MS64 and finer, several Type One issues benefit from shipwreck discoveries, most famously the *S.S. Central America*, *S.S. Republic*, and *Brother Jonathan*. Numerous Type Three dates benefit from high mintages and limited use in commerce, particularly those of the 1890s and later. By contrast, the Type Two double eagle as a whole is rare in MS64, and in finer condition this type's rarity becomes prohibitive even for well-heeled specialists with a great deal of patience. Branch mint Type Two issues are largely unknown this well-preserved (although there are exceptions), and Philadelphia issues, while often available to a certain extent in the lower end of Mint State, are virtual trophy coins in MS64 or better. In this context, David Akers' comments in 1982 on the 1871 double eagle carry significant weight:

"The 1871 is one of the rarest P-Mint twenties, distinctly surpassed in overall rarity by only the 1861 Paquet and the seven ultra low mintage issues from 1881 to 1887. (It is also just a little less rare overall than the 1859.) As a date, the 1871 is about on a par rarity-wise with the 1862 and the 1868 as well as the the [sic] 1873 Closed 3 and the popular, low mintage 1891."

Much of Akers' observation about this date remains true today. Since the advent of third party grading, the 1871 double eagle has emerged as the second-rarest Type Two Philadelphia issue in Mint State, trailing only the 1868. In their gold *Encyclopedia*, Garrett and Guth write:

"It is scarce in all grades, with the average survivor rating Very Fine or Extremely Fine. Most are heavily abraded or harshly cleaned. The Smithsonian contains an example, but the coin is only Extremely Fine with slight damage. Nearly all of the coins offered at auction in the last two decades have been in About Uncirculated condition. Mint State specimens are very rare and seldom seen."

Akers' analysis of auction records revealed only five appearances of a Mint State coin between 1950 and 1980. Most of those pieces were heavily abraded. Akers considered the Dallas Bank Collection coin to be the finest he had seen, a sentiment shared by most modern-day numismatists, although it has not appeared at auction since its namesake sale in 2001. Almost all of the finest 1871 double eagles known today have come to light only in recent times.

The Condition Census of 1871 twenties consists of a lone MS64 PCGS coin, three MS64 NGC coins, and two MS64 Prooflike NGC coins (10/19). Of these, only two have appeared at auction in recent years — the Rich Uhrich coin in MS64 NGC (Stack's 2/2008), and an MS64 PCGS coin that we offered on three occasions in 2011 and 2018. The latter piece is no longer in a PCGS holder and may be one of the MS64 or MS64 Prooflike pieces currently listed at NGC. The current PCGS coin is in the D.L. Hansen Registry Set and has no known auction history. A Choice example from the Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), and the Dallas Bank coin, neither of which has appeared at auction since its namesake sale, may be among the coins on the NGC *Census*.

The present piece is one not previously recorded at auction. It is beautiful, yielding original frosted rose-gold and peach surfaces with tinges of lilac and mint-green revealed at certain angles. Strike sharpness is outstanding, and only the most insignificant grazes on Liberty's cheek prevent consideration for a Gem grade. On the reverse, a small strike-through by the N in TWENTY serves as a useful pedigree market. An eye-appealing Registry coin if there ever was one.

From The Duquesne Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 26AA, PCGS# 8960





1871-CC Double Eagle, XF40 Challenging Early Nevada Issue

4517 1871-CC XF40 PCGS. **Variety 1-A.** The usual variety with the left foot of the 1 over a dentil. Both die marriages for the 1871-CC double eagle share a common reverse with the mintmark over the right upright of the N in TWENTY. A total of 17,387 pieces were produced during the facility's second year of operation, up considerably from the year before when only 3,789 coins were struck. That issue, the 1870-CC, is essentially unobtainable, making this the first collectible Carson City twenty dollar. Abraded reddish-gold surfaces maintain good detail for a large, lightly circulated gold piece. Many of the star radials are clear. A pinscratch between the fifth and sixth stars is the only singular flaw worth mentioning. NGC ID# 26AB, PCGS# 8961

1871-CC Double Eagle, XF45 Early Carson City Rarity

4518 1871-CC XF45 PCGS. **Variety 1-A.** Second only to the 1870-CC in low mintage and limited survivorship, the 1871-CC circulated heavily in the West. Apparently, almost the entire 17,387-piece mintage was earmarked for distribution into local commerce. Most examples are heavily bagmarked and abraded as a result. Bright, orange-gold color dominates both sides of this lightly abraded, Choice XF Carson City twenty. Tinges of red toning appear at the margins. Myriad small marks dot the surfaces, while the strike is softened by 15 points of wear. Considering most survivors are well-worn, this solid XF coin is sure to turn the heads of many CC-mint enthusiasts and double eagle aficionados. Population: 48 in 45, 35 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26AB, PCGS# 8961



1871-CC Double Eagle, AU55 Strong Eye Appeal

4519 1871-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-A. This is the second year of production at the Carson City Mint, and this date is the second rarest, behind the 1870-CC, a date that is in its own league. Two obverse dies were paired with a single reverse die to coin 17,387 double eagles during the year in Carson City. Variety 1-A, offered here, is seen more frequently than Variety 2-A. About 80% of 1871-CC double eagles are from the 1-A die marriage.

Likely all 1871-CC double eagles entered circulation at the time they were issued. The few surviving Mint State pieces did so as a matter of chance at there were few, if any, contemporary collectors in the West with any desire to preserve examples. The Condition Census at PCGS Coin Facts identified two Mint State coins, five AU58 examples, and a small number of AU55 grade coins. PCGS has certified 10 coins graded AU55, and one each in AU58, MS60, and MS61. NGC has certified a remarkable MS64, three as MS61, one MS60, 18 AU58, and 28 AU55 coins (11/19)

Accordingly, this example likely ranks among the top three dozen examples known of the date. Deep green-gold color retains evidence of reflective fields. Both sides have wispy rose overtones with a few minor abrasions but no marks worth noting individually. Carson City specialist and author Rusty Goe may have been examining this coin when he commented: "Of the surviving 1871-CCs extent, few are inspiring, although there are several AU55 and AU58 examples which possess higher than average eye appeal."

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 26AB, PCGS# 8961



1872-CC Double Eagle, AU53 Scarce Early CC-Mint Issue

4520 1872-CC AU53 PCGS. CAC. **Variety 1-A.** The 1872-CC is a popular collector date that always commands a premium from double eagle enthusiasts and Carson City specialists. Old West circulation was seldom kind to Carson City double eagles. Most show a barrage of marks after only a brief foray into the channels of commerce. This coin displays excellent orange-gold color, with substantial mint luster in the protected areas. The strike is sharp, with no unusual weaknesses found and just moderate high-point rub. Fewer bagmarks exist than often encountered, and scattered light abrasions do not diminish the outstanding eye appeal. CAC endorsement adds an important confirmation of quality.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 4487.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 26AE, PCGS# 8964



1872-CC Twenty, AU55 Still-Lustrous Surfaces

4521 1872-CC AU55 PCGS. **Variety 1-B.** It seems odd that three die pairs were required to strike only 26,900 examples of the 1872-CC twenty. This variant is most easily attributed by the Wide CC mintmark and the three die scratches located over CA and next to the denticles on the reverse. The increase in the number available of 1872-CC twenties has largely left the numbers of Uncirculated coins unaffected, meaning the highest grade most collectors will be able to locate is a Choice AU or perhaps a near-Mint example. This is a particularly attractive double eagle that retains generous portions of mint luster. The color is uniformly yellow-gold and there are only slight abrasions present. NGC ID# 26AE, PCGS# 8964



1872-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55 Plentiful Luster Remains

4522 1872-CC AU55 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** Compared with other Carson City twenties, the 1872-CC is relatively available in most grades. This AU55 coin is a bright, buttercup-gold example with light-orange accents at the rims. A combination of wear and strike limit the detail at Liberty's hair, although the peripheral elements are sharp. Mint luster flashes throughout the reverse and along the obverse margins. Light abrasions and tiny marks dot the surfaces. A moderate mintage of 26,900 pieces provides a reasonable number of Choice coins at the middle AU grades, but diminishing availability progresses with each step up the grading ladder. Mint State examples top out at the MS62 grade. Census: 70 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 66 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26AE, PCGS# 8964

1873-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58 Interesting Misplaced Digit, Variety 2-A

4523 1873-CC AU58 PCGS. **Variety 2-A.** Extra numismatic interest is added by the presence of the top of a misplaced digit 8 or 3 in the dentils beneath the 73 in the date. This is a partially lustrous example with a softly frosted texture and bright, yellow-gold features. As befits the issue, both sides are boldly defined with a well-balanced appearance. A number of small and medium-sized abrasions pepper the surfaces, particularly the obverse. The 1873-CC (22,410 pieces produced) is not the premier rarity among CC-mint twenties, but it is more difficult to locate than many of the other CC issues. Population: 67 in 58, 16 finer (11/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2006), lot 3281.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 26AJ, PCGS# 8968



1873-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Vibrant Surfaces, Only Light Abrasions

4524 1873-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The 1873-CC ranks among the top half of Carson City double eagles in terms of rarity from a smallish mintage of 22,140 coins. Most of the mintage circulated in the West, and those coins that survive typically are seen in XF to low AU condition. Doug Winter estimates about 450 to 500 pieces survive in all grades. Fully Uncirculated examples remain rare, despite the discovery of a few hoards in the 1990s.

Bagmarks and abrasions are the grade-limiting factors for most 1873-CC survivors. This near-Mint example is lightly marked compared to other AU58 examples, with only minor field chatter and a few scattered, tiny marks. Bright, yellow-gold surfaces retain much of their original mint luster, while the strike lacks sharpness only at the highest hair strands and the central bun. A minor nick above 7 in the date is of minimal distraction. Population: 67 in 58, 16 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26AJ, PCGS# 8968

1875-CC Twenty Dollar, MS62 Lightly Abraded, Good Luster

4525 1875-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-B. A lovely peach-gold representative with good luster and pleasing eye appeal. The strike is bold save for minor blending on the right-side obverse stars. Both sides display clash marks, as made, but marks are trivial for the MS62 level. A scuff on reverse star 3 is mentioned strictly as an identifier. The 1875-CC is among the most available Carson City twenty dollar issues, but most certified examples are circulated. MS62 coins without distracting abrasions are under strong demand from collectors assembling type sets of the legendary Old West facility.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974



1876-S Double Eagle, MS64+ A Condition Census Specimen

4526 1876-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1876-S double eagle, the final Type Two issue, had a substantial mintage of more than 1.5 million coins. However, many of those entered circulation, and today, the average certified grade is just 57. While PCGS and NGC have graded 28 examples, just four of those are certified as MS64+, and the two services have graded a mere five finer coins. This Choice Mint State example has a small block-style S mintmark on the reverse. The strike is bold, and the eye appeal is first rate with brilliant and frosty yellow-gold luster and pristine surfaces. A beautiful example for the connoisseur. Population: 16 in 64 (3 in 64+), 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978



1877-CC Liberty Double Eagle, MS62 Elusive Issue in High Grade Tied for Finest Certified

4527 1877-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-B. Mintage of double eagles declined significantly at the Carson City Mint in 1877, the first year of the Type Three design. Introduction of the Type Three motifs, with DOLLARS completely spelled out in the denomination, was especially significant for branch mint type collectors, as this represents the only major design change that occurred during the working life of the Carson City Mint. Only 42,565 Liberty twenties were struck at the famous Western facility that year and few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors, as there was little numismatic interest in branch mint issues in general, and double eagles in particular, at that time. Collecting high denomination gold coins only became popular in the late 1930s in this country, by which time the Carson City double eagles had been circulating for decades, suffering significant wear and attrition along the way. The typical example seen is in the XF-AU grade range today and Mint State coins are rare.

The 1872-CC began appearing at auction at least as early as lot 2952 of the Sloan, Lenz and Others Collections (Thomas Elder, 1/1936), "1877. \$20. Carson City. Ex. Fine, with lustre. V. rare." The 1877-CC was listed at \$60 in the *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins & Currency* that year. Recent sales include the MS62 PCGS specimen in lot 6038 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), that realized \$64,625.

The present coin is an impressive MS62 example, with well-detailed design elements and dramatic clash marks on both sides. Some fine die cracks are evident through the tops of the letters in the denomination and from the rim to Y in TWENTY. The vivid orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade, with attractive highlights of lilac in selected areas. Vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides. A small grease strike-through at star 13 acts as a pedigree marker. This coin is tied with five other examples at PCGS and five specimens at NGC for the title of finest certified (11/19). With its combination of highest available technical quality and outstanding eye appeal, this piece should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2007), lot 3838.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983



1877-CC Liberty Double Eagle, MS62 Better Carson City Date Tied for Finest Certified

4528 1877-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The design of the double eagle was slightly modified in 1877 by spelling out the denomination TWENTY DOLLARS on the reverse, rather than the abbreviated TWENTY D. of former years. The new design, known as the Type Three Liberty double eagle to present-day collectors, represents the only major design modification of U.S. gold coinage that took place during the years the Carson City Mint was operational.

Only 42,565 Liberty double eagles were struck at Carson City in 1877, a much smaller production total than those of the previous three years. Accordingly, the 1877-CC is more difficult to locate than the 1874-CC, 1875-CC, and 1876-CC, both in terms of overall and high-grade rarity. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth cover the situation thoroughly in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*:

“Finding an example of the 1877-CC double eagle in grades of Very Fine to About Uncirculated is not too difficult. Many found their way into overseas shipments, and in recent decades significant numbers have surfaced. The coins were transferred in bags, and the average surviving piece is heavily abraded. Mint State examples are scarce, and just a few are known at the choice level.”

Doug Winter estimates the surviving population at 500-600 examples in all grades, and the 1877-CC is rare in grades above MS60. Currently, PCGS has graded just six coins in MS62, with none finer, while NGC has certified only five specimens at that grade level, also with none finer (11/19).

The present coin is a splendid MS62 example that combines the highest available technical quality with vivid, partially reflective orange-gold surfaces and vibrant mint luster for outstanding eye appeal. The design elements are well-detailed, with the hair above the brow showing a trace of the typical softness and some star centers without full radials. The obverse ranks among the least abraded and most sparsely marked 1877-CCs we have seen, while a few small, grade-defining marks exist on the reverse, below the circle of stars. We expect intense competition from series specialists and Registry Set enthusiasts when this exceptionally attractive CC double eagle is called.

From The “So Cal” Collection. NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983



1878-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58 Rare in Near-Mint or Finer Grades

4529 1878-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. With fewer than 70 pieces known in AU58 or finer grades, the 1878-CC is rarer than the 1879-CC in high grade, and slightly scarcer overall according to combined PCGS and NGC populations, despite a slightly higher mintage. Just 13,180 pieces were struck, yet two die pairs were needed for the small mintage. Nearly all survivors display a lengthy die scratch on Liberty's neck near the curls, and additional die lines at D in DOLLARS.

This is an attractive near-Mint coin, with most of its mint luster intact and sharply struck devices. Tiny marks and wispy abrasions suggest brief circulation. A short reeding mark near the bust tip is the sole individual mark of note, although it is minor compared to the normal bagmarks that exist on most Carson City twenties. Vibrant rich-gold color radiates from both sides. Census: 33 in 58, 6 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26B4, PCGS# 8986



1878-S Double Eagle, MS64 Sole Finest at PCGS

4530 1878-S MS64 PCGS. The 2013 Saddle Ridge Hoard included 34 1878-S double eagles, including a Select Uncirculated representative that was then-tied for finest known. Today, this near-Gem representative, whose origin is unknown, reigns alone atop the PCGS *Population Report*. Its honey-gold surfaces radiate swirling mint frost, and the raised devices on each side are fully struck. Post-mint imperfections are microscopic. There is a small speck of struck-in grease above the 7 and a couple of raised die lumps on Liberty's cheek. The single-finest example we have ever handled, and the same goes for PCGS. Population: 1 in 64, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 338K, PCGS# 8987



1879-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Low Mintage, Scarce This Fine

4531 1879-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Gleaming rich-gold color radiates from both sides of this near-Mint 1879-CC. The low mintage of just 10,708 pieces made this Carson City issue scarce-to-rare from outset, although for many years no attention was given to its mintmark. (The even rarer 1879-O suffered the same indignity.) This 1879-CC displays partially prooflike fields that were initially fully prooflike, until acquiring light friction from a brief period of transport and circulation. The strike is razor-sharp as often seen for the issue, with frosted central devices that contrast with the surrounding fields. There are no distracting large marks or abrasions, and nearly full mint luster graces both sides of this borderline Mint State twenty. Population: 18 in 58, 9 finer (11/19).

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 338L, PCGS# 8989



1879-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Conditionally Elusive This Fine

4532 1879-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A. While it continues to be a major Carson City rarity in Mint State, the 1879-CC has seen numerous examples return from overseas holdings — a trend that continues to this day. While many repatriated coins are numbered among the highly graded survivors, the issue remains scarce-to-rare in AU58 or finer grades. This near-Gem example shows only light abrasions and none of the severe bagmarks that haunt other Carson City twenties. Frosted yellow-gold surfaces retain considerable mint luster. A loupe reveals two small reeding marks on Liberty's portrait — one near the curl high on the cheekbone, the other alongside the nose — but they require magnification to view. A sharp strike remains intact. Population: 18 in 58, 9 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 338L, PCGS# 8989



1879-O Liberty Double Eagle, AU55
Only O-Mint Type Three Twenty
Low Mintage of 2,325 Pieces

4533 1879-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. The New Orleans Mint was reopened for coinage operations in 1879, mostly to assist in striking the enormous number of Morgan dollars mandated by the Bland-Allison Act. Fortunately for collectors, the famous Southern facility also coined small mintages of eagles and double eagles that year. The 1879-O Liberty double eagle is especially important to branch mint type collectors, as it is the only Type Three double eagle from the New Orleans Mint.

From a minuscule mintage of 2,325 pieces, the 1879-O is an elusive issue in all grades today. Few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors, as there was little numismatic interest in branch mint issues at the time and double eagles were too expensive for all but the wealthiest 19th century numismatists to collect systematically. The few well-heeled collectors that did set aside date runs of double eagles preferred to update their collections by purchasing proof sets every year, rather than seeking out coins from circulation. Experts estimate no more than 150 examples are extant today, with most examples seen in the XF to Lower AU grade range. NGC and PCGS have combined to certify 162 examples in all grades, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (11/19). Examples in AU55 condition are rare.

The present coin is an impressive Choice AU specimen, with only light wear on the strongly impressed design elements. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade and retain much of their original mint luster intact. Eye appeal is quite strong for this sought-after branch mint rarity. Census: 14 in 55, 23 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26B8, PCGS# 8990



**1879-S Double Eagle, MS63
Tied For Third-Finest Certified
Repunched 9**

4534 1879-S MS63 PCGS. Repunched Date. San Francisco double eagle mintages were close to — or exceeded — 1 million pieces throughout the 1870s. Among the Type Three S-mint issues, the 1879-S is the rarest of all in mid-to-high Mint State. Just two pieces are certified numerically finer than the MS63 level at PCGS, and none exceed MS62 at NGC. This is just the second MS63 piece we have offered according to our 20-year archives, the last one seen in 2009.

The 1879-S was used heavily in foreign trade, and while numerous coins have returned to collectors from abroad, they seldom grade finer than the XF or AU. Likewise, 37 pieces were discovered in the Saddle Ridge Hoard, but none of those exceeded the AU58 grade. Unmistakable repunching on the 9 (Breen-7276, who called it an overdate) adds interest to this exceptional 1879-S. Vivid sun-gold surfaces show a minimum of marks, with dazzling mint luster and a pinpoint-sharp strike including the upper hair and bun. Population: 8 in 63, 2 finer (11/19).

From The “So Cal” Collection. NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991



1881 Liberty Double Eagle, AU58 Famous Low-Mintage Issue Ex: Harry Bass

4535 1881 AU58 PCGS. The 1881 Philadelphia Mint production of double eagles consisted of only 2,199 coins. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at just 40-60 examples in all grades. This was the beginning of several years of low-mintage production of double eagles in Philadelphia, through 1887, with the other Mint locations producing far larger quantities.

The present coin is pedigreed to Harry Bass's famed collection. His was one of the most extensive collections of gold coins ever amassed when he died in 1998. 19th Century gold coins were an early love. Bass was known as an astute collector, carefully studying and learning, becoming an expert. He built one of the finest collections of numismatic books and auction catalogs as part of his quest to acquire as much knowledge as possible.

This Choice AU example was the sole 1881 double eagle among the coins sold from his collection in 1999 and 2000. As stated in the lot description of the Bowers and Merena catalog after discussing the rarity of these pieces, "Perhaps lending further radiance to the desirability of the present piece it is a fact that Harry Bass was never able to obtain a Proof of this date in a quality which pleased him."

Gleaming yellow-gold surfaces provide this example with a pleasing appearance. As expected at this grade level, scattered marks are present, including a few on Liberty's cheek. The strongly impressed design elements show just a trace of wear. PCGS and NGC combined have awarded the AU58 grade to 14 examples, with only 10 pieces earning higher grades (11/19).

Ex: Purchased from Frank Sternberg, Zurich (11/1967); Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1879; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5549.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BC, PCGS# 8994



**1882 Liberty Double Eagle, AU58
Classic 19th Century Gold Rarity
Only 571 Examples Struck**

4536 1882 AU58 NGC. While double eagles circulated extensively in the hard-money economy of the Western United States, the big gold coins were seldom seen in circulation in the East after the Civil War. Accordingly, the Philadelphia Mint pursued a policy of limited double eagle production for most of the 1880s, while the San Francisco Mint produced large quantities of the twenty dollar gold pieces throughout this time frame. The 1882 Liberty twenty claims a minuscule mintage of just 571 pieces, a memorably low production total for any U.S. gold coin. Among circulation-strike Liberty double eagles, only the ultra-rare 1861 Paquet Reverse is more elusive than the 1882 issue. Some rare branch mint double eagles, like the 1854-O, 1856-O, and the 1870-CC are better known, but the 1882 is more difficult to locate than any of those issues in absolute terms. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 25-35 examples in all grades.

A small mintage of 59 proof double eagles was also struck in 1882, to satisfy collector demand. Only the most wealthy 19th century collectors could afford to set aside long date runs of double eagles and they preferred to update their collections by purchasing gold proof sets from the Philadelphia Mint every year, rather than seeking high-quality circulation strikes. Accordingly, few regular-issue 1882 double eagles were saved by contemporary collectors and the issue is all but unknown in Mint State grades today. NGC has graded one coin in MS60 Prooflike and another example in MS62, with none finer, while PCGS has graded one coin in MS60 and two in MS61, with none finer (11/19). Even that small number of citations may include some duplication.

Even AU specimens of the 1882 double eagle are difficult to locate in today's market and examples that grade AU58 are legitimate condition rarities. This impressive near-Mint specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with just the faintest trace of wear on the high points. The rich yellow-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade and much prooflike reflectivity is evident in sheltered areas. The overall presentation is most attractive for this rare 19th century issue. Census: 5 in 58, 1 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BE, PCGS# 8996



1882-S Twenty Dollar, Vibrant MS64 High Condition Census Coin

4537 1882-S MS64 PCGS. In our estimation this near-Gem coin is certainly one of the finest 1882-S twenties known, and it is a candidate for an even finer grade. Vibrant rose-gold surfaces emit bright and flashy cartwheel luster, while the strike is extra-sharp for an 1882-S. Every minute detail is crisply defined, including an unlisted S/S mintmark, with the faint curve of an initial S well below the primary mintmark. We wonder if this coin came out of the Saddle Ridge Hoard, which contained 65 examples, but just one piece graded MS64+ that ranks as the current-finest known at either PCGS or NGC. Regardless of its origins, the finely frosted surfaces are virtually unimprovable for an issue that has yet to yield a fully Gem certification at PCGS or NGC despite a large mintage of 1,125,000 pieces. This is also the first MS64 we have offered in the past 20+ years of our auction archives. Population: 3 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BG, PCGS# 8998



1885 Liberty Double Eagle, MS62 Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue Condition Census Example

4538 1885 MS62 NGC. There are four ultra-low mintage Philadelphia Mint double eagles from the 1880s that were issued in both circulation strike and proof format: the 1881, 1882, 1885, and 1886. The 1885 is the most obtainable of these but the issue is still quite elusive in all grades. Only 751 pieces were issued for circulation and PCGS CoinFacts estimates only about 100 examples are known today. Most are in the XF40 to AU50 grade range, although there are a few more relatively high grade 1885 double eagles known than with the other dates mentioned above.

A few nice Uncirculated coins exist, the finest being two examples currently graded MS63 at PCGS. Neither of those coins has been publicly offered in the last 15 years. The finest seen at NGC is a single MS62+ specimen (11/19). The presently offered NGC MS62 coin is a Condition Census example and one of the highlights from the famous Eagle Collection.

This impressive MS62 example is sharply struck with bright prooflike fields. The surfaces show the usual overlay of light coppery-gold color common to this issue. This is one of the finest examples we have seen. The coin can be distinguished in the future by the presence of a short grease stain (as struck) by star five, which extends from the lower outer point to the dentil. On the reverse the identifying mark is a complex broken scuff which extends horizontally from wing to wing through the lower horizontal lines at the top of the shield. Census: 3 in 62 (1 in 62★), 0 finer (11/19).

Ex: Eagle Collection (Heritage, 1/12/02) lot 4095; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30536.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BM, PCGS# 9003



1885-CC Liberty Head Twenty, AU55 Minimal Abrasions, Vibrant Color

4539 1885-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Popular for its sub-10,000-piece mintage and the desirable CC mintmark, the 1885-CC remains a scarce issue despite ongoing repatriates from foreign holdings. Only the western mints struck double eagles in any kind of quantity for the year — a small 1885 mintage at Carson City, and a much larger production at the San Francisco Mint. In contrast, the Philadelphia Mint struck just 751 double eagles for circulation, adding to demand for the branch mint coins.

This Choice About Uncirculated example displays a smooth and attractive obverse, with gleaming, medium-gold surfaces and sharply struck motifs. Orange accents provide extra visual flair, especially on the reverse. A bisecting band of struck-in mint grease is seen across the eagle, as well as an attempt to minimize its prominence — a factor accounted for by the assigned grade on the PCGS green label holder. Marks and abrasions are otherwise few, and substantial eye appeal remains throughout both sides of this Choice twenty. Population: 35 in 55, 68 finer (11/19).

From The “So Cal” Collection. NGC ID# 26BN, PCGS# 9004



1885-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Semikey Carson City Issue

4540 1885-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. From a mintage standpoint, the 1885-CC ranks among the rarest Carson City double eagles — only the 1870-CC and 1891-CC were produced in lesser quantities. Returning coins from European holdings have swelled the number of certified examples, although the ‘85-CC remains among the top ten CC-mint twenties in both overall and high-grade rarity.

This near-Mint coin shows numerous abrasions across both sides, but actual wear is indistinguishable. Bright mint luster remains throughout the rich, yellow-gold surfaces. A sharp strike exists, along with a high degree of just-minted eye appeal. We note a brief, narrow streak of mint grease that runs along the upper-right shield edge. Despite the moderate surface chatter, there are no overly heavy or distracting marks.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 26BN, PCGS# 9004



Carson City Mint, circa 1879

1885-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Paltry Mintage of 9,450 Coins

4541 1885-CC AU58 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** The fields are moderately prooflike on this partly lustrous near-Mint double eagle. Both sides show bright, yellow-gold centers and traces of reddish patina around the rims. The surfaces are minimally abraded for this elusive Carson City issue, which is normally seen with heavy, distracting bagmarks, and the strike is surprisingly bold, if not entirely complete. There is a small planchet imperfection between stars 10 and 11. Otherwise, this is a problem-free, borderline-Uncirculated CC twenty from a paltry mintage of 9,450 coins. Census: 57 in 58, 19 finer (11/19).

Ex: Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 3/2006), lot 2055.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BN, PCGS# 9004



1886 Liberty Double Eagle, AU55 Classic Gold Rarity Only 1,000 Examples Struck

4542 1886 AU55 NGC. For most of the decade of the 1880s, the Philadelphia Mint followed a policy of limiting the mintage of double eagles in favor of the lower gold denominations. The San Francisco Mint continued to produce large numbers of double eagles throughout most of this period but, for some reason, none were struck in 1886. The Carson City Mint was closed for coinage operations from 1886 through 1888 and the New Orleans Mint struck no double eagles after 1879. As a result, the minuscule Philadelphia mintage of 1,000 pieces was the only business-strike production for the year. A small proof mintage of 142 pieces was also struck to satisfy collector demand.

Systematically collecting long date runs of double eagles was prohibitively expensive for most 19th century collectors and the well-healed numismatists who did collect large denomination gold coins preferred to upgrade their collections by purchasing gold proof sets every year. As a result, few business-strike 1886 double eagles were saved by contemporary collectors. The issue is extremely elusive in AU55 condition and Mint State coins are virtually unobtainable today. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 40-60 examples in all grades.

Early auction appearances of the 1886 double eagle feature proof examples almost exclusively. The only early appearance of the issue in business-strike format seems to be in lot 38 of the D.M. Kuntz Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1908), where a Very Fine example brought \$23. According to P. Scott Rubin, auction appearances continued to be sparse until the 1960s, when the coins became more available for some reason. Perhaps a number of coins surfaced in overseas holdings at that time. In any case, while the 1886 remains one of the rarest Liberty double eagles in today's market, examples are offered publicly about once or twice per year. Recent sales include the AU55 PCGS example in lot 5453 of the Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), which realized \$105,750.

The present coin is an impressive Choice AU specimen, with just a touch of wear on the well-detailed design elements. The vivid yellow-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor abrasions and some chatter in the fields and on the devices. Much prooflike reflectivity is evident in sheltered areas. This coin will be a welcome addition to a fine collection of double eagles. Census: 4 in 55, 11 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BR, PCGS# 9006



1888-S Double Eagle, MS65 One of Four Top-Graded Examples

4543 1888-S MS65 NGC. The total mintage for this plentiful San Francisco Mint double eagle issue was 859,600 coins, making this one of the few collectible twenty dollar gold pieces for the entire decade in high grades. However, the coins typically offered at auction are MS62 and MS63 representatives with the occasional MS64 once or twice a year. The Saddle Ridge Hoard of 2013 turned up six examples in that grade, but none in MS65. This Gem is one of four so-graded at NGC. None meet that threshold at PCGS (12/19). Frosty luster rolls over this honey-gold Condition Census offering. There are just a couple of minuscule bagmarks on each side and a couple of ticks left of the ear. NGC ID# 26BU, PCGS# 9009



1891 Liberty Twenty, MS60 Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue Only One Finer Coin at NGC

4544 1891 MS60 NGC. The 1891 Liberty double eagle boasts a business-strike mintage of just 1,390 pieces, a tiny production total in absolute terms, but not unduly small compared to Philadelphia Mint outputs from the 1880s. The silver lobby was so strong in this country during this era that many European traders feared Americans would try to pay accounts in foreign trade with silver, a metal that was not in good standing with European central banks. They insisted on payment in gold and exports of double eagles rose sharply throughout the late 19th century in response. Double eagles were seldom seen in circulation in the Eastern United States after the Civil War and the Mint had to devote much of its resources to coining the vast numbers of silver dollars mandated by the Bland-Allison Act and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. It must have seemed inefficient to spend time and resources striking double eagles that would just vanish into European holdings as soon as they were struck. This probably explains the low Philadelphia Mint production of double eagles in the 1880s and early 1890s.

The 1891 double eagle is an elusive, underrated issue in all grades today. Few examples were saved at the time of issue, because contemporary collectors preferred proofs over business strikes for their collections. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at about 100 examples in all grades, and Mint State coins are especially hard to locate. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify only 11 Mint State coins between them, and even that small total may include some duplication.

The present coin is an impressive Mint State specimen, with well-detailed design elements and partially prooflike fields. The bright yellow-gold surfaces show numerous grade-consistent contact marks and chatter in the fields, but the overall presentation is still attractive. Census: 3 in 60, 1 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26C2, PCGS# 9016



1891-CC Liberty Double Eagle, AU55 Low-Mintage Type Three Issue

4545 1891-CC AU55 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** The 5,000-piece mintage is almost the Carson City low for a double eagle, eclipsed only by the 1870-CC, which reported a first-year mintage of 3,789 twenties. Never with an abundance of gold bullion on hand, the Nevada mint struck 1891 half eagles and eagles in large quantity, but few double eagles. The San Francisco Mint did all the heavy lifting by issuing more than 1.2 million twenties, while the Philadelphia Mint checked in with a minuscule total of 1,390 double eagles struck.

A relatively high survival rate makes the 1891-CC more available than its small mintage suggests, yet it is scarce with Choice surfaces. This is a pleasing yellow-gold example, with partial mint luster and traces of orange toning on the reverse. Sharply struck central motifs compensate for weakness at the star centers. Light abrasions and infrequent bagmarks dot the frosted surfaces.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 9017



1891-CC Liberty Twenty, MS62 Low-Mintage Branch Mint Issue Condition Rarity in This Grade

4546 1891-CC MS62 NGC. Variety 1-A. The only known variety. Collectors seeking an 1891-CC double eagle for a date or Carson City Mint type collection will want to give this MS62 offering serious consideration because it is the highest grade that most will likely encounter. Its original production of just 5,000 pieces is the second lowest of any Carson City double eagle, trailing only the 1870-CC with 3,789 pieces. The 1891-CC can be acquired in Very Fine and Extremely Fine grades with patience and searching. More diligent searching is needed to obtain About Uncirculated pieces, and Mint State examples are rare. The NGC and PCGS population reports show just 57 Mint State specimens, including two MS63s, the finest certified (11/19).

Several factors confine the 1891-CC to the lower levels of Mint State. First, most survivors are excessively abraded. In fact, Doug Winter in his *Gold Coins of the Carson City Mint* writes that: "As a rule, this is one of the most heavily abraded of all Carson City gold coins (regardless of denomination) and any piece with only moderately abraded surfaces is in great demand." Second, copper spots and mint-made grease stains are frequently seen on surviving examples. Third, the luster flow tends to be interrupted by excessive bagmarks. Fourth, strike weakness is often seen on the stars, date, and denticles. Consequently, this date is one of the most difficult CC-mint twenties to find with good eye appeal. Winter states: "An example with even slightly above-average eye appeal is very desirable."

While the moderately abraded golden-orange surfaces of the present specimen determine the numerical grade, they do not unduly impact the semireflectivity of the partially prooflike fields and their modest contrast with the motifs at various angles. Moreover, copper spots and grease stains are completely absent, and most of the design elements are sharply struck, including the date and dentilation. The four lower stars are a tad soft, as typical. In summary, this coin is considerably above-average in eye appeal, and as such is highly desirable and worthy of a generous bid. Census: 10 in 62, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5563.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 9017



1891-CC Double Eagle, MS60 Prooflike Sole 'PL' Designation at Either Service

4547 1891-CC MS60 Prooflike NGC. Variety 1-A. As far as we can tell, this is the sole 1891-CC double eagle with designated Prooflike surfaces at either PCGS or NGC. A sharp strike shows no signs of circulation wear, while light contacts and minor marks pepper each side. The fields retain their prooflike character despite the numerous light abrasions that are unavoidable at the MS60 level. Pleasing straw-gold color adds to the distinctive eye appeal of this reflective Carson City double eagle.

Just 5,000 pieces were struck, most of which saw limited circulation in the West, although some pieces were dispersed to foreign interests. Logic suggests several early strike, prooflike examples might have existed from the small mintage, but apparently few pieces survived as such. While the 1891-CC is often weak at the borders, this piece is sharp throughout, and the obverse stars are crisp. We expect strong interest from Carson City and gold specialists when this sole prooflike example is called. Census: 1 in 60 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/19).

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 79017



1892 Double Eagle, MS63+ Exceptional Rarity in This Grade

4548 1892 MS63+ PCGS. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint Type Three double eagles include several low-mintage dates, including the 1892 issue with just 4,430 pieces struck. This is a conditionally rare, high-end Select Uncirculated example, featuring both the PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement. The frosted surfaces display a natural, orange-gold coloration that deepens around the raised devices. Frosted mint luster radiates from center of each side to illuminate a razor-sharp strike. Only a handful of tiny marks exist on each side. Not surprisingly, PCGS and NGC report a mere 10 finer examples, of which just four pieces have CAC endorsement. Population: 3 in 63 (1 in 63+), 5 finer. CAC: 1 in 63, 4 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26C5, PCGS# 9019



1892-CC Double Eagle, MS63 Conditionally Rare

4549 1892-CC MS63 NGC. Variety 1-A. Although the 1892-CC Liberty double eagle claims a nominal mintage of 27,265 pieces, the issue is one of the more available Carson City dates, thanks to a couple of hoards that surfaced in the 1990s. The 1892-CC is a condition rarity at the MS63 grade level, however, and it is nearly unknown finer.

This attractive Select example displays well-detailed design elements, with sharp definition on Liberty's hair, but some incomplete star radials. The vivid straw-gold surfaces display prooflike reflectivity and a scattering of minor contact marks on both sides. Eye appeal is quite strong for the grade. Census: 5 in 63 (2 in 63+), 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4502.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020



1892-S Twenty Dollar, MS65 Smooth Fields, Booming Luster

4550 1892-S MS65 PCGS. It is true that thousands of 1892-S double eagles are known in Uncirculated grades. Those coins purchased imported goods during the gold standard era, and ended up for decades in foreign banks, where they were indifferently stored as bullion reserves. After World War II, American coin dealers began to travel overseas and investigate bank holdings. Slowly, the coins returned to the United States, but by then most examples were in AU58 to MS63 grades. Gems constitute less than half of 1% of the certified population. The present highly lustrous canary-gold representative is far nicer than the typical '92-S. The fields are remarkably clean, and even Liberty's cheek shows only delicate contact. Population: 24 in 65 (5 in 65+), 0 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 26C7, PCGS# 9021



1897 Double Eagle, MS65 Among the Finest Known

4551 1897 MS65 PCGS. Although a huge number of 1897 double eagles were struck — more than 1.3 million pieces — Gem examples are remarkably rare, making it one of the standout conditional rarities of the series. Both a repunched date and a normal date variety exist for the issue. This example has the Normal Date obverse.

A colorfully toned Gem, the coin displays greenish-gold coloration and rose-gold central highlights. Smoothly frosted surfaces radiate bright mint luster. Each side is fully struck throughout its pinpoint sharp motifs. Only a few wispy abrasions and minor grazes are seen under a loupe. PCGS has certified just nine Gem examples including one MS65+ coin, with none finer. Likewise, NGC has not certified any examples finer than the MS65 level (11/19).

From The “So Cal” Collection. NGC ID# 26CH, PCGS# 9031

PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



1888 Liberty Double Eagle, PR66 Rare Ultra Cameo Example 20-25 Specimens Extant

4552 1888 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.6. Between 1881 and 1887, even as San Francisco made millions of double eagles, production of the same denomination at Philadelphia languished. When the denomination was struck at all in circulation format, the output was minimal — 2,199 pieces (in 1881) was the highest such output during that time, and dates such as the 1882, 1885, and 1886 business strikes are famous rarities (the 1883, 1884, and 1887 double eagles were proof-only).

These low or nonexistent mintages put great price pressures on most of the proof double eagle issues of the 1880s, and it is telling that the 1888 proof twenty, the first post-1880 date to be paired with a high-mintage Philadelphia business strike issue, is priced nearly at type in lesser proof grades. Yet the perception of the 1888 double eagle and subsequent issues, at least as reflected in their prices, does not mesh with objective reality. The Mint's quarterly delivery figures claim 102 proof 1888 twenties were struck (*Guide Book* says 105), but John Dannreuther estimates only 20 to 25 of the coins survive, making the proof 1888 double eagle a rare coin regardless of condition.

This is especially true for coins with the prized Ultra Cameo level of contrast. There are only three such certification events for the 1888 twenty in the PCGS Population Report, one in PR64 and the other two in PR65 Deep Cameo, while NGC has seen six Ultra Cameo coins, two in PR64, two in PR65, one in PR65★, and one in PR66 (2/12). This magnificently contrasted Gem has an orange tint to the outer zones, fading to yellow on and around the thickly frosted devices. Gleaming mirrors show a hint of delicate texture and occasional areas of gauzy patina close to the rims. A pleasingly preserved and beautiful example of classic proof gold on its largest stage.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5351, as PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS, CAC, realized \$126,500.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 26E9, PCGS# 99104



1891 Liberty Double Eagle, PR67 Rare Ultra Cameo Specimen One Finer Coin at NGC

4553 1891 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, Low R.6. Only 52 proof Liberty double eagles were struck in 1891, to accompany a small business-strike production of 1,390 pieces. The proofs were delivered in three batches of 15, 9, and 28 examples in the last three quarters of the year. A single die pair was used to strike all the proofs, with the reverse rotated about five degrees clockwise. There is a diagnostic die line in the rays above the star above IN in the motto on the proof die that makes it possible to differentiate between the formats. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at only 18-22 examples in all grades. Unfortunately, the population data has been inflated by resubmissions and crossovers, as NGC and PCGS have combined to certify a total of 52 coins between them, in grades from AU53 to PR68★ Ultra Cameo (11/19).

The small business-strike mintage puts extreme pressure on the small supply of proofs from date collectors and most original gold proof sets were broken up long ago. One original set was offered in lot 351 of the David S. Wilson Collection (S.H. Chapman, 3/1907), where the cataloger noted the low combined mintage of the double eagle in both formats:

"1891 \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2 1/2. Of the 2 1/2 11,040 were struck; \$20, Philadelphia Mint, 1,441. Complete set. 4 pieces."

The lot realized \$105, to Henry Chapman, a strong price for those days. Recent sales of the 1891 proof twenty include the coin in lot 4158 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), which realized \$184,000.

This magnificent Superb Gem proof exhibits fully struck design elements, with exquisite detail in Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers. The deeply mirrored fields contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices to create an intense gold-on-black cameo flash when this coin is tilted in the light. The impeccably preserved yellow-gold surfaces show just a trace of the orange-peel texture seen on many proofs of this era. Overall visual appeal is extraordinary. This coin is tied with one other example at NGC for second-finest certified, while PCGS has graded no examples better than PR66 Deep Cameo (11/19). This coin is part of a complete gold proof set (reassembled), with the other coins offered in the appropriate sections of this catalog.

From The Sakura Collection. NGC ID# 26EC, PCGS# 99107

1898 Liberty Twenty, PR67 Ultra Cameo Tied for Finest at NGC Meager 75-Coin Mintage



4554 1898 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The 1898 proof Liberty double eagle boasts a low mintage of just 75 pieces, the lowest production total for any Philadelphia proof twenty from 1896 until the Liberty series ended in 1907. In addition, the business-strike mintage for the year was relatively small, at 170,395 pieces, creating modest date pressure on the small supply of proofs. Any offering of an 1898 proof twenty is a notable numismatic event, but this is only the fifth time a Superb Gem proof with the Ultra Cameo designation has ever been offered at public auction, and three of the prior offerings were this identical coin (see provenance below).

The number of surviving examples of the 1898 proof double eagle is a subject of much debate among experts. The population data from the leading grading services has been heavily distorted by resubmissions and crossovers. To date NGC and PCGS have combined to certify a total of 81 specimens in all grades, six more submission events than the official reported mintage. PCGS and NGC have worked hard in recent years to reduce the number of duplications in their totals, and an awareness of the problem has resulted in lower population estimates by numismatic writers. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 40-50 examples in all grades today (8/2019) and John Dannreuther believes 35-50 specimens are extant.

In addition to their rarity, the proof double eagles of 1898 have always been prized for their technical quality and beauty. The U.S. Mint had virtually perfected the process of proof production by the late 1890s, and the quality of gold proof coins probably reached its zenith in 1898. In the early 20th century, the Mint switched to an all-brilliant finish that reduced the frosty texture of the devices, preventing the dramatic cameo contrast collectors appreciate so much on the earlier issues. After 1907, the high relief design of the coins rendered the brilliant finish unsuitable, and the Mint experimented with increasingly more unpopular matte proof finishes, until public interest reached nadir, and proof set offerings were discontinued in 1916. All these unfortunate innovations were still in the future in 1898, and proofs of this date are masterpieces of the minter's art.

The coin offered here is one of the finest examples of this highly esteemed issue. The richly frosted design elements display razor-sharp definition throughout, and the deeply mirrored fields are free of mentionable distractions, even on close inspection. Tilting the coin in the light produces a stunning gold-on-black cameo flash. The surfaces exhibit the distinctive orange-peel texture that characterizes the best 19th century proofs. This combination of highest available technical quality and overwhelming eye appeal should inspire keen competition when this lot is called. A comparable specimen may not become available for years. Census: 4 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (8/19).

Ex: Samuel Berngard Collection (Stack's, 7/2008), lot 2730, realized \$218,500; William D. Plumley Collection (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5359, realized \$195,500; Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5428, realized \$211,500.

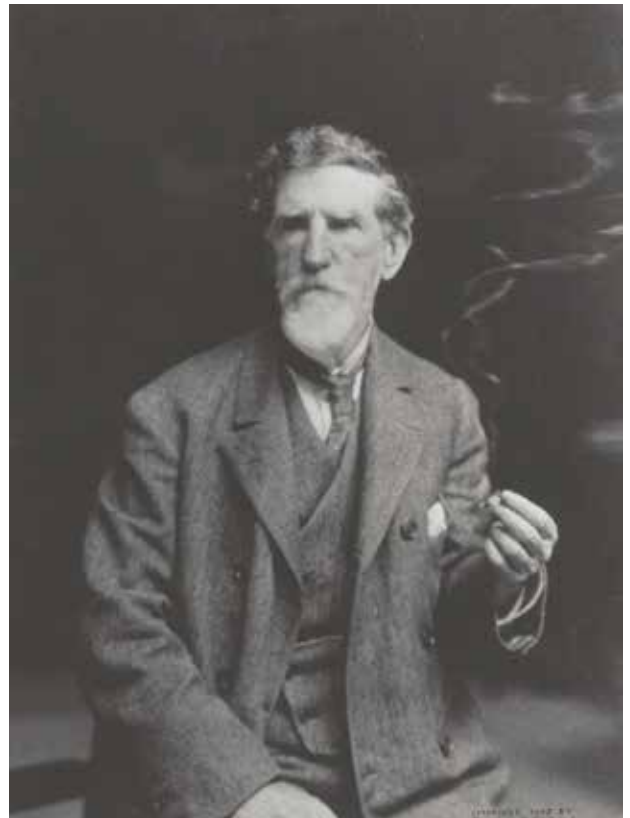
From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 26EK, PCGS# 99114

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



1907 High Relief Twenty, MS65 Pronounced Wire Rim Around Each Side

4555 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS65 NGC. Consider the enormity of the task Augustus Saint-Gaudens agreed to undertake in 1905: With many of his best-known works of public art in the country already completed, Saint-Gaudens' legacy as one of America's greatest sculptors was firmly established. He was 56 years old, in remission from stomach cancer (but with limited time left), and inundated with other projects and requests. Now, the president of the United States was specifically asking him to redesign the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces, and to use the coinage of the ancient Greeks as his main source of inspiration. Saint-Gaudens obliged. Although his assistant Henry Hering took on a great deal of the modeling, the notoriously meticulous and obsessive sculptor was responsible for every facet of the design. The final product, struck here in high relief as Saint-Gaudens envisioned, is a masterwork in medallion art and a tangible piece of classically influenced numismatic design. This is an earlier strike, as evidenced by the nearly complete wire rim (or "fin" as mint employees called it) around each side. There are no obvious contact marks on either side of this fully struck Gem. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135





1907 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66 High Relief, Wire Rim Double Eagle Sought-After, Low-Mintage Issue

4556 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS66 PCGS. CAC. The figure of Liberty on the double eagle of 1907 displays a dynamic gesture with her outstretched arm. The fluid movement of her drapery is an unmistakable reminder of the figure of Victory from the Sherman Memorial. Adapting this already-created figure was certainly not as difficult as creating a new one, but it still required significant adaptation from the three-dimensionality of a free-standing statue to a figure struck in high relief, where approximately half of the figure is shown and the other half inferred by the viewer. Saint-Gaudens labored off and on for years on the drapery folds seen on the figure of Liberty in the Sherman group. When adapted to coin form, the drapery folds had to be reworked and adapted since the figure of Liberty would be viewed straight on, rather than from all angles. While it was essentially the same figure, the format each used required significant work and it required that most precious commodity, time. Saint-Gaudens worked sporadically for two and a half years before he ran out of that most precious commodity, and he died with the coins still unstruck for circulation. In late August 1907 it fell to President Roosevelt to pick up the mantle of production. He tasked the Mint and its personnel to strike Saint-Gaudens' twenties if it took all day and night to produce a single coin. Production was slow at first since the Mint was unfamiliar with the depth of detail engraved on Saint-Gaudens' models. Still, by the end of 1907 they had struck 12,367 pieces. The coins were enthusiastically received and became immediate collector items and have remained so since 1907.

About 70% of High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagles (including the present coin) exhibit a high fin, or Wire Rim, around the circumference of the coin. Once considered a design flaw, this feature is prized by present-day collectors as an artifact of the unique production process of the famous High Reliefs. The coin offered here is a spectacular Premium Gem, with needle-sharp definition on the sculptural central design elements. The virtually pristine orange-gold surfaces display hints of reddish patina, with vibrant satiny mint luster throughout. The extraordinary visual appeal is attested by the CAC sticker. Population: 80 in 66 (3 in 66+), 24 finer. CAC: 17 in 66, 9 finer (11/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66 High Relief, Wire Rim

4557 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS66 NGC. CAC. One of the earliest references to Augustus Saint-Gaudens in the ANA's *The Numismatist* magazine appeared in the March 1906 issue. Under the title "Want Art in Coin Dies," the author noted:

"Mint officials in this city said yesterday that the designs on the face of some American coins may be changed shortly as a result of the complaint of persons of artistic temperament who have declared that so far as designs go the United States is lacking in the beauty of her coinage. This matter has been in the hands of a congressional committee for some time. With the closing work of the Commission of Mint Inspection in this city yesterday it was said that Augustus St. Gaudens [sic], the noted sculptor, who was a member of this commission, may make some suggestion on the designs for coins when the commission's report shall be presented to President Roosevelt within the next few days."

Saint-Gaudens would do more than merely make suggestions. Part of the final years of his life were devoted, if somewhat reluctantly, to the redesign of the American ten and twenty dollar gold pieces. He would see the realization of neither design, succumbing to stomach cancer in August 1907. However, President Roosevelt ensured that a small quantity of these High Relief twenty dollar gold coins were produced despite Saint-Gaudens' original design proving inconvenient for wide-scale circulation. Total output by the end of 1907 only amounted to 12,367 examples.

The High Relief double eagles struck before mid-December of 1907 show a high fin, or Wire Rim, around the circumference of the coins, caused by metal extruding through the narrow gap between the collar and the dies. This feature was considered a defect at the time, as it was feared the coins would not stack properly for accounting purposes. Mint Director Frank Leach spear-headed efforts to eliminate the Wire Rim by adjusting the dimensions and upset angle of the planchets, which proved successful by mid-December. About three fourths of the High Relief twenties seen today are of the Wire Rim variety. Collectors prize both the Wire Rim and Flat Edge varieties equally today.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem, with razor-sharp definition on the three-dimensional central design elements. The basined orange-gold surfaces are virtually flawless, with vibrant mint luster throughout. A high wire rim is evident on both sides of the coin. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 25 in 66, 7 finer. CAC: 17 in 66, 9 finer (10/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



MCMVII Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS67 Popular High Relief, Wire Rim Variety Iconic American Design

4558 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS67 PCGS. As an homage to the centennial of President Theodore Roosevelt's birth year, the November 1958 issue of *The Numismatist* included an article entitled "Theodore Roosevelt and our Coinage," by Elston G. Bradfield (LM 266). Indeed, Roosevelt's numismatic accomplishments are impressive. He was one of the driving forces behind the redesign of the ten and twenty dollar gold coins in 1907, and was in office when Victor David Brenner's Lincoln cent was introduced, replacing the long-standing Indian Head design. Specifically, Bradfield touches on Roosevelt's distaste for the coins in circulation, his hiring of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the president's thoughts on the motto IN GOD WE TRUST (he believed including it on coinage was sacrilegious), and how Roosevelt used his influence to secure a commission for Brenner to redesign the cent. The takeaway is just how significant President Roosevelt's contributions were in initiating the so-called Renaissance of American Coinage. Even in the face of other presidential duties, Roosevelt found the time to make a lasting impact in numismatics, arguing in his autobiography:

" ... certain things were done of which the economic bearing was more remote, but which bore directly upon our welfare, because they add to the beauty of living and therefore to the joy of life. Securing a great artist, Saint-Gaudens, to give us the most beautiful coinage since the decay of Hellenistic Greece was one such act."

This is one of the coins for which President Roosevelt and Augustus Saint-Gaudens are directly responsible. This MCMVII High Relief double eagle exhibits sculptural, three dimensional design elements, with razor-sharp definition on the central devices. Like the majority of High Reliefs, this coin features a high fin, or Wire Rim, around much of the circumference of the coin, caused by metal extruded through the narrow gap between the collar and the dies during striking. The basined fields give extra depth to the central figures and the impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces are awash in satiny mint luster. Eye appeal is terrific. From a limited mintage of 12,367 pieces, this iconic American issue is prized by numismatists of all collecting disciplines. Population: 21 in 67, 4 finer (9/19).

From *The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II*. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

MCMVII Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS67 High Relief, Wire Rim Type Limited Mintage of 12,367 Pieces

4559 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS67 NGC. As early as 1874, an article in the *New York Times* indicated the clear conflict ahead in American art:

“The method of art is toilsome and slow, and the lack of repose and patience in the American character ill fits it to submit to the hard discipline of the many years of study needed to lay a solid foundation of knowledge.”

This duality was clearly evident in the sculpture of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. It took him 11 years to complete the Sherman Memorial. Fortunately, the figure of Liberty from that group was one he could more easily adapt to numismatic purposes after he was commissioned to redesign the nation's coinage in the early 20th century. Still, Saint-Gaudens worked on the ten and twenty dollar designs from early 1905 until he died in early August 1907. Undoubtedly, the High Relief double eagles would never have been struck because of the impracticability of their design unless President Roosevelt had directly intervened and demanded they be produced, regardless of the amount of time needed to strike a single coin. The attention to detail is readily apparent on the figure of Liberty, a figure Saint-Gaudens repeatedly reworked in order to achieve the best simulation of the windswept appearance of Liberty's gown. Even after he attained a figure as close to perfection as possible for the Sherman Memorial, the adapted figure for the obverse of the double eagle required even more extensive reworking. In late August 1907 production began in the Mint of the High Relief twenties and continued through the end of the year, using all the Mint's hydraulic presses (usually reserved for striking medals). Still, at the end of the year only 12,367 High Reliefs were coined.

The High Reliefs struck early in the striking period show a high fin, or Wire Rim, around the circumference of the coin, the result of metal squeezing through the narrow gap between the dies and the collar during the striking process. This feature was considered problematic by cashiers and bank tellers, as it was feared the coins would not stack properly for counting purposes. Additionally, the thin gold fin would quickly wear down in circulation, causing the coins to be underweight. Mint technicians worked hard to eliminate the fin by adjusting the dimensions and upset angle of the planchets. They finally succeeded in correcting the problem by mid-December and coins struck after that time have a Flat Edge. About 70% of High reliefs in today's market are of the Wire Rim type, but collectors prize both types equally. These scarce sculptural coins have maintained their popularity with collectors since they were struck more than a century ago.

The present coin exhibits razor-sharp definition on the central design elements and a high Wire Rim is more pronounced on the obverse. No mentionable distractions are evident on the basined orange-gold surfaces, which show some fine swirling die polish lines in the fields. Both sides are awash in radiant satiny mint luster, with tremendous eye appeal. This iconic Superb Gem should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Census: 6 in 67, 1 finer (11/19).

From The Sakura Collection. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135





MCMVII High Relief Double Eagle, MS65 Flat Rim Variant

4560 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS65 NGC. The figure of Liberty from the Sherman Monument, located at the south entrance of Central Park, shows a figure that is detached from its surroundings - a character in its own right. Counterbalancing the realism and nervous energy of the equestrian statue of General W.T. Sherman, the figure of Liberty displays a combination of "the real and ideal" as John Dryfhout has observed. The design of the twenty dollar gold piece by Augustus Saint-Gaudens freed the sculptor from the need to depict an actual person. (The figure of Liberty is actually an amalgam of three different models.) The result was a reinvention of Liberty from the Sherman Monument. Liberty is seen striding forward. With no need for a physical pedestal that would be required on an actual piece of sculpture, Saint-Gaudens set his adapted figure of Liberty on a mountaintop with the first rays of a sunrise behind. Engraved and struck in high relief, the double eagle of 1907 is as close as American coinage has come to a sculptural rendering in coin form. The Flat Rim twenty is the final, if minor, variation of Saint-Gaudens original design that began with the Ultra High Relief. The "defect" of the wire rim or "fin" was finally resolved in late 1907. Probably only 20% of the High Reliefs struck were Flat Rim coins. This example displays bright, satiny mint luster and there are no mentionable (or noticeable) contact marks on either side. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



1907 Flat Rim Double Eagle, MS66 'A Living Thing and Typical of Progress'

4561 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS66 NGC. The Seated Liberty, Barber, and Liberty Head silver and gold coins that dominated American coinage from the late 1830s through the early 20th century were effective not because of their artistry, but because of their functionality. The subtleties of design that a critic or collector would appreciate, especially by the early 1900s, were decidedly lacking. Imagine, then, the response to Saint-Gaudens' radical MCMVII twenty dollar gold piece, which Farran Zerbe described in the January 1908 issue of *The Numismatist* as:

"... higher in relief than any modern coinage, the type standing out boldly from the free field that surrounds, the lettering is concentrated in small space, the motto 'In God we trust' omitted, and the long used so called 'reeded edge' is supplanted with embossed stars and letters. These in the main, are what make the new coins so very new."

Saint-Gaudens was meticulous about ensuring his design remained uncluttered, allowing the sculpted High Relief motifs to stand out against concave, textured fields. Both he and President Roosevelt were intent on producing beautifully designed gold coins inspired by those of ancient Greece; in Saint-Gaudens' words "a living thing and typical of progress." These new designs would help transition American coinage from strictly utilitarian to increasingly artistic and aesthetically inclined during what has been called a renaissance in American coinage that spanned the years 1907 to 1921. This coin is just as bright and fresh as it was when struck in 1907. The mint luster is especially notable; thick mint frost rolls about the surfaces unimpeded by contact marks. The Flat Rim variant is approximately five times scarcer than its so-called Wire Rim counterpart. This example was obviously struck after alterations were made in early December that prevented the extruded metal ("fin" or wire rim) from appearing between the die faces and collar.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS66 Later Flat Rim Striking

4562 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Mint personnel clashed openly, but more often in a passive-aggressive manner, with artist-sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. He was outside the control of Mint employees, and possessed a powerful ally in President Theodore Roosevelt, who was not above directly communicating his desire for design alterations to Mint officials for then-current American coinage. Much foot-dragging occurred within the Mint with only a few experimental coins struck in Ultra High Relief. However, progress came more quickly after the death of the artist in early August 1907 when the president intervened and demanded the coins be produced. As recounted in *The Coinage of Augustus Saint-Gaudens as Illustrated by the Phillip H. Morse Collection*:

“President Roosevelt became frustrated by what he felt was inaction at the Mint, and demanded the newly designed double eagle be in production by September 1st. New dies were prepared from the ... models, and the relief reduced as much as possible on the Janvier lathe design. Tests showed that a desirable coin could be struck after three blows of the medal press, although it had to be annealed between each blow of the dies and took an average of 12 minutes to strike! In comparison, Liberty double eagles could be produced at the rate of 80 coins per minute. Yet, coins were being struck, and President Roosevelt was happy.”

The earlier High Relief impressions, the vast majority of the total number produced, showed a prominent wire rim or “fin” as it was known in Mint parlance. “Finning” was not only disliked within the Mint, but it was looked upon as a design defect. For later pieces, an adjustment in striking, mostly a result of Director Leach’s prior experiments in the San Francisco mint, resulted in the Flat Rim coins (or almost Flat Rim coins). The present piece is among the better-preserved survivors from that smaller emission. The detail is every bit as complete as one would expect, and the rich yellow-orange surfaces are tinged with light reddish patina and display smooth, undisturbed luster. A gorgeous representative of this famous issue, one that has a claim to being America’s most beautiful circulating coin.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



MCMVII Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS67 High Relief, Flat Edge Scarcer Variety

4563 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS67 NGC. For much of the 19th century European-influenced Neoclassicism provided the artistic style in America, including coinage. Most American coins, even those designed and produced after the Civil War, still retained strong Neoclassical influences, even though the North-South conflict provided a new pantheon of war heroes. One element of Neoclassicism that explains why it remained the current artistic style for so long is the lack of any need to change - once one understood the elements of Greek and Roman classicism there was no need to alter style since classicism was the epitome of artistic achievement.

It was this staid sameness of design in U.S. coinage that caused Theodore Roosevelt to seek artistic help outside the Mint to change the then-current designs of coins in circulation. With only a casual acquaintance with the eminent American sculptor of the day, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Roosevelt used the office of the presidency to persuade Saint-Gaudens to undertake the redesign of American coinage. The sculptor reluctantly agreed, but eventually only changed the designs of the ten and twenty dollar gold coins. Saint-Gaudens' redesign of these two denominations broke with the traditions of Neoclassicism and he established two new icons to represent American liberty - the head of a Greek Nike with a Native American warbonnet and an idealized depiction of Liberty liberally borrowed from the Nike of Samothrace in the Louvre. One of the influences from ancient Greek coinage that both President Roosevelt and Augustus Saint-Gaudens admired were devices struck in high relief. Saint-Gaudens produced his twenty dollar gold piece in high relief, but it proved exceptionally difficult to actually turn into coined form. After four months of production only 12,367 pieces were struck and distributed.

This magnificent Superb Gem exhibits a Flat Edge, without the Wire Rim seen on most High Relief double eagles. The Wire Rim was considered a defect at the time and Philadelphia Mint personnel devoted considerable time and energy to eliminating it. They finally succeeded late in the year, but only the coins struck after mid-December have the Flat Edge. The design elements of this delightful specimen display razor-sharp definition throughout and the vivid yellow-gold surfaces are free of mentionable distractions. Vibrant mint luster adds to the terrific eye appeal of this sought-after American classic. Census: 21 in 67 (1 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 5 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

PROOF HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

MCMVII Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, PR66 Elusive High Relief, Wire Rim Proof

4564 1907 High Relief PR66 NGC. Numismatists have speculated about the existence of proof High Relief double eagles since the 1950s, when an example appeared in lot 1846 of the Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950). That coin was cataloged with in a full-page lot description, with images, that included a note on the prior history of the coin:

“It had come from the widow of a gentleman associated with the mint in 1907. She had two proof double eagles in high relief, the \$10 rolled edge with periods, and the wire edge with periods. A letter accompanied the coins stating that 42 of the rolled edge pieces had been minted.”

Knowledgeable numismatists of the time attributed the coins in the note to the estate of former Chief Engraver Charles Barber, who was intimately involved in the design and striking process of all the Saint-Gaudens double eagle variants in 1907. Later in the decade, Stack’s exhibited the remarkable set of Saint-Gaudens coinage compiled by Captain Andrew North at the 1956 ANA Convention. That set included examples of all the issues mentioned in the earlier note, along with two varieties of the Ultra High Relief double eagle, a proof example of the 1907 (Arabic numerals) double eagle, and examples of the regular-issue Saint-Gaudens coinage of 1907-1908. Again, many students of the series speculated these coins had come from Barber’s estate.

In later years, both Walter Breen and David Akers agreed that some High Relief double eagles were produced in proof format, but no documentary evidence of the striking of these proofs has ever come to light. Many present-day researchers, like Roger W. Burdette and John Dannreuther, have a more skeptical view of proof High Reliefs, noting that the dies used to strike the coins that have been designated as proofs were also used to strike non-proof High Reliefs.

The issue remains unsettled today, and PCGS has not certified any High Relief double eagles as proofs. On the other hand, NGC has identified a group of coins from a single die and collar combination that they believe constitute a proof mintage. Both the obverse and reverse dies were in their earliest state when they were used to strike the proofs, although both dies were used in combination with other dies to produce business-strikes later. The real diagnostic key for the NGC proof mintage is the collar, which is the same collar used to strike the Ultra High Relief double eagles. The edge lettering imparted by this collar is easily recognized by recutting on the B in PLURIBUS and some diagonal die lines are present at the left side of the collar segment between the S of PLURIBUS and the star. Coins from this die/collar combination are uniformly sharply struck, with a lustrous sheen that resembles the Satin finish proofs of 1909-1910 and have consistently strong eye appeal. NGC has certified 276 examples of this die/collar combination as proofs, including an unknown number of resubmissions (11/19), a not-unreasonable size for a gold proof mintage of this era.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem, with razor-sharp definition on the central design elements, which stand out in three dimensional sculptural relief. The impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces show many swirling die polish lines in the fields and vibrant satiny mint luster radiates from both sides. Eye appeal is terrific. Housed in a special NGC holder with a picture of Augustus Saint-Gaudens and a facsimile of his signature. Census: 22 in 66 (3 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 23 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28AX, PCGS# 9132





SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



1921 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS64 Prime Condition Rarity Only Four Coins Finer

4565 1921 MS64 PCGS. Ex: A&A. The 1921 double eagle is one of the legendary rarities in the Saint-Gaudens series. It is often compared to the 1920-S. However, the issues are only comparable in the total number of pieces known of each. The 1921 differs significantly from the 1920-S because of the rarity of Uncirculated survivors. The majority of 1921 twenties are in circulated grades. It is significant that the Thaine Price Collection lacked a 1921, and the Dallas Bank, Amon Carter, and Floyd Starr collections all had AU coins. Clearly the challenge for the advanced collector of Saint-Gaudens twenties is not to hold out for a Gem or better example, but just to have the opportunity to acquire a coin in any grade.

PCGS and NGC have combined to certify four examples, including this coin, at the MS64 grade level, and we suspect one of these may be a crossover (11/19). There are only four business-strike 1921 double eagles that grade better than MS64 and all four of those coins have been known to collectors since the 1940s, the two Phillip H. Morse coins (MS66 PCGS and MS65+ PCGS), the Hesselgesser specimen (MS65 PCGS), and the Duckor coin (MS66 PCGS). It is unlikely that any other high-grade specimens will surface and this issue has not experienced much grade inflation over the years, so it is equally unlikely that a known MS63 specimen will be promoted to MS64 or finer. Collectors searching for a high-grade 1921 double eagle are limited to just these seven or eight examples.

The two major grading services have graded a total of 175 pieces in grades that range from VF35 to MS66, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (11/19). The population data agrees well with Roger W. Burdette's estimate of the surviving population, 175 examples in all grades. Most of the Mint State coins cluster around MS62, but that total is a mere 37 pieces (minus obvious resubmissions). In MS63 and finer, the survivors probably number no more than 22 examples.

Obviously, the bulk of the mintage of 528,500 pieces was melted in the 1930s, a situation that does compare to the 1920-S. In both cases, the number known today has remained stable over the past 50 years with only a few (Walter Breen says five) examples recovered from European sources. The rarity of the 1921 was recognized early on. Breen writes that forgeries of the 1921 were made in Europe before 1953. Such pieces show the numerals leaning to the right and lettering that differs from genuine pieces.

In an interesting and remarkable letter first published in the June 2006 American Numismatic Rarities auction catalog, Dr. Charles W. Green writes to Louis Eliasberg in February 1947. Dr. Green had inquired of Mint officials about the availability of Saint-Gaudens twenties, realizing at an early date how rare certain issues were relative to their mintage. Mint officials told Dr. Green "the true record would be, not the number struck, but the number 'put out'; that is actually issued from the producing mints, all the rest having gone to the melt and of course very possibly some of those put out went to the melt also." He listed several rarities, among which was the 1921: "Of the 1921 Philadelphia double eagle, only 25 coins were put out. So there we have a perfect record of rarity. The rest went to the melt." Of course, many more pieces were rescued prior to melting by Treasury Department or Mint employees and sold to Philadelphia and New York coin dealers at a profit. The number of known examples of the 1921 double eagle is at least six times larger than the number "put out."

The 1921 has brought strong prices at auction since double eagles were first collected as a series beginning in the late 1930s. Morgenthau's Sale Number 399 (5/1939) had a 1921 that was termed "excessively rare" and the coin brought \$260. Five years later, the 1921 in the Belden Roach Collection (Mehl, 2/1944) realized \$945. At that time, Mehl stated "After making some inquiry, I found that not more than four or five specimens were known to exist." The Bell coin (Stack's, 12/1944) crossed the four-figure mark at public auction when it brought \$1,125. More recent sales include the MS64 PCGS example in our Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 8/2008), that realized \$474,375.

The 1921 is such a rare coin in Uncirculated grades that not much is known about its luster characteristics. It is generally regarded as having a satiny finish rather than a frosted surface, but this is one of the few coins that display soft mint frost. Additionally, the color is a lovely reddish-gold with a pale accent of lime-green around the margins. Striking details are usually incomplete on the high grade pieces known, and this piece follows suit, with soft definition on Liberty's nose, toes, and the center of the eagle's breast. This piece is easily identifiable by a star-shaped mark or possible die flaw in the center of Liberty's forehead. Apparently all 1921 twenties show peripheral die cracks on the reverse. With a mintage of more than half a million pieces, it is obvious that numerous die pairings were used; no single set of die cracks should fit all known pieces. This coin shows the usually seen cracks from below the eagle's beak, through the beak, and into UN. The tops of TWENTY are all connected by another crack, and an even more prominent one begins at the R in AMERICA and terminates in the eagle's tailfeathers. Perhaps most noticeable is an arc-shaped crack through the sun on the lower reverse that parallels the rim.

The opportunity to acquire a 1921 in any grade is rare. This splendid MS64 affords the advanced collector a seldom-seen chance to add this rarity to a first-rate set of Saint-Gaudens twenties. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

Ex: Ralph P. Muller; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2315, realized \$322,000; A & A Saints Collection, the number 2 All-Time PCGS Saint-Gaudens \$20 Gold Date Set, Circulation Strikes (1907-1932). NGC ID# 26G2, PCGS# 9172



1926-S Double Eagle, Scarce MS65

4566 1926-S MS65 PCGS. This former rarity is now thought to exist to the extent of a couple thousand coins. Most of those survivors fall within the MS62 to MS64 range, while Gems are legitimately scarce. Of the 2 million 1926-S double eagles minted, perhaps 60 pieces exist in MS65 or better condition. For the past few years, appearances of such coins have taken place at the anemic rate of one or two per year.

Frosty mint luster washes over luminous, minimally marked peach-gold surfaces. A few coppery alloy spots appear on the obverse. Strike detail is good. A die crack travels through the beak down to the rays. Population: 40 in 65 (2 in 65+), 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26GF, PCGS# 9185



1927-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
Key Saint-Gaudens Issue
Ex: Duckor-Bella-A&A

4567 1927-S MS65 PCGS. Ex: Duckor-Bella-A&A. The 1927-S has long been recognized as a key date in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. In 1949, Max Mehl believed there were only three or four specimens known. The coin was generally regarded as the fourth rarest date of the design type, behind the 1924-S, 1926-D and 1926-S. This issue gradually became more available as individual examples leaked out of European bank holdings in the 1950s and 1960s. The issue never surfaced in hoard quantities, however, and its decline in the rarity rankings has been gradual. Roger Burdette in his recent *Double Eagles* reference ranked the 1927-S as ninth in survival in the 54-issue series. Most examples are in AU or lower Mint State grades. At the Gem level, this issue remains rare and sought after.

Prominent collector Stephen Duckor provided an account of this coin's history while it was in his remarkable collection. Dr. Duckor remembers purchasing the coin from New England Rare Coin Auctions sometime around 1979 (actually Boston Jubilee Auction, 7/1980, lot 367). At that time, the cataloger graded this specimen MS66 and stated, "Possibly the finest known." Third-party grading was still far in the future, and Dr. Duckor was able to examine the coin in its natural state. He found it to be completely natural, undipped, and noted a beveled rim on the reverse. This beveled rim is a characteristic that occurs frequently on coins produced at the San Francisco Mint during the 1920s. Dr. Duckor retained this coin in his collection for 26 years before selling it to Jay Brahin in 2006. A pedigree to either the Duckor or Brahin Collections is extremely important. A pedigree to both collections is a mark of distinction for any coin.

The present coin features a strong strike, with good detail on all the design elements. This is an important consideration with the issue; many examples display a weak strike and crumbling rims. Smooth, satiny luster radiates from the coin's surfaces. The rich coloration is predominantly orange-gold, but shades of mint-green and reddish-orange play across each side, more boldly on the reverse. The fields have minimal distractions, as expected at the MS65 level. A tiny bit of struck-in die grease, between the eagle's wing and the letters DO of DOLLARS, can be used as a pedigree marker. Overall, this example displays outstanding eye appeal. Beauty, rarity, and an illustrious pedigree make this coin a prize for the advanced collector.

Ex: New England Rare Coin Auctions (7/1980), lot 367; Dr. Steven Duckor (2006); Jay Brahin (2007); Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 4504. NGC ID# 26GJ, PCGS# 9188



1931-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64 Late Date Branch Mint Key CAC Approved

4568 1931-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 1931-D is the final Saint-Gaudens double eagle from the Denver Mint and claims a small mintage of 106,500 pieces. The bulk of the mintage was never released into circulation, as there was no commercial demand for double eagles in the Depression era economy. A few coins trickled out to coin collectors, who purchased them from the cashiers of the Denver and Philadelphia Mint, or from the Office of the Treasurer, in Washington, D.C., but the great majority of the coins was held in Mint or Treasury vaults until the Gold Recall of 1933 took effect. All the coins in government storage were subsequently melted and stored as gold bars in the Fort Knox Bullion Depository. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 100-150 examples, almost all in Mint State grades. These figures agree well with Roger W. Burdette's estimate of 125 specimens extant in all grades today.

Collecting double eagles became popular for the first time after the 1933 Recall, but examples of the later dates in the series were seldom available to collectors. The earliest auction appearance we can find for a 1931-D double eagle was lot 557 of Sale 399 (J.C. Morgenthau, 5/1939), "1931-D. Uncirculated and extremely rare." The lot realized \$130, a strong price for a coin that was only eight years old at the time. Recent sales include the MS64 PCGS, CAC specimen in lot 5604 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), which realized \$99,875.

The present coin is an attractive Choice example, with well-preserved yellow-gold surfaces, highlighted by accents of pink and blue. A few grade-consistent contact marks on the sun serve as pedigree markers. Vibrant, frosty mint luster radiates from both sides and the design elements are sharply detailed throughout. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 33 in 64 (2 in 64+), 23 finer. CAC: 8 in 64, 7 finer (10/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 5320.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 26GP, PCGS# 9193

PROOF SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



1908 Motto Double Eagle, PR66
First Matte Proof Issue
Classic 20th Century Rarity

4569 1908 Motto PR66 PCGS. JD-1, Low R.5. According to delivery records, an ambitious total of 500 proof Saint-Gaudens double eagles was made with the Sandblast finish in 1908, but only 101 examples were distributed. Contemporary numismatists preferred the old brilliant proof finish, and even the novelty value of the new design could not sell a large number of the new proofs to disappointed collectors. The remaining proofs were melted after the end of the year. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 60-70 examples in all grades. A few 1908 proofs are also known with a Satin or Roman finish. Clearly, this was a time of extensive experimentation with the various proof finishes, as both the new Saint-Gaudens and Bela Lyon Pratt designs for gold coinage were not well-suited for the popular brilliant finish.

Although NGC has recorded 23 submissions of the Sandblast proof format at the PR66 grade level, including one in 66+, and 11 specimens finer, it is likely that those figures represent numerous resubmissions and crossovers. PCGS has certified only six Sandblast proofs at the PR66 level, with two finer (11/19).

This delightful Premium Gem proof is in splendid technical and aesthetic condition. The surfaces appear free of any contact, although there are a couple of rim irregularities on the upper left of the reverse. These appear to be of Mint origin as the matte texture covers them over. Consistent honey-gold color is seen over each side except for a suggestion of deeper brownish-gold at the lower obverse, below the date. The design elements are sharply detailed and eye appeal is outstanding. Collector demand for proof gold in higher grades is currently strong and certainly shows no sign of abating.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2011), lot 4753.

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 26GV, PCGS# 9205



1909 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, PR66 Rare Satin Proof Only 67 Examples Distributed

4570 1909 PR66 NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The sandblast finish used on proofs in 1908 proved unpopular with collectors, who preferred the old brilliant-finish proofs of earlier years. Unfortunately, the new designs for gold coinage by Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Bela Lyon Pratt had basined surfaces or incuse design elements that made it impossible to produce the deeply mirrored fields that characterized the older proofs. None the less, Philadelphia Mint Superintendent John Landis responded to customer complaints and tried to make the 1909 proofs more acceptable to collectors. He ordered a switch to the satin finish for proofs in 1909. Roger W. Burdette explains the procedure was to merely strike the coins from new dies on the hydraulic medal press and skip the sandblasting of the finished coins that had imparted the dark, dull surfaces to the 1908 proofs. The satin finish proofs were lighter in color and closer to the old brilliant proofs than the sandblast issues, but still not what contemporary collectors were accustomed to. Burdette notes 201 proofs were struck, but only 67 examples were sold to collectors. The coins that met the specifications for regular coinage, but were not considered proof-worthy, were simply released into circulation as regular issues. John Dannreuther reports the proofs were delivered in quarterly batches of 25, 11, 8, and 23 pieces. The surviving population numbers 35-45 examples in all grades today.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem proof, with fully struck devices that exhibit precise definition on all elements of the design. The virtually pristine orange-gold surfaces have a satiny sheen, closer to the brilliant finish proofs than any of the sandblast proof issues of this era. Overall visual appeal is tremendous. Census: 9 in 66 (1 in 66★), 7 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 1 finer (9/19).

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 26GW, PCGS# 9206



1911 Saint-Gaudens Twenty Dollar, PR67 A Bright, Sparkling Example of the Matte Proofing Process One of the Finest Remaining of the 65 to 70 Pieces Extant

4571 1911 PR67 NGC. JD-1, R.5. The curved surfaces on the new Saint-Gaudens' gold coins made them unsuitable for the traditional brightly mirrored proofs that generations of collectors associated with proof coinage. Lesser known was the matte proof texture the Mint had used on medals for several decades. Use of the matte effect of proofing would work with no alteration necessary to the design of the coins. The sandblast, or matte, proof style was first used on the double eagle proofs of 1908, but it proved unpopular with collectors who were unfamiliar with the special finish. The Mint then attempted to placate collectors by introducing a modified style, called by contemporary collectors and Mint personnel a "bright" finish; essentially the planchets were untreated both pre- and post-striking. This unusual, and oftentimes difficult to discern "bright" finish was only used in 1909 and 1910. Numismatists of the day found it equally unacceptable. A return to the matte proof finish was mandated in 1911 and continued through the end of the series in 1915, with only minor variations in granule size and color differences from year-to-year and sometimes multiple variants produced within the same year, undoubtedly due to the operator who was conducting the sandblasting operation.

In his recent reference on proof U.S. gold, John Dannreuther specifically commented on the color and texture of the 1911 proof twenties:

"The 100 Proof double eagles struck in 1911 have a lighter finish than seen for the 1908 issues. Many 1911 Proofs have a light orange color with shiny sparkles created by a finer sand grain. The matte finish is among the most desired by today's collectors, so many of these have found their way into type sets. If one has a choice, the lighter color and sparkle found on 1911 Proofs often is preferred over the darker issues of 1908 and 1912 through 1915."

Only 65 to 70 individual pieces are believed to have survived today in all grades. The present coin is spectacular with virtually perfect surfaces. Even under magnification, no contact marks or shiny spots are visible. Characteristic bright, sparkling facets of granularity are apparent, with several tiny, widely scattered darker brown specks seen that appear to be from the alloy. The strike is all one could ask for, with all the majestic design elements portrayed in full detail. One cannot help but appreciate the refined beauty of this magnificent coin. Census: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+), 5 finer (9/19).

Ex: Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 1360.

From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 26GY, PCGS# 9208

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER



1922 Grant Half Dollar, MS67 With Star Variant

4572 1922 Grant With Star MS67 NGC. A small, incuse five-pointed star appears in the obverse field above GRANT, and this variety is a rarity in higher Mint State grades. There were 67,405 Grant No Star half dollars distributed, compared to a mere 4,256 With Star pieces. The With Star pieces were struck first, and the star has no known significance, unless it is a reference to Grant's military rank as a General during the Civil War. Both sides exhibit satiny silver luster with pristine surfaces that display traces of peripheral iridescence. This amazing Superb Gem is tied for the finest certified, one of just 14 MS67 examples at NGC and five at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# BYPP, PCGS# 9307

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty, MS62
Scarcer Round Version
483 Examples Distributed

4573 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS62 PCGS. Though sales of the Panama-Pacific commemoratives did not meet the optimistic projections made by Farran Zerbe, in another respect, the pieces were a resounding success. While the Columbian halves, Isabella quarters, Lafayette silver dollars, Louisiana Purchase gold dollars, and Lewis and Clark gold dollars all depreciated from their initial purchase price, the Panama-Pacific pieces bucked this unfortunate trend. Q. David Bowers, in his *Commemorative Coins of the United States*, notes the following:

"In later years the Panama-Pacific coins maintained their value, and soon thereafter began to increase. The \$50 pieces in particular were highly desired, and within five years after the termination of original sales, a set containing all of the Panama-Pacific coins, originally sold at \$200, was valued in the \$300 to \$400 range."

The fame of the Panama-Pacific fifties has only increased with time, aided by their massive size and their minuscule mintages. To give just two examples of accolades awarded the coins, the seminal Swiatek-Breen reference described the pieces as "the caviar and truffles of the United States commemorative issues," and in 2003, the round and octagonal formats together ranked 26th in the first edition of the award-winning *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, written by the noted numismatic duo of Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.

The luminous surfaces of this fifty dollar round are predominantly butter-yellow with a touch of orange on the obverse. The devices on each side offer pleasing detail for the difficult-to-strike issue. Though the obverse shows a number of wispy, grade-defining abrasions and a rim bruise below the Y in FIFTY, the overall visual appeal remains strong. An excellent opportunity to own an example of this iconic American commemorative, from a mintage of just 483 pieces. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 7451



1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty, MS64+ Gold Commemorative Key Only 483 Round Examples Sold

4574 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS64+ PCGS.

New York artist Robert Aitken designed both Round and Octagonal versions of the 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold piece. Both versions featured the same basic design, with a helmeted head of the goddess Minerva on the obverse and her sacred owl, perched on a ponderosa pine branch, on the reverse. The classical symbolism of the design mixed seamlessly with the distinctively American homage to the historic Gold Rush era. As well-known art historian Cornelius Vermeule noted, "These coins were a tour de force, dated to be sure, but unusual enough in all respects to be worthy of what American numismatic art could achieve when creativity and Mint technique worked in unison."

The coins were originally conceived and distributed by Farran Zerbe and 1,500 examples of both Round and Octagonal versions were struck at the San Francisco Mint, to be sold in conjunction with the Panama Pacific International Exposition. Unfortunately, the asking price of \$100 per coin was prohibitively expensive for collectors of that era, and only 645 Octagonal and 483 Round specimens were sold. The remainder were later melted. The 1915-S Round Panama-Pacific fifty has the smallest distribution of any U.S. commemorative coin.

The present coin is a Plus-graded Choice specimen, with well-detailed design elements and well-preserved, textured orange-gold surfaces that show a few highlights of crimson and lilac at the peripheries. Close inspection with a loupe reveals a few microscopic alloy specks on the reverse, but these are barely visible to the naked eye. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. An attractive example of this key issue, this coin should find a home in a fine collection of commemorative gold. PCGS has graded 38 numerically finer examples (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 7451

1915-S Pan-Pac Octagonal Fifty, MS64 Iconic Gold Commemorative

4575 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS64 NGC. Public celebrations are an age-old phenomenon. Two thousand years ago, in ancient Rome, contests of strength and gladiator combat at the Colosseum (then known as the Flavian Amphitheater) and chariot races at the Circus Maximus served not merely as entertainment, but typically occurred as part of a period of celebration declared by the emperor to mark special events. The reason might be the successful conclusion of a war, an unusually fine harvest, or especially the beginning of the reign of a new Caesar. Centuries earlier, the Greeks called the public to contests of physical abilities at various sports, of which the games at Olympia are the best remembered but were not unique at the time. No doubt there were gatherings to celebrate events even before history recorded them.

It took modern humanism, however, to create festivals called “world’s fairs”—huge expositions of mankind’s achievements intended to draw public attention to a particular site but celebrating works and staging entertainments, contributed by countries far and wide.

The residents of San Francisco had been hit hard when the earthquake destroyed much of the city in 1906. Nine years later the rebuilding was almost complete and it was time to display what the city had accomplished. A world’s fair would be the best way to demonstrate not only the accomplishments of the city of San Francisco, but to also celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. Thus, San Francisco was the logical choice to host the 1915 world’s fair and simultaneously showcase both events.

Perhaps the most striking statue at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was one called “Fountain of the Earth,” which depicted human progress from birth to death. The artist who created it was also chosen by the U.S. Mint to produce the biggest of the commemorative coins that were to be sold to the public at the fair. He was Robert Aitken. While mint engravers Barber and Morgan had been assigned the task of creating the half dollar for the fair, as well as the gold quarter eagle, Charles Keck’s design for the gold dollar was used. Each is neat and distinctive, but most impressive of all were the two similar designs chosen for the fifty dollar gold pieces, which remain the largest gold commemorative ever struck in the United States. Their style was crafted by the talented Aitken. The two hefty, dramatic, and utterly gorgeous gold coins were too expensive for almost all of the 18,000,000 fair-goers to afford (only 483 Round and 645 Octagonal examples were sold). They were very similar in style but with a small, dramatic difference.

A helmeted Greek goddess Athena (symbol of wisdom and of warfare, as well as of the practical arts) occupies the obverse of each. Her helmet is that seen on a number of classical coins, but this time it is plumed, with the date 1915 in Roman numerals on the top edge of a shield held in front of her torso. She could easily also be seen as an image of Liberty. On the reverse is another allusion to antiquity, the owl of Minerva seen on other classical Greek coins, but this owl is decidedly modern, seemingly alive and patiently seated upon a branch supposedly surrounded by Ponderosa pinecones, native to California. The octagonal version had dolphins placed in the eight angles on each side to symbolize ease of passage through the Panama Canal.

This particular octagonal has the usual finely granular surfaces with an overlay of bright satiny luster. There are no obvious or detracting marks apparent on either side to the unaided eye. The design elements are well-detailed, with just a touch of the usual softness on the eagle’s legs. Truly a masterpiece of modern engraving.

Ex: Milwaukee Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2101. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 7452



1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar, MS65 Popular Octagonal Design

4576 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS65 PCGS.

Robert Ingersoll Aitken left his mark on the city of San Francisco long before the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, for which he designed the official award medal and the commemorative Round and Octagonal fifty dollar gold coins. One of Aitken's most important public works was completed years before the 1906 earthquake and fire that devastated San Francisco, and even before the United States began construction on the Panama Canal. Robert Aitken's installation stands at the center of Union Square in the heart of San Francisco.

The Dewey Monument was inaugurated in 1903 to celebrate Admiral George Dewey's victory at Manila Bay during the Spanish-American War in 1898. Standing 85 feet tall, it features a large Corinthian pillar topped by bronze Winged Victory holding a trident in her left hand, symbolic of naval victory, and a laurel wreath in the other. At its base, the pedestal reads:

"ERECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO TO
COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY OF THE AMERICAN
NAVY UNDER COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY AT
MANILLA BAY MAY FIRST MDCCCXCVIII.

ON MAY TWENTY THIRD MCMI THE GROUND FOR
THIS MONUMENT WAS BROKEN BY PRESIDENT
WILLIAM McKINLEY."

President McKinley was assassinated shortly after breaking ground for the site on May 23, 1901. The monument was now jointly dedicated to him as a result. Like Augustus Saint-Gaudens' Sherman Monument outside New York's Central Park, Robert Aitken's Dewey Monument in San Francisco's Union Square serves as an iconic work of turn-of-the-century public statuary. (Interestingly, both were sculpted by hometown artists.) The Dewey also serves as a precursor to the popular and highly sought-after numismatic collectible, the Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold coin. The octagonal variant was struck in honor of the Gold Rush octagonal "ingots" which were widely circulated in California a half-century before. A smaller number of round fifty dollar coins were also struck. The octagonal commemorative pieces were more popular with fairgoers who could afford to pay \$100 for a \$50 coin, but only 645 examples were struck. This is a solid Gem whose surfaces are all but free from any post-strike impairments. The mint luster is softly frosted and each side displays even, light orange-gold color.

From The Sakura Collection. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 7452



1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty, MS66 Historic Octagonal Version Gold Commemorative Centerpiece

4577 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS66 PCGS. In 1915, prominent numismatic entrepreneur Farran Zerbe sponsored an unprecedented program of commemorative issues to be marketed in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The theme of the Exposition was a celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal and the recovery of San Francisco, after the earthquake of 1906. Zerbe's program called for a five-coin set of commemorative coins, including a silver half dollar, gold dollar, quarter eagle, and both round and octagonal fifty dollar gold pieces. Congress authorized this program in the Act of January 16, 1915 and Zerbe acted as distributor for the coins.

New York sculptor Robert Aitken designed the two fifty dollar pieces, which both featured the same design. The central devices were slightly smaller on the Octagonal specimens, to make room for the addition of some extra peripheral elements in the corners. The obverse featured the helmeted head of the goddess Minerva (wisdom), with a dolphin in each of the eight angles, symbolizing the newly opened waterway between the oceans. The reverse displayed an owl (sacred to Minerva) perched on a Ponderosa Pine branch. An interesting account of the striking of the first fifty dollar gold commemoratives was published in the July 1915 issue of *The Numismatist*:

"The coining of the first \$50 gold piece ever authorized by the Government of the United States was made a notable occasion at the United States Mint at San Francisco. The Superintendent of the Mint, Hon. T. W. H. Shanahan, extended invitations to representatives of the Government, State and city, officers of the Exposition, together with notable representatives of various foreign governments and members of the American Numismatic Association, in all to the number of about eighty, to witness the production of not only the first \$50 piece, but the first coin of octagonal shape to be produced by Government authority.

"The room in which the fourteen-ton hydraulic press, specially shipped from Philadelphia, for striking the 3000 commemorative \$50 pieces had been set, was specially draped for the occasion. ..."

The asking price for the fifty dollar gold issues was \$100 per coin, a prohibitive expense for most collectors of that era. As might be expected, sales were slow, despite the many marketing strategies Zerbe employed to interest consumers. In the end, only 483 Round and 645 Octagonal fifties were distributed, creating two instant numismatic rarities for later generations of collectors.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem, with sharply detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster throughout. The textured orange-gold surfaces are remarkably free of mentionable distractions and the unique octagonal format invokes memories of the iconic fifty dollar slugs that were so popular in the Gold Rush era. The 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold piece has a high survival rate, but the issue is definitely rare at the MS66 grade level and this coin is among the finest seen at PCGS. Population: 4 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 7452



PROOF COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



1903 La. Purchase/Jefferson Gold Dollar
PR65+ Ultra Cameo
Only 100 Proofs Struck

4578 1903 Louisiana Purchase Jefferson Gold Dollar PR65+ Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. Both 1903 commemorative dollars were struck in proof format and both had a mintage limited to only 100 coins. From glancing at the certification events from each of the grading services it appears that attrition was not a problem with these issues; most appear to have survived as recognizable proofs and a significant number display contrasted fields and devices. However, few Ultra or Deep Cameo proofs are available to collectors. NGC has only certified four in PR65, and 10 are finer (11/19). The fields on this example are deeply mirrored and the devices show thick mint frost, the combination yielding the stark gold-on-black contrast that is so sought after by collectors. The only (faintly) perceptible flaw is a mark that runs from the bridge of Jefferson's nose to mid-brow. NGC ID# BYMF, PCGS# 97482



1903 Jefferson Gold Dollar
PR68 Ultra Cameo
Single Finest Certified

4579 1903 Louisiana Purchase Jefferson Gold Dollar PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. The first 100 strikes of the 1903 Jefferson gold dollar were proofs. The coins were not offered to collectors. Instead, they were distributed to government officials, and officers of the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The proofs were initially presented as part of a signed certificate, with the coin housed in a cardboard holder at the center of the certificate. Over the years, most examples, including the present piece, have been separated from their holder and certificate, especially with the advent of third-party grading. This high-grade butter-gold specimen has a sharp strike, mirrored fields, and luminous devices. Minuscule strike-throughs on the upper reverse field are as made. Only one other example, a PR68 Cameo NGC, has attained the PR68 level at either leading service. Census: 1 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYMF, PCGS# 97482



1903 McKinley Gold Dollar, PR66 Finest Deep Cameo at PCGS

4580 1903 Louisiana Purchase McKinley Gold Dollar PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. The first 100 coins produced for the Jefferson and McKinley gold dollars were proofs, "affixed to imprinted cards, with the coins held under a waxed paper window secured with chords and a red wax seal," according to Dave Bowers. The entire presentation was framed, signed by Coiner Rhine R. Freed and Mint Superintendent John H. Landis, and distributed to government and exposition officials, as well as well-connected insiders (original packaging not included). The vast majority of known McKinley gold dollar proofs (about 80 to 90 pieces survive) lack any sort of cameo contrast. A small group shows moderate contrast. Considering the unprecedented field reflectivity and thick frost on both sides of this incredible Premium Gem, we feel confident this must have been one of, if not the first impression from the dies. Myriad raised polish lines are apparent on the portrait and in the fields. Each side is a deep yellow-gold hue and almost perfectly preserved. Truly a monumental opportunity for gold commemorative specialists. Population: 1 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/19). PCGS# 622825 Base PCGS# 7483

TERRITORIAL GOLD



(1831-1834) C. Bechtler Two and a Half MS62+ The Second Finest Kagin-8

4581 (1831-1834) C. Bechtler Quarter Eagle, Center Circle, MS62+ PCGS. K-8, R.7. Throughout the entire Bechtler coinage era, lasting from 1831 until about 1850, the family coined nine varieties of two-and-a-half dollar gold pieces. This coin represents the K-8 variety, with RUTHERFORD in a small circle in the center of the obverse and the weight 75 G. below the 20 C. Based on current rarity ratings published in the March 2017 Kagin's catalog featuring the Dr. Chris Allan Collection, no more than 200 examples survive from all nine mulings. Including all examples from those die parings, PCGS has certified 101 submissions, including just 25 Mint State pieces and only three finer than the present MS62+, each graded MS63 (11/19). The average grade of all PCGS certified Bechtler two-and-a-half dollar gold pieces is AU53. The present example is far finer than the typical survivor and is the second best of the Kagin-8 die pairing that PCGS has examined. The finest known example realized \$123,375 in the March 2017 offering of the Allan Collection.

This spectacular Bechtler gold piece, from the third striking series, ranks high among those that we, or anyone, has handled. The bold and well-centered impression includes a complete beaded border on both sides. Scattered marks and faint hairlines are inconsequential on this important North Carolina emission. The surfaces are brilliant with satin mint luster and excellent eye appeal. Listed on page 398 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 62 (1 in 62+), 1 finer (11/19). Ex: *The Archangel Collection of Private and Territorial Gold Coins* (Stack's, 11/2006), lot 1062.

From The Uptown Collection of Bechtler Territorial Gold. NGC ID# 2B9D, PCGS# 10079

**(1831-1834) C. Bechtler Five, AU55
150 G., 20 C., K-15 Variety
Rare Second Series Issue**

4582 (1831-34) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, 150 G. 20C. AU55 PCGS. K-15, R.7. America's first gold rush took place in the piedmont area of North Carolina and Georgia in the 1820s and '30s. The expanding economy of the region desperately needed a more dependable medium of exchange than the miner's gold dust could provide. To fill this need, Christopher Bechtler, a German-born goldsmith and watchmaker, established a private mint at Rutherford, North Carolina to process gold dust from the region into useful coinage. Beginning in 1831, Bechtler and his family began producing gold coins of simple design that circulated widely in the Southern United States until the Civil War. Bechtler was a competent metallurgist and his accurate assays ensured his coins were of full weight and value. His reputation for honesty was paramount in securing the public trust throughout the region.

Bechtler began marking his coins with their exact weight and/or gold content in carats with his second series of coinage in 1831 (the first "weightless" series was struck during a few months in the summer of that year). The design for his second series five dollar gold piece, later classified as K-15 by Territorial specialist Don Kagin, was described by Henry Chapman in lot 438 of his catalog of the Zabriskie Collection (6/1909):

"(1831-34) \$5. C. BECHTLER, ASSAYER. * RUTHERFORD COUNTY. R. NORTH CAROLINA GOLD. * in center 5 DOLLARS 20. CARATS. 150. G. Borders of dots. Edge milled. Extremely fine, slight proof surface. Perfectly struck. One of the finest known specimens. Excessively rare. See plate."

The lot sold for \$420, a strong price for the time. Recent sales include the AU55 PCGS example in lot 5405 of the Riverboat Collection (Heritage, 4/2014), which realized \$82,250.

Bechtler's five dollar coinage was found to include slightly more gold than the standard half eagles struck at the Philadelphia Mint in the 1831-1834 time period. Congress lowered the specifications for U.S. gold coinage in 1834, to prevent the widespread hoarding and melting that had kept gold coins from circulating since 1821. This measure made the second series Bechtler coins even more overweight for their face value. Within a few years, nearly all the second series Bechtler fives had been culled from circulation and melted, making the issue extremely elusive at an early date. On PCGS CoinFacts, Ron Guth notes there are auction citations for 11 different examples known today.

This is an especially attractive Choice AU specimen with bright yellow-gold surfaces that are remarkably free of distractions and show a few hints of olive patina. The fields are slightly prooflike and the design elements are sharply detailed throughout, with just a trace of high-point wear. The beaded border is bold and complete, if just slightly off center. The die alignment is about 160 degrees. This rare second series example should find a home in a fine collection of Territorial gold. Listed on page 398 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 55, 5 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 2B9L, PCGS# 10118





**(1831-1834) Bechtler Five, Rare MS61
150 G., 20 C., K-15 Variety
Early Beaded Border Issue**

4583 (1831-34) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, Beaded Border, 150G. 20C. MS61 PCGS. K-15, R.7. Struck by Christopher Bechtler in the autumn of 1831, this variety is held in high esteem by collectors of Southern gold as the first half eagle produced by the Rutherford County, North Carolina coiner. Most of these initial strikings were soon melted, as two weight reductions occurred within a span of three years. The K-15 has long been regarded as a rarity and it is estimated that a mere 15 to 20 pieces are known.

The first 150-grain five dollar pieces (Kagin-14 and 15) were struck with a beaded border — a device soon abandoned by Bechtler as he fine-tuned his coinage operation. Off-center strikes were glaringly obvious with the tight-fitting beads at the border. Bechtler experimented with different bead sizes on his early quarter eagles to no avail. By the time K-16 half eagles were issued, a more traditional rim was in place, lacking the beads.

The *Guide Book* indicates only one or two K-14 pieces (without 150 G) are known. No doubt Bechtler quickly realized it was necessary to show the weight of his new half eagles, and he quickly added the missing information to the reverse die. He was a careful and conscientious person, but not overly concerned with aesthetics, thus the missing text was squeezed between curved lines in the legend below CARATS — more or less centered, the 15 larger than 0 in 150 because the smaller digit was a better fit in the space available. A scribe line was left visible on the finished die.

This is a lovely, mildly reflective representative with full border beads that are only slightly askew on the obverse. Both sides show medium, natural green-gold color, with a subtle reddish blush across the center of the obverse. Surface marks are somewhat numerous, but generally light and nondistracting, and they fail to diminish the coin's prooflike qualities. Several tiny planchet cracks are noticed at the borders.

Often years pass without an opportunity to offer a Bechtler K-15 in any grade. We note five Mint State pieces that have been certified by both services combined, although some crossover duplication may exist. PCGS population: 1 in 61, 2 finer (11/19). Listed on page 398 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B9L, PCGS# 10118



**(1834-1837) Bechtler Five Dollar, MS63
RUTHERFORD, Plain Edge, K-17
Single Finest Certified**

4584 (1834-1837) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, RUTHERFORD, Plain Edge, MS63 NGC. K-17, R.5. Large scale mining of gold began in Georgia and North Carolina around 1828 and, prior to 1849, the region produced most of the gold found in the United States. The miners faced many challenges in converting their raw gold into a useful form of exchange. Shipping gold ore to the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia was a daunting prospect, both difficult and dangerous.

To provide the region with a standard medium of exchange, Christopher Bechtler, a German-born metallurgist, gunsmith, and jeweler, established a private mint in Rutherford County, North Carolina in 1831. Bechtler was scrupulously honest and a competent assayer, die engraver, and coiner. His family's coins were widely accepted in the South as late as the Civil War.

All of the fourth series Bechtler five dollar gold pieces, K-16 through K-19, were produced with the date AUGUST 1, 1834 in a small circle inside the legend CAROLINA GOLD / CARATS., which rings the rims. The weight 140 / G. / 20. is in the center. On the K-17 variety, the reverse reads C. BECHTLER. AT RUTHERFORD.★, and the edge is plain.

This example is the finest K-17 at either of the leading grading services. Both obverse and reverse feature well-struck design elements and the pleasing yellow-gold surfaces show only minor signs of contact. Ample mint luster and a few highlights of green color add to the outstanding eye appeal. Listed on page 399 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B9P, PCGS# 10091



**1849 K-2 Norris, Gregg, & Norris Five
Earliest California Gold Issue, AU58**

4585 1849 Norris, Gregg, & Norris Five Dollar, Plain Edge, Period After Alloy, AU58 PCGS. CAC. K-2, R.5. The private minter Norris, Gregg, & Norris came and went quietly in the earliest months of the California Gold Rush, leaving this enduring legacy of their brief tenure — a well-produced and uniquely designed five dollar gold piece dated 1849. The firm issued gold coins only in 1849 and 1850, although the 1850 piece is unique, apparently struck in Stockton, California and not in San Francisco. Other private minters may have preceded Norris, Gregg, & Norris, but no documentation exists to confirm an earlier California minter.

The Norris, Gregg, & Norris half eagles were struck in four known varieties — Plain Edge Without Period After Alloy, Plain Edge With Period After Alloy, Reeded Edge Without Period After Alloy, and Reeded Edge With Period After Alloy. It would be a tall order to assemble a complete set of this issuer's 1849 series. This With Period, Plain Edge piece is partially prooflike with rich, orange-gold color and deep-orange accents. The attractive surfaces show only a few light abrasions and faint wear, with excellent eye appeal. CAC endorsement confirms the high quality. Listed on page 400 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 58, 8 finer. CAC: 2 in 58, 3 finer (11/19).

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# ANJD, PCGS# 10279



**1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, XF45
Early Lettered Edge Type
887 Thous., Usual 50 Reverse, K-4**

4586 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 887 Thous., 50 Reverse, XF45 PCGS. K-4, R.5. Augustus Humbert was appointed to the position of United States Assayer in California, and in 1851 he established a provisional government mint, the United States Assay Office of Gold, to fulfill the needs of citizens in the new state of California. There is some confusion about Humbert's life story. The 1850 Census, for example, shows five different individuals named Augustus Humbert. Three were in New York City, one was in upstate New York, and one was in California.

Humbert has often been described as a New York maker of watch cases. The Society of Private and Pioneer Numismatics states that Humbert was born in Germany in 1817 and that he immigrated in 1840. However, the New York, Passenger and Immigration Lists that are accessed via Ancestry.com reveals that one Augustin Humbert, a Watch Case Maker from Switzerland, was born about 1815 and immigrated in 1835.

The massive 50-dollar gold pieces that Humbert produced 1851 and 1852 have been called slugs, quintuple eagles, or five-eagle gold pieces, although their official name was ingot. The first of these were produced in 1851 and had the edge lettered AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD, CALIFORNIA 1851. Later varieties had this lettering moved to the obverse with the edge reeded. This Choice XF example of the first style with the Lettered Edge and wide obverse border was a few edge bruises at the corners, and trivial marks on each side. These large and heavy gold coins were susceptible to heavy marks acquired over many years. Traces of luster remain on each side. Listed on page 402 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 45, 25 finer (11/19).

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# ANH4, PCGS# 10208



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, MS61 Early Lettered Edge Type 887 Thous., 50 Reverse, K-4

4587 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 887 Thous., 50 Reverse, MS61 NGC. K-4, R.5. The respected firm of Moffat & Co. served as sort of a provisional branch mint in California in the early 1850s, with a government contract to act as the United States Assay Office of Gold. Their most famous product was the iconic fifty dollar slugs that were mostly used to pay customs duties or settle large accounts in foreign trade. New York watchmaker Augustus Humbert was appointed United States Assayer and he arrived in late January of 1851 with the dies for the 50 dollar ingots in his possession. Coinage of the lettered edge fifties began immediately.

Philadelphia coin dealer Henry Chapman provided an interesting description of the design for the 1851 K-4 fifty in lot 353 of the Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie Collection (6/1909):

“1851 \$50. Defiant eagle to left, head to right, supports a U.S. shield and three arrows in right talon, a scroll inscribed LIBERTY passes through beak; around UNITED STATES OF AMERICA below 50 D C the 50 punched in and a blank space left before the C, evidently with the intention of punching in the number of carats, above 887 THOUS. R. Engine turned, with 50 in center. Edge, AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1851 Borders, plain. Octagon. Fine. Two slight nicks on edge. Very rare.”

Today we know the C actually stood for cents, not carats. The lettered edge fifties were extremely labor intensive, as only the central devices and legends were engraved in the dies. All the variable information and the edge lettering had to be punched in by hand on each coin, a process that involved at least 15 separate punching operations. The design was soon abandoned in favor of the more efficient reeded edge type, which speeded up production considerably.

The lettered edge fifties are much more elusive than their reeded edge counterparts, especially in high grade. This impressive Mint State example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with better-than-average definition on the eagle's feathers. The rich yellow-gold surfaces retain much of their original mint luster and show minimal abrasions, but a series of unobtrusive roller marks is evident in different locations on the obverse. The overall presentation is most attractive. Listed on page 402 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 6 in 61, 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# ANH4, PCGS# 10208



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, 887 Thous., AU Details K-6, Popular California Gold Rush-Era Issue

4588 1851 Augustus Humbert, United States Assayer of Gold, Fifty Dollars, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous.—Harshly Cleaned—Genuine PCGS. **AU Details. K-6, R.4.** The date is located at the bottom of the obverse on this famous octagonal coin (or ingot as it was officially called) and that side features an eagle and shield motif with the statutory UNITED STATES OF AMERICA legend, the denomination FIFTY DOLLARS, the further legend AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA, and a ribbon inscribed 887 THOUS. The reverse is an engine-turned design that resembles a case for a pocket watch, not surprising since Humbert was an experienced watchcase maker, according to Edgar Adams who was writing in 1913. However, that might not be the correct.

Humbert was appointed to the position of “Assayer of the Mint at San Francisco, Cal.” by the president and his appointment was confirmed in a Senate Executive Session on September 30, 1850. We know little about Humbert and some of what we think we know is confused with a second Augustus Humbert who was also living in New York City at the time of the 1850 Census. That record states that the first Humbert was a watch case maker who was born in Germany about 1817. He lived with his wife, Madeline, and their four children. The second Humbert was an exchange broker who was born in Switzerland about 1813. He lived with Pierre Humbert (presumably his brother), and Augustina Humbert, who was likely his mother.

Augustus Humbert, the assayer, was born on February 7, 1815, and died on June 7, 1873, according to his memorial at FindAGrave.com. His last will and testament drafted in 1860 and executed in July 1873, names his brother, Pierre, as his executor in New York, and names his friends John Kellogg and Benjamin Davidson as his executors in San Francisco. The mere mention of the name John Kellogg suggests that we have the correct Augustus Humbert. His last will makes no mention of a wife or children, suggesting that he was not the watch case maker of the 1850 Census. The preamble to Humbert’s will states that Pierre was his only heir and next of kin.

Although cleaned, this impressive Humbert gold slug exhibits lovely yellow gold surfaces with splashes of light orange and pale blue toning. A few scattered marks are inevitable on these massive gold slugs. Most important, this piece shows no edge or corner dents. This important California Gold Rush-era Humbert slug will make a nice addition to a collection of artifacts from that monumental event in American history. Listed on page 402 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.



1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, AU55 K-13, 887 Thous.

Last of the Octagonal Issues

4589 1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, 887 Thous. AU55 PCGS. K-13, R.5. The 1851-52 Augustus Humbert-U.S. Assay Office octagonal fifty dollar gold pieces were the Gold Rush equivalent of today taking a one-ounce American Platinum Eagle into a store to pay for groceries.

Various bureaucratic obstructions prevented the building of a true branch mint in San Francisco until 1854, and many of the smaller-denomination private issues of 1849-51 — mostly five and ten dollar pieces, the occasional twenty — from Miners' Bank, Baldwin, Pacific Company, Dubosq, Dunbar, Schultz, and others were discredited, rightly or wrongly, in assays conducted by Eckfeldt and Dubois back in Washington and publicized by James King of William. Those pieces were largely melted, sometimes nearly the entire run of those produced.

The first Humbert fifty dollar octagonal coins appeared in February 1851. Don Kagin writes in *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*:

"The new 'government' issues forced most of the inferior privately issued gold pieces out of circulation, although the private coins did not cease operations until March. The Mormon and Pacific Company coins especially were received at their true intrinsic value and remelted into \$50 slugs. This sufficiently cleansed the business world of debased coins formerly tolerated because of necessity."

Of course, the fifty dollar issues of 1851-52 completely failed to alleviate a more basic problem, a chronic shortage of gold coins in denominations less than fifty dollars, which the melting of the discredited coins exacerbated. Washington bureaucrats in July 1851 again rejected the call to mint smaller-denomination coins, calling it "not deemed expedient." The public view of the fifty dollar ingots continued to dim as merchants were forced to use foreign coins to make change for the large pieces. Small-denomination federal gold coins fetched premiums, while merchants would discount the fifty dollar gold coins from 2% to 4% — as Kagin writes, "not much of an improvement over the undervalued private coinage of several months just past."

Fortunately, Moffat and Company and U.S. Assay Office ten and twenty dollar pieces dated 1852 alleviated the situation — and obviated the need for the large fifty dollar slugs, which would end with the 1852 coinage.

This Choice AU example shows bright, greenish-gold, satiny surfaces that are minimally marked for such large, heavy gold coins. Two small bumps appear on the obverse rim points, none on the reverse. A slight planchet depression appears at 4 o'clock on the obverse. The strike is a bit weak, as usual, on the upper shield and central eagle's breast. Examples of this caliber and in such a high circulated grade are seldom offered. Listed on page 404 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANHG, PCGS# 10016



**1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar, AU58
Rare 884 Thous. Variety, K-17
Briefly Minted Emergency Issue**

4590 1853 Assay Office, 884 Thous. AU58 PCGS. K-17, Low R.7. Struck for just eight days between February 23, 1853 and March 1, 1853 while the U.S. Assay Office of Gold lacked the necessary parting acids to achieve the .900 fineness prescribed by law, this K-17 issue was struck with .884 fineness in defiance of the August 31, 1852 law. A severe coin shortage prompted the emergency issue. An unknown but small quantity of ten and twenty dollar gold pieces were struck, although not all were distributed when the needed parting acids arrived. Most of the non-standard pieces were melted and a proper .900 issue ensued.

This is one of the few survivors of that emergency issue. Lightly marked with a trace of high point wear, the original and attractive, orange-gold surfaces retain deep-orange accents throughout both sides. Bright mint luster remains beneath the rich coloration. The strike is pinpoint-sharp, with the eye appeal of an even finer grade. Listed on page 404 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 58, 6 finer (9/19). NGC ID# ANHC, PCGS# 10010



**1853 Moffat Twenty, K-19, AU55
Sharp, Lustrous Olive-Gold Surfaces**

4591 1853 Moffat & Co. AU55 PCGS. K-19, High R.5. John L. Moffat was 61 years old when he traveled to California in early 1849 — an advanced age to undertake such a journey, not to mention the rigors of establishing a private assay, smelting, and coinage business in the earliest months of the California Gold Rush. Moffat & Co. was among the first private minters to issue circulating gold pieces in small denominations (five dollar and ten dollar gold coins, plus small gold ingots of varying values below \$20) in 1849 and 1850. The Moffat & Co. coins circulated at par, and the firm was held in high regard.

From September 1850 until 1853, Moffat & Co. functioned as a quasi-United States Assay Office under contract with the Federal government. Official dissolution of Moffat & Co. was on February 14, 1852 following sale of John L. Moffat's interest in the company to his partners — Curtis, Perry, and Ward, who retained the Moffat & Co. name and issued twenty dollar gold pieces dated 1853 while still operating as the U.S. Assay Office of Gold. This is a Choice About Uncirculated example, with frosted olive-gold surfaces and lime-green highlights at the borders. The coin is sharply struck throughout both sides, with scattered small marks and a touch of wear from brief circulation. Luster remains at the margins. Listed on page 405 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 9 in 55, 7 finer (9/19). NGC ID# ANJC, PCGS# 10255



1853 Moffat Twenty Dollar, AU55+ K-19, Puzzling Late Gold Rush Issue

4592 1853 Moffat & Co. AU55+ PCGS. K-19, High R.5. The establishment of an official U.S. branch mint in San Francisco was authorized by Congress on July 3, 1852, although the U.S. Assay Office of Gold continued operations well into 1853. By then, dissolution of the Assay Office was inevitable, along with the contract for minting services under Curtis, Perry, and Ward. Partner Samuel Ward died in April 1853, leaving Curtis and Perry facing termination of their contract in the not-too-distant future. They retained the right to the Moffat & Co. name, acquired upon purchase of that business in 1852.

A shortage of gold coin in mid-1853 prompted local banks and businesses to lobby for more coinage from the U.S. Assay Office of Gold. Twenty dollar gold pieces were issued in late July 1853, curiously under the Moffat & Co. name. Perhaps looking to the future without a contract and no Assay Office of Gold, partners Curtis and Perry produced this enigmatic gold piece — in effect, a transitional private issue to satisfy local business leaders during wind down of the quasi-official Assay Office operations. This high-end Choice About Uncirculated example is a scarce survivor of that issue, with interesting reddish-violet accents over lightly abraded greenish-gold surfaces. The design mimics the Federal double eagle, with Moffat & Co. on the coronet and SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA as the reverse legend. Listed on page 405 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 10 in 55 (1 in 55+), 7 finer (11/19).

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# ANJC, PCGS# 10255



1853 Moffat & Co. Twenty Dollar, AU58 Late Private Gold Rush Issue, K-19

4593 1853 Moffat & Co. AU58 PCGS. K-19, High R.5. The Moffat & Co. name was above reproach among early California Gold Rush private assayers and minters. While Curtis, Perry, and Ward were the surviving partners upon John L. Moffat's retirement from the firm in 1852, they recognized the value of retaining the Moffat & Co. name, even while continuing their association with the U.S. Assay Office of Gold. Partner Samuel Ward died in April 1853, prompting Curtis & Perry to announce in July 1853 that "having for the present discontinued operations under their contract with the Secretary of the United States Treasury" that they would produce ten and twenty dollar gold pieces of .900 fineness under the name of the old firm, Moffat & Co.

Twenty dollar gold pieces dated 1853 were released almost immediately thereafter. By that time, the handwriting was on the wall that the arrival of a new U.S. branch mint in San Francisco was imminent. Curtis and Perry received a contract to build and furnish the machinery for the new U.S. branch mint. The 1853 Moffat & Co. twenty dollar gold pieces bridged the transition, as well as other private gold coinage produced by Wass, Molitor & Company. This is a nearly Mint State example of the 1853 Moffat & Co. issue, with minimally marked, smooth and rich greenish-gold surfaces. Attractive mint luster lingers throughout both sides. Listed on page 405 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 58, 3 finer (9/19). NGC ID# ANJC, PCGS# 10255



1854 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar, AU58 K-2, Long Arrows, Popular Emergency Issue

4594 1854 Kellogg & Co. AU58 NGC. K-2, R.4. Long Arrows. Each letter of CO is directly below a bead on the coronet. These twenty dollar gold pieces represent an important emergency issue struck by the well-respected assaying and coining firm of Kellogg & Co. based in San Francisco. There was a real demand for gold coinage between the closing of the United States Assay Office on December 14, 1853 and the opening of the San Francisco Mint in April 1854. J.G. Kellogg and G.F. Richter, both former employees of the USAOG, were petitioned by local bankers to “supply the vacuum” of coinage, which they did in February.

This reddish-gold example saw minimal Western circulation. It retains bold central strike definition with typical incompleteness around the borders. The surfaces are expectedly abraded. Listed on page 412 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# ANHY, PCGS# 10222



1849 Mormon Five Dollar, AU58 K-2, Early Deseret Issue

4595 1849 Mormon Five Dollar AU58 NGC. K-2, R.5. Some of the earliest private gold coinage brought about by the discovery of gold in California in 1848, occurred not in California, but in Salt Lake City, Utah. Members of the Mormon Battalion returning from the Mexican War to the Salt Lake City valley brought a significant amount of gold dust that they had acquired during their journey through gold-rich California. The gold was welcomed as a medium of exchange in the isolated Deseret community, and eventually the dust began to be deposited into the treasury of the Mormon Church through tithing. Brigham Young soon established a mint in Salt Lake City to coin the gold and enlisted John Kay, a blacksmith who had learned his trade in England years before, to forge dies.

Designs for the coinage were engraved with an all-seeing eye on the obverse, and clasped hands representing unity on the reverse. The obverse border legend was inscribed HOLINESS TO THE LORD, while the reverse legends included the denomination and the abbreviation G.S.L.C.P.G., meaning Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold.

The Deseret mint produced the bulk of its gold coinage in 1849, with two and a half, five, ten, and twenty dollar denominations. The coins were accepted freely within the Salt Lake City valley, but were only accepted at a steep discount in other regions due to assays in those regions that showed the Mormon gold pieces to be underweight and of inferior fineness compared to the standard held by the United States Mint and many private assayers in the San Francisco Bay area.

Today, all Mormon gold, regardless of date or denomination, is scarce to rare. The 1849 five dollar piece is a rarity in AU and finer condition, making this near-Mint example especially important. Each side is satiny and smooth, yielding partial luster and only trivial surface friction. Listed on page 414 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 9 in 58 (1 in 58★), 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2BCE, PCGS# 10262



1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle Early Colorado Gold Relic, K-1, MS63

4596 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle MS63 NGC. **K-1, R.4.** According to Don Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, the banking, assaying, and minting firm of Clark, Gruber & Co. opened for business on July 10, 1860. In the preceding months, M.E. Clark had traveled to Philadelphia to obtain the machinery required for striking coins, and three plots of land in Denver were obtained for \$600. Production of these quarter eagles, as well as five and ten dollar gold pieces, began in August 1860. It did not take long for these private gold coin to dominate the channels of commerce in the region. This Select Uncirculated example avoided that fate. It was set aside, perhaps as a souvenir, and carefully preserved. The coin retains partial luster around the devices and feature rich reddish-gold color. The centers are typically crude, but the stars, legends, wings, and olive leaves are bold. Listed on page 415 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 4 in 63, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# ANJX, PCGS# 10135



1860 K-3 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten, AU55 Popular Colorado Gold Piece

4597 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar AU55 PCGS. **K-3, R.5.** At 14,115 feet tall, Pike's Peak towers above the tree line — a granite mass, not nearly as pointed as the volcanic-looking mountain shown on the famous 1860 ten dollar gold pieces from Clark, Gruber & Co. The quaint depiction of Pike's Peak is memorable and symbolic of the Colorado rush for gold, much in the same way the iconic octagonal fifty dollar gold "slugs" represent the California Gold Rush. Alas, the Pike's Peak design was abandoned in 1861 in favor of a more traditional portrait of Liberty, tossed aside like a bad party hat.

This Choice About Uncirculated 1860 example retains much of its mint luster throughout the sharply struck, greenish-gold surfaces. Colorado gold was reported to be among the purest in the world, and the bullion was used with its natural silver alloy for the early Clark, Gruber & Co. private gold issues. As a result, the coins were soft and easily abraded. Only slight wear is visible on this boldly defined and attractive coin, while the fields reveal some tiny ticks and light hairlines under magnification. A small planchet flake exists above R in GRUBER. Housed in a 30th Anniversary green label holder. Listed on page 415 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 23 in 55, 23 finer (10/19). NGC ID# ANK3, PCGS# 10137



**1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar
Near-Mint K-3 Representative
Strong for the Type**

4598 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar AU58 NGC. K-3, R.5. These Colorado pioneer gold pieces were struck by the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co. As had been the case in California during the late 1840s through the 1850s, the discovery of gold in the Denver area in the late 1850s prompted these former grocers and bankers to get into the business of converting the newly discovered gold dust into a serviceable medium of exchange for the region. They struck two and a half, five, ten, and twenty dollar gold coins in 1860 and 1861, although only the 1860 tens and twenties feature this iconic depiction of Pike's Peak. This partly lustrous example is remarkably strong for the type. The surfaces are lightly hairlined and abraded with pleasing reddish accents. Listed on page 415 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANK3, PCGS# 10137



**1861 Clark, Gruber Ten Dollar, MS60
Scarce Territorial Issue, K-7**

4599 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar MS60 NGC. K-7, R.4. Well-struck for this private territorial gold coiner, with incompleteness limited to the eagle's neck and the lovelock beneath Liberty's ear. Marks are minor for the MS60 level, and luster percolates across the borders and devices. The base of the first 1 is repunched, as is the first star. Faint die cracks are present near the date, the coronet tip, the R in CLARK, and intermittently throughout the reverse legend. 1861 was the second and final year of gold coin production by Clark, Gruber & Co. Listed on page 416 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 5 in 60, 9 finer (11/19).

Ex: West Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 2431. NGC ID# ANK4, PCGS# 10141

COINS OF HAWAII



1883 Hawaii Dollar, PR62 Brown Medcalf 2CPC-4, Copper Pattern

4600 1883 Hawaii Dollar, Copper PR62 Brown PCGS. Medcalf 2CPC-4. In the Second Edition of *Hawaiian Money Standard Catalog*, Donald Medcalf and Ronald Russell report that 18 sets of copper pattern trial pieces were dated 1883. The sets included the dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, and eighth dollar (eventually replaced with the dime for regular coinage). This piece is sharply struck, showing all of the detail that Charles Barber intended when he engraved the dies. Reflective fields and lustrous devices are evident beneath splendid iridescent toning.

Ex: "9/09 Hawaii Collection" (Stack's, 9/2009), lot 1505 as PR62 Brown NGC, which realized \$18,975. NGC ID# 2UBZ, PCGS# 10997

PATTERNS



1872 Amazonian Five Dollar in Copper Judd-1241, PR64 Red and Brown

4601 1872 Amazonian Five Dollar, Judd-1241, Pollock-1383, R.6-7, PR64 Red and Brown NGC. William Barber's so-called Amazonian patterns are one of the most famous of all pattern designs. It features a head of Liberty facing left, headband inscribed LIBERTY, hair flowing. The reverse depicts Barber's standing eagle with talons holding a shield. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The most famous examples of this design are a unique set in gold. Examples were also struck in copper and aluminum. Over a dozen copper pieces are known, some of which are gilt. This piece retains much original red patina, especially surrounding the devices with more subdued brown elsewhere. There are no significant contact marks or spots on either side. Census: 2 in 64 Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2A7B, PCGS# 71513



**1874 Bickford Ten Dollar in Copper
Judd-1375, PR64 Red and Brown**

4602 1874 Bickford Ten Dollar, Judd-1375, Pollock-1520, High R.6, PR64 Red and Brown NGC. The obverse depicts a bust of Liberty facing left with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and the date below. Liberty wears a diadem inscribed with the word LIBERTY and ornamented with six stars. The weight 16.72 GRAMS, the standard of the metal 900 FINE, and the word UBIQUE are centered on the reverse. Around the periphery is the U.S. denomination DOLLARS 10 and the following international equivalents: STERLING (Pound) 2.1.1; MARKEN 41.99; KRONEN 37.31; GULDEN 20.73; and FRANCS 51.81. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a dozen plain edge pieces are known (plus another dozen with a reeded edge), but some have been gilt, further reducing the number of obviously copper strikes. USPatterns.com notes "These are difficult to find with much original red." This piece retains significant mint luster. It is especially bright around the lettering and devices, but elsewhere cherry-red is evident with very little actual mellowing. An extraordinary opportunity for the pattern collector. PCGS# 71679



**1875 'Liberty by the Seashore' Dollar
Copper Judd-1424, PR66 Brown**

4603 1875 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1424, Pollock-1567, Low R.7, PR66 Brown NGC. CAC. A seated figure of Liberty faces left at the seashore, with 13 stars ringing the rim and the date 1875 below. She holds an olive branch and rests her left hand on a globe reading LIBERTY. Two flags and a sheaf of wheat flank her. A steamship with sails appears in the water, with sails billowing in one direction and steam blowing in the opposite direction. A scroll above the date reads IN GOD WE TRUST. On the reverse an olive wreath contains COMMERCIAL / (ornamental cornucopias) / DOLLAR / (ornaments) / 420 GRS / 900 FINE / (ornament), with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the rim. On the bow tying the wreath a second reference to the Deity appears, this time the outdated GOD OUR TRUST. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only eight pieces appear to have been struck in copper. This piece displays splendid, even brown surfaces with significant depth of reflectivity in the fields. The devices are fully struck and neither side shows any apparent carbon spotting.

Ex: El Don Diego Luna Collection. NGC ID# 5UKL, PCGS# 61731



1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1503, Pollock-1656, PR63 Cameo
Ex: King Farouk

4604 1877 Morgan Half Dollar, Judd-1503, Pollock-1656, High R.7, PR63 Cameo NGC. Ex: Farouk. On the obverse, Morgan's head of Liberty faces left, wearing a cap with ears of wheat and cotton bolls. Two groups of stars surround the bust, seven to the left and six to the right. E PLURIBUS UNUM is above the head and the date below. The reverse design shows an eagle on a shield, clutching an olive branch and three arrows. The shield is surrounded by a laurel wreath and a scroll bearing IN GOD WE TRUST. The peripheral inscriptions are UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and HALF DOLLAR below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

Andrew Pollock noted two varieties of Judd-1503, designated Pollock-1656 and Pollock-1664. This coin is Pollock-1656, characterized by hair that extends beyond the cap, an initial M on the neck truncation, the first leaf points to the letter R, and the third leaf does not touch the I in PLURIBUS. The fields display exceptional mirroring and both sides show slight rose-gray patina. No contact marks of worthy mention.

Ex: King Farouk Collection; *The Palace Collections of Egypt* (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1970; *June Sale, Part II* (Stack's, 6/1984), lot 1242; *Randolph S. Rothschild Collection* (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 1090; *Queller / Lemus Collection, Part II / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1870 (as PR63 Cameo NGC); *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5428 (as PR63 Cameo NGC); *ANA Auction* (Stack's Bowers, 8/2016), lot 3528 (as PR63 Cameo PCGS), where it realized \$19,975; *Legend Auctions* (9/2018), lot 659, where it brought \$20,563. PCGS# 535351





1878 Barber Dollar in Copper
Judd-1554b, PR64 Brown
CoinFacts Example

4605 1878 Silver Dollar, Judd-1554b, Pollock-1746, R.8, PR64 Brown PCGS. A head of Liberty faces left, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is above with the date below. The left obverse field has seven stars near the border with six more along the right border. The reverse has an eagle with wings spread, holding an olive branch and three arrows. The statutory legend is above and the denomination is below, with E PLURIBUS UNUM in the field above the eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Judd-1554 differs slightly from Judd-1554a and b in that the former shows two six-pointed stars on the reverse at 4 and 8 o'clock. Four examples of Judd-1554b have been traced, according to USPatterns.com. This is the same coin featured on the PCGS CoinFacts website. The Brown designation is correct, but there are still traces of original but subdued mint red surrounding the devices and just below the blue-brown obverse fields.

Probably Ex: A. Gerald Hull Collection (Scott Stamp & Coin, 11/1895), lot 811. PCGS# 12235 Base PCGS# 12236



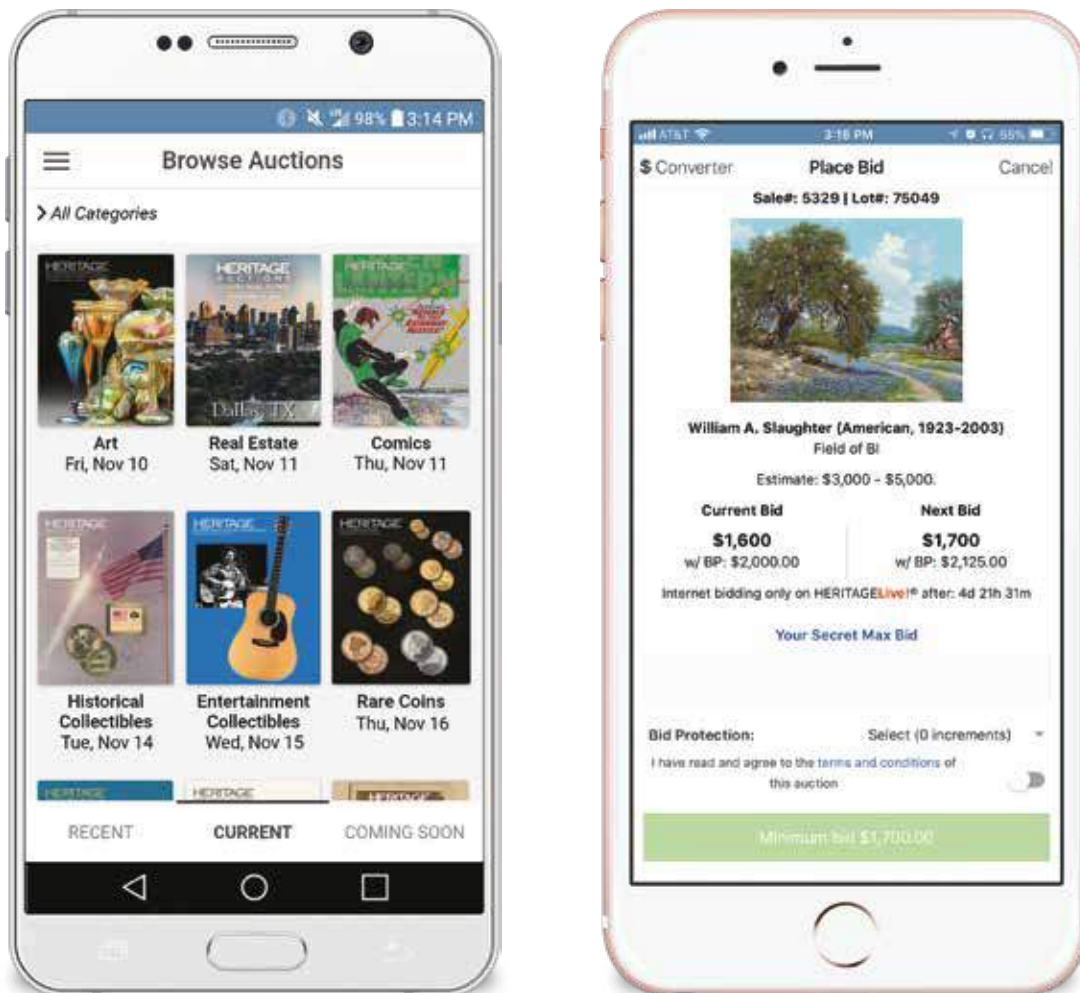
1879 Morgan Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-1602, PR65 Red and Brown

4606 1879 Morgan Half Dollar, Judd-1602, Pollock-1797, R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. The obverse is similar to that used on regular issue 1879 Morgan dollars. The reverse depicts a stiffnecked, eagle with spread wings perched atop an olive branch and a bundle of arrows. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is at the top, the denomination HALF DOLLAR is at the bottom, and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST arches around and below the eagle's portrait. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. There are a dozen or so pieces estimated extant in both copper and silver. While graded Red and Brown there is a significant presence of mint red that still remains on each side. A few carbon spots are scattered across each side. Softly struck, as always, in the centers. NGC ID# 2AGT, PCGS# 71980

End of Session Three

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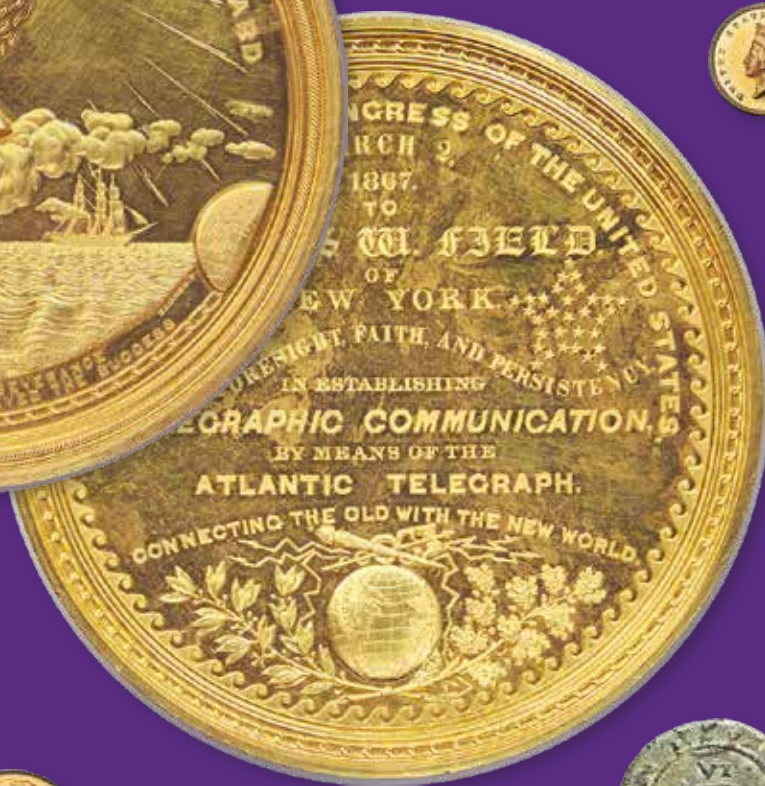


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SESSION FOUR

EARLY DOLLARS

1795 Two Leaves Dollar, VF35
B-4, BB-14, The 'Hidden Star' Variety



- 4607** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-4, BB-14, R.4, VF35 PCGS. CAC. Bowers Die State I. Star 15 sits closer to the date than any other Flowing Hair variety, well-hidden beneath Liberty's bust truncation. Sumptuous, original golden-gray toning covers both sides of this attractive VF35 Two Leaves dollar. A few glints of luster remain within the well-defined devices. The smooth fields and devices show only a few light marks and grade-defining wear, while CAC endorsement confirms the eye appeal and high-end surfaces. There are no adjustment marks on either side of this popular Two Leaves variety. *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39981 Base PCGS# 6853

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF45
Two Leaves, Scarce B-4, BB-14



- 4608** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-4, BB-14, R.4, XF45 PCGS. CAC. The very scarce "Hidden Star" variety, so named because star 15 is fully beneath the bust and thus outside Liberty's line of sight, even if she were able to look downward. Only B-4 has this feature. The reverse die was shared with BB-13, and is identified by an outer berry between the ST in STATES. Rich gunmetal-gray, forest-green, lavender, and golden-brown toning encompasses moderately worn and minimally marked surfaces. Only a single horizontal field line above the eagle's head merits mention. A slight rim flaw, as made, is noted between the ES in STATES. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39981 Base PCGS# 6853

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, Fine 15
B-2, BB-20, Two Leaves Type Coin



- 4609** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-2, BB-20, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS. An evenly struck, well-centered Flowing Hair, Two Leaves type coin, showing bold, complete border dentils and smooth slate-gray surfaces. Major details in Liberty's hair and face remain visible, although much of the eagle is worn smooth. Adjustment marks appear in the obverse margin at 8 o'clock and in Liberty's lower hair curls, while a post-mint abrasion in the reverse margin between STATES and OF serves as a pedigree marker. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39985 Base PCGS# 6853

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, Fine 15
B-6, BB-25, Three Leaves Reverse



4610 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-6, BB-25, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. Earlier die states are reported by Bowers but unseen in our experience. This is a lovely Flowing Hair type coin in a popular collector grade. Liberty's hair is worn, but the major waves of locks are still visible. The eagle retains substantial feathers detail in its wings. Remnants of planchet adjustment marks are evident along the upper obverse border, and the strike is a trifle weak in that area on both sides of the coin. Uniformly slate-gray surfaces are visually pleasing. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39975 Base PCGS# 6852

4611 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-6, BB-25, R.3 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Bowers Die State III. Careful rotation beneath a light reveals patches of hairlines, most prominently on the reverse. Nonetheless, this steel-gray silver dollar displays ample plumage detail and is free from any singularly detrimental abrasions. A scarcer die marriage of this early and short-lived type.

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, Fine 12
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves



4612 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, Fine 12 ANACS. Bowers Die State II. A plentiful variety, ideal for type collectors or for representing the Three Leaves *Guide Book* variety. This piece is evenly worn with deep gunmetal gray and fields and slate-gray devices. Some olive and gold tinges appear in the margins when flashed beneath a light. There are a few trivial rim nicks along the lower reverse dentils, hardly noticed without a loupe. Ex: *Santa Clara Signature* (Heritage, 11/2001), lot 6983. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF30
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves Reverse
Smooth Surfaces, Bold Devices



4613 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, VF30 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. The tell-tale short die line in the field behind Liberty's head is faded on this coin, although tilting it at an angle with a loupe it becomes visible. BB-27 is a plentiful type coin variety, popular with collectors seeking an affordable Flowing Hair dollar. This piece has smooth lilac-grade and golden surfaces with bold definition of the devices. Liberty's hairline is well-separated from her cheek, and the eagle exhibits substantial feather detail under its wings. There is one tiny rim bump near star 8. An outstanding type coin for the grade. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF40
B-5, BB-27, Eminently Attractive



4614 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, XF40 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. A sharply defined and attractively toned XF example, with pleasing pewter-gray toning that intermingles with light, silver-gray areas on high points of the motifs. Only light abrasions exist on the smooth, well-preserved surfaces. Traces of reddish-gold luster emerge from sheltered areas along the margins under strong light. The central elements were deeply entered into the die of this popular Three Leaves variety, with resultant early wear on portions of Liberty's upper hair strands and the eagle's breast. There are no adjustment marks or significant distractions of any kind. **From The Kodiak Collection.** NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF40
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves**



4615 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, XF40 NGC. Bowers Die State III. Rich sea-green and steel-gray toning blankets this nicely defined Flowing Hair type coin. Luster emerges from design recesses. Marks are inconsequential aside from a thin diagonal line behind Liberty's eye and a couple of slight rim nicks. The reverse die is misaligned a few degrees toward 1 o'clock but the legends are complete.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 4514. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

**1795 Draped Bust Dollar, AU53
Centered Bust, B-15, BB-52**



4616 1795 Draped Bust, Centered, B-15, BB-52, R.2, AU53 NGC. The Draped Bust design replaced the Flowing Hair motif on the dollar late in 1795 when a modest mintage of 42,738 pieces was accomplished. Only two die varieties are known for the date and type. This coin represents the BB-52 variety, with the bust well-centered in the field and the highest wave of hair under the E in LIBERTY. This impressive AU53 example was struck from a late state of the dies, with a large die break in Liberty's hair, near the ribbon and a die crack through ICA in AMERICA. The design elements were strongly impressed and just a trace of wear shows on the high points. The lightly abraded surfaces retain traces of original mint luster, under pleasing shades of lavender-gray toning. Census (for the variety): 2 in 53, 7 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39995 Base PCGS# 6858

**1796 Draped Bust Dollar, VF Details
B-4, BB-61, Large Letters Reverse**



4617 1796 Small Date, Large Letters, B-4, BB-61, R.3 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Bowers Die State I, as usual. Later die states show primarily heavier lapping. This VF-level Small Date, Large Letters type coin retains most major details in Liberty's hair, although the small eagle on the reverse is mostly worn smooth. Both sides are bright and untuned with glossy texture due to cleaning. The only other imperfection is a minor rim bump above the Y in LIBERTY.

**1796 Silver Dollar, VF20
B-5, BB-65, Large Date, Small Letters**



4618 1796 Large Date, Small Letters, B-5, BB-65, R.2, VF20 NGC. Bowers Die State II but nearly Die State III, since the break from the I in AMERICA virtually touches the letter C. This Very Fine example has pearl-white high points, lightly toned fields, and rich autumn-brown and lavender toning throughout the borders. The evenly circulated surfaces are free from distractions. B-5 is the sole Large Date die marriage. NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40002 Base PCGS# 6861

**1796 B-5, BB-65 Silver Dollar, VF30
Intermediate Die State**



4619 1796 Large Date, Small Letters, B-5, BB-65, R.2, VF30 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. The heavy reverse die break joins the top of the I but is separated from the C in AMERICA on this example. Rich golden-brown and iridescent toning with its of light silver in the protected areas. Scattered handling marks are expected at this grade level.

From *The Key Coin Collection*. NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40002 Base PCGS# 6861

1797 B-3, BB-71 Dollar, XF40
10x6 Stars, Large Letters
Ex: Hesselgesser



- 4620** 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters, B-3, BB-71, R.2, XF40 PCGS. Ex: Hesselgesser. An unlisted later die state of Bowers Die State III that shows prominent clash marks in the field near the profile. Autumn-brown and powder-blue patina endow this attractive Small Eagle dollar. Luster accompanies the borders and curls, and abrasions are relatively minor. Previous owner Dr. Robert Hesselgesser ranks among the best-known collectors of early silver dollars. NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40004 Base PCGS# 6865

1797 B-1, BB-73 Dollar, Fine 12
9x7 Stars, Large Letters



- 4621** 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1, BB-73, R.3, Fine 12 ANACS. Bowers Die State II to III, with only a single obverse die crack, from stars 4 and 5 to the hair ribbon. This unlisted intermediate die state is likely rare. A circulated but pleasing early dollar with dove-gray fields and stone-white motifs. Refreshingly unabraded aside from slight reverse rim bumps at 6 and 7 o'clock. There are only three confirmed die marriages of 1797 dollars, and each has attained separate listing in the *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40003 Base PCGS# 6863

1797 B-1, BB-73 Dollar, Choice XF
9x7 Stars, Large Letters



- 4622** 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1, BB-73, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State I with the field die flaw evident southeast of star 9. A problem-free and pleasing Choice XF example of this Small Eagle die marriage, one of only two (along with B-2) varieties with a 9x7 star alignment. The unblemished and evenly defined surfaces display light wheat-gold toning in protected regions. NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40003 Base PCGS# 6863

1798 Large Eagle Dollar, VF20
B-10, BB-109, Pointed 9



- 4623** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-10, BB-109, R.5, VF20 PCGS. Bowers Die State III, as usual. Bowers estimates a survivorship of only 75 to 125 pieces for BB-109, a scarce variety in all grades. The finest pieces listed in Bowers' census are high-end AU coins. This collectible Very Fine example displays worn, smooth pewter-gray surfaces with most major details remaining. Strike softness is noted in the centers, as usual for the BB-109 variety. This piece has numerous adjustment marks across the central reverse, indicating that the planchet weighed too heavy when it was initially prepared and was hand-filed to reduce its weight to the standard required by law. NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40026 Base PCGS# 40018

- 4624** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-24, BB-124, R.2, VF30 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. A relatively early die state without the radial crack through obverse star 12. A midgrade cream-gray, steel-blue, and tan-gold Heraldic Eagle type coin. Only lightly abraded, and all letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM show, though four letters are faint. NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40041 Base PCGS# 40018

1798 Large Eagle Dollar, VF35
B-24, BB-124, Pointed 9



- 4625** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-24, BB-124, R.2, VF35 PCGS. Bowers Die State V, shattered obverse die, with cracks heaviest around star 12. Heavy metal flowlines appear in the reverse margins. This coin is lightly worn, but strike softness affects the upper right portion of the reverse, as well as the corresponding lower right portion of Liberty's bust. Each side has mottled lavender-gray, gold, and peach coloration. NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40041 Base PCGS# 40018

1798 Pointed 9 Dollar, Choice XF
B-24, BB-124, Heraldic Eagle Reverse



- 4626** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-24, BB-124, R.2, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State II, lapped on the reverse without obverse die cracks. This Choice XF Large Eagle type coin displays strong detail throughout the margins, save for minor strike softness in the centers. Medium slate-gray patina covers each side. A well-struck example, lacking adjustment marks. Eye appeal is pleasing for the grade. NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40041 Base PCGS# 40018

1799/8 Draped Bust Dollar, AU50
13 Reverse Stars Overdate, B-1, BB-142



- 4627** 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse, B-1, BB-142, R.4, AU50 NGC. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. All three of the known overdate varieties of the 1799 Draped Bust dollar employ the same obverse die. This attractive AU specimen features the 13 star reverse, with scaling around the I in AMERICA that characterizes the BB-142 variety. This well-detailed example displays pleasing dove-gray patina, with surfaces that are remarkably free of abrasions and adjustment marks. Census for BB-142: 3 in 50, 2 finer (11/19). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 3926. NGC ID# 24X8, PCGS# 40065 Base PCGS# 6884

1799 7x6 Stars Dollar, AU53
Sharp B-5, BB-157 Example



- 4628** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-5, BB-157, R.2, AU53 NGC. Bowers Die State II. This variety is almost always seen with numerous reverse die cracks. This die state has only one such crack, although it is a prominent one, stretching from the dentils just right of the eagle's tailfeathers through the tailfeathers, UNITED, the eagle's wingtip, and STATES. The fields are smooth and the devices are sharp, confirming the early die state for the variety. Each side has light golden toning and satiny luster. The only mentionable abrasions are a few tiny pinscratches in the reverse field just between the left (facing) shield corner and the ribbon. On the obverse, the remnant of a grease streak (mint made) is evident from the LI in LIBERTY to star 9. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40049 Base PCGS# 6878
- 4629** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-12, BB-160, R.3, VF30 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. A pearl-gray Heraldic Eagle dollar with a surprisingly unmarked appearance. Reverse star 10 is softly brought up, but the remainder of the strike is consistent. B-12 is a somewhat scarce variety that can usually be attributed by the descending die crack through the base of the 1 in the date. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40051 Base PCGS# 6878
- 4630** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-6, BB-162, R.4, VF20 PCGS. CAC. Bowers Die State IV. A steel-gray example with even wear and no distracting marks. A scarcer Bolender variety for the popular Large Eagle date. The pick-up point is a slightly curved, but mostly radial, die crack at 1 o'clock on the reverse. Rare early die state examples lack the crack, but it is bold on the present piece, as on most survivors of the marriage. For all normal date, 7x6 Stars die varieties, CAC has confirmed just 25 pieces as VF20 (11/19). NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40053 Base PCGS# 6878

1799 Dollar, AU Sharpness
7x6 Stars, B-8, BB-165



- 4631** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-8, BB-165, R.3 — Whizzed — NGC Details. AU. Bowers Die State II. Medium to deep walnut-brown toning fills the fields, though the high points are stone-gray. The die crack through LIB is faint, but perceptible with patience. No marks are readily apparent. Although NGC has designated the coin as whizzed, evidence of this is subtle, limited to a slightly granular appearance on the devices.

1799 7x6 Stars Dollar, VF30
B-9, BB-166, Heraldic Eagle Type Coin



- 4632** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-9, BB-166, R.1, VF30 PCGS. Bowers Die State V, cracked and flowlined on both sides. BB-166 is a 7x6 Stars variety. Hints of satiny luster remain in the protected peripheral fields, and wear is light on the devices. Olive-gold and lilac-gray toning uniformly blankets both sides. No adjustment marks are evident on this coin, a well-defined Large Eagle type candidate. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40057 Base PCGS# 6878
- 4633** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-9, BB-166, R.1, VF35 PCGS. Bowers Die State V, with cracks from the rim to the 1 in the date, another from the neck to star 10, and a couple more between stars 11 and 12. The die break after STATES is diagnostic for this collectible Draped Bust dollar variety. Lightly toned and impressively strong for the grade, this Choice VF representative is clean with glints of remaining luster. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40057 Base PCGS# 6878
- 4634** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-14, BB-167, R.3, VF20 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. A predominantly cream-gray Heraldic Eagle silver dollar, though freckles of gunmetal-blue fill the margins. About 90% of E PLURIBUS UNUM is clear and the shield lines are separated. Generally unabraded, and only a thin mark west of obverse star 11 merits mention. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40058 Base PCGS# 6878

1800 B-5, BB-189 Dollar, AU58
Rare Die Pair, Among the Finest Extant



4635 1800 B-5, BB-189, R.5, AU58 NGC. Bowers Die State I, perfect dies. This Draped Bust dollar die pair exhibits a lump above the right foot of (LIBE)R(TY) and the A in STATES centered over a cloud. BB-189 is a notable rarity in high grades. Most of the 200 to 350 survivors exist in VF-XF condition or lower. This near-Mint example certainly qualifies for the Condition Census, and may rank among the very finest representatives extant. It features antique golden-gray patina with partial brilliance remaining. Strike detail is strong, if not entirely complete, but the eagle's neck feathers are razor-sharp. *From The Key Coin Collection.* NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40075 Base PCGS# 6887

1800 B-10, BB-190 Dollar, XF40
Wide Date, Low 8



4636 1800 Wide Date, Low 8, B-10, BB-190, R.3, XF40 NGC. Bowers Die State VI with many spindly reverse cracks. B-10 is the only marriage of the Wide Date, Low 8 *Guide Book* variety. Sea-green and golden-brown toning enriches the borders of this well defined and attractive early dollar. Marks are uncommonly few for the grade, though to provide an identifier, we report a slight rim knock over the D in UNITED. NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40076 Base PCGS# 6888

1801 Dollar, Pleasing XF40
Scarce B-4, BB-214 Die Marriage



4637 1801 B-4, BB-214, R.4, XF40 NGC. Bowers Die State III. The obverse features the 1 in the date nearly touching Liberty's lowest curl — unique to this BB-214 die marriage. A tiny die crack from the border above cloud 6 is barely visible on this XF40 representative with pleasing steel-gray surfaces and golden high-point accents. The left-side stars are bold, as are the legends, while the centers are slightly softer. A small dig occurs under the right scroll end. NGC ID# 24XA, PCGS# 40086 Base PCGS# 6893

1802 Silver Dollar, Choice XF
B-6, BB-241, Narrow Date



4638 1802 Narrow Date, B-6, BB-241, R.1, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. Pockets of bright luster surround design elements of this steel-blue and wheat-gold Heraldic Eagle type coin. No marks are remotely consequential, and all letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are bold. Liberty's cheek and shoulder confirm moderate circulation. B-6 is the usually encountered 1802 die pairing, but better-grade examples remain in demand. NGC ID# 24XB, PCGS# 40088 Base PCGS# 6895

1802 Narrow Date Dollar, XF45
B-6, BB-241



4639 1802 Narrow Date, B-6, BB-241, R.1, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State III, lapped obverse die, as usual. Light wear appears on the highest points of the devices and in the open areas of the fields, but this Choice XF Draped Bust type coin is yet sharply detailed. Pleasing lilac-gray and golden color uniformly blankets each side, and the surfaces lack distractions of any sort. No adjustment marks are seen. NGC ID# 24XB, PCGS# 40088 Base PCGS# 6895

1802 B-6, BB-241 Silver Dollar
Narrow Date, Mint State Details



- 4640** 1802 Narrow Date, B-6, BB-241, R.1 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc. Details. Bowers Die State III. The usual die state for the Bolender variety, indicated by lapped elements within Liberty's shoulder curl. This Heraldic Eagle type coin is uncommonly well defined, and displays sweeping cartwheel luster. The surfaces are untoned, and the minutely granular fields appear nearly unabraded. Liberty shows unobtrusive abrasions on her jaw and neck, and the borders exhibit translucent lacquer. Most examples of B-6 are in VF to AU grades. A highly desirable example of the popular Narrow Date *Guide Book* variety.

GOBRECHT DOLLAR

1836 Original Gobrecht Dollar, PR35
Judd-60, Die State E



- 4641** 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR35 PCGS. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the D in DOLLAR). Die State E. For the specialist, this is a curious coin. We see no trace of the angling die clash mark above the eagle's wing that is always seen on State D. However, both diagnostics are present for State E; presumably the coin's time in circulation was sufficient to wear away the angling clash mark. This is a quite an attractive Gobrecht dollar. The surfaces are medium gray overall and the fields have lost their reflectivity; still, the surfaces lack the numerous abrasions usually found, limited here to a single abrasion in the right obverse field. NGC ID# BLWV, PCGS# 11225

SEATED DOLLARS

1846 Silver Dollar, MS63
OC-1, Diversely Patinated



- 4642** 1846 MS63 NGC. OC-1, R.1. Osburn-Cushing Die State e/f. Lavender and powder-blue fill the right obverse field, while the remainder of that side is golden-brown. The reverse is primarily cobalt-blue, with lilac and olive-green undertones. A satiny and nicely struck Select No Motto dollar that shows only minor field marks. Certified in a prior generation holder. Census: 12 in 63, 24 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 24YH, PCGS# 6932

**1847 Silver Dollar, MS62
Multicolor Patination**



- 4643** 1847 MS62 NGC. OC-2, R.1. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/b. The 1847 issue is one of the more available ones from this decade, perhaps due to the United States' war with Mexico that year. Nonetheless, Mint State examples are very scarce relative to the 1860-O. This powder-blue and rose-gold example is sharply struck, and is smooth except for a narrow milling mark near star 13. Census: 23 in 62, 32 finer (11/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8243, which realized \$1,610. NGC ID# 24YJ, PCGS# 6934

- 4644** 1848 XF40 PCGS. CAC. OC-1, R.2. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. A mintage of only 15,000 pieces suggests the 1848 is a better date, and that is confirmed by a low third-party Population. This refreshingly unabraded representative displays dusky lavender-gray and straw-gold toning. LIBERTY is bold except for the middle crossbar of the B. CAC: 2 in 40, 25 finer (11/19).
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24YK, PCGS# 6935

**1850 Seated Dollar, AU53
Only 7,500 Pieces Struck**



- 4645** 1850 AU53 PCGS. OC-1, R.3. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/e. The only business die pair. A minimal mintage of 7,500 pieces makes the 1850 a better date within the Seated dollar series. This sharp survivor exhibits iridescent apple-green, cherry-red, and navy-blue toning. Luster glimmers from design recesses, and no marks are remotely consequential.
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24YM, PCGS# 6937

- 4646** 1854 VF30 PCGS. OC-1, High R.3. The 1854 is a challenging date. Osburn and Cushing estimate only 300 survivors from the 1854 commercial mintage of 33,140 pieces. The present midgrade example shows dusky gunmetal toning across the obverse field. The reverse exhibits lighter tan-brown and aquamarine patina. All letters in LIBERTY are readable, though IBER is faint. The eagle displays a majority of its initial feathers. Marks are confined to lines left of the date and through the N in ONE.
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24YT, PCGS# 6942

**1854 OC-1 Seated Dollar, AU55
Rare Circulation Strike**



- 4647** 1854 AU55 PCGS. CAC. OC-1, High R.3. The base of the 4 is repunched on all circulation strike 1854 Seated dollars, from a mintage of 33,140 coins. Three different varieties of proofs are all from a single obverse die that has no repunching. Light gold toning visits the lustrous silver surfaces of this Choice AU example. Population: 14 in 55, 40 finer. CAC: 3 in 55, 9 finer (12/19).
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24YT, PCGS# 6942

**1855 Seated Dollar, XF Details
Important Philadelphia Issue**



- 4648** 1855 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. OC-1, High R.3. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/b, showing a minor die crack that extends from the lower reverse dentils up through the NE in ONE. This XF-level 1855 dollar shows little loss of detail from wear, although some strike softness is noted on the upper edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing. The surfaces are satiny with slate-gray patina, produced by a light cleaning in the past.

- 4649** 1856 XF40 PCGS. OC-1, R.2. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/d. Only one business strike die pair is known from the mintage of 63,500 pieces. A pleasing collector-grade example of this underappreciated date. Plum-mauve, cobalt-blue, and stone-gray toning encompasses the moderately circulated but unblemished surfaces.
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24YV, PCGS# 6944

**1856 Silver Dollar, AU55
Partial Luster Remains**



- 4650** 1856 AU55 NGC. OC-1, R.2. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/d, with significant peripheral die cracks on the reverse. The obverse is lapped, weakening the evidence of repunching on the six, which is a diagnostic of this issue. Each side is satiny and partially lustrous, showing bright silver surfaces and bold devices. Eye appeal is pleasing.

- 4651 1857 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. OC-2, R.3.** Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. This partially prooflike 1857 dollar's cleaning is apparent under strong light, where hairlines mingle with signs of die polishing. Faint golden-gray toning provides a pleasing backdrop for the otherwise smooth and minimally marked surfaces. As usual, this challenging date shows minor strike weakness at Liberty's head and the adjacent stars.

**1860-O Seated Dollar, MS60
Deep Mirror Prooflike Surfaces**



- 4652 1860-O MS60 Deep Mirror Prooflike ANACS. OC-4, R.2.** Osburn-Cushing Die State b/a, uncracked. This Mint State 1860-O coin could easily have been considered a proof were it not for the New Orleans mintmark and a touch of strike softness on the peripheral stars. The central devices are sharp, albeit showing moderate die rust on the eagle, and the fields are so deeply mirrored that no measurable cartwheel effect can be produced. Daubs of golden-amber and lavender border toning complement otherwise brilliant surfaces, which show moderate abrasions per the grade. Housed in an old small size ANACS holder with a DMPL designation — and it is truly a DMPL coin. NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950

- 4653 1860-O MS62 PCGS. OC-2, R.1.** The 1860-O and its 1859-O predecessor are the most available No Motto issues in Mint State, but most such pieces are notably bagmarked. This straw-gold and silver-gray representative is only lightly abraded, and the strike is sharp except on a few star centers. NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950

**1861 Seated Dollar, XF45
Better Philadelphia Date**



- 4654 1861 XF45 ANACS. OC-4, Low R.4.** Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. In *A Register of Die Varieties* for Seated dollars, Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing call the 1861 "scarce to rare in any grade," somewhat more elusive than expected for the moderate mintage of 77,500 coins. This collector-grade piece displays bold detail and uniform pewter-gray surfaces. Both sides are moderately abraded, as normal for the grade. NGC ID# 24Z4, PCGS# 6951

- 4655 1862 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. OC-1, R.3.** The 1862 is another low mintage date in the Seated dollar series. Just 11,540 pieces were issued for commerce, all from the same die pair. Most were eventually melted. This nicely defined representative has a slightly bright reverse field, made less apparent by subsequent lilac-red and ocean-blue toning. The obverse is stone-gray with hints of cobalt-blue and tan-brown. Marks are minor overall, despite a thin mark east of Liberty's shield and a small nick on the reverse rim at 7:30.

**1862 Silver Dollar, AU50
Low Mintage, Ample Luster**



- 4656 1862 AU50 PCGS. CAC. OC-1, R.3.** Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. The sole die marriage for this Civil War date, which has a low commercial mintage of 11,540 pieces. This lightly circulated representative exhibits vibrant electric-blue toning throughout both borders. The centers are stone-gray with hints of ruby-red and orange-gold patina. Lightly abraded overall, with minor reverse rim knocks noted at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24Z5, PCGS# 6952

**1863 Seated Dollar, MS64
Peripheral Blushes of Chestnut Toning**



- 4657 1863 MS64 PCGS. OC-1, Low R.3.** Struck from the only circulation-strike die pair. This is one of the estimated 450 extant examples of the 1863 Seated dollar from an original mintage of 27,660 pieces. Delicate blushes of chestnut patina around the borders frame frosty, minimally toned centers. There are small scattered marks on each side, but they are minor. Strike definition is uniformly strong. Population: 17 in 64 (2 in 64+), 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24Z6, PCGS# 6953

- 4658 1865 XF40 PCGS. OC-2, R.2.** Osburn-Cushing Die State b/d. A scarce Civil War issue, the 1865 has a mintage of only 46,500 pieces. This moderately circulated representative retains a majority of the plumage feathers, and all letters in LIBERTY are present. The surfaces are powder-blue overall but the obverse additionally displays hints of rose-gold.

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24Z8, PCGS# 6955

- 4659 1870-CC VF30 PCGS. OC-8, High R.4.** The first-year Carson City silver dollar mintage of 12,462 pieces was accomplished on at least eleven distinct dates, between February 10 and June 30. A remarkable nine die marriages are known, and they range from very scarce to very rare. This middle-grade example exhibits rich lavender and autumn-brown toning. All letters in LIBERTY are apparent, though only the L is bold. The eagle is nicely detailed. Noticeable marks are limited to a slight rim bump near the E in ONE.

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

**1870-CC Silver Dollar, XF40
First-Year CC Seated Dollar**



4660 1870-CC XF40 PCGS. OC-1, Low R.4. Osburn-Cushing Die State a. The inaugural silver dollar coinage of the Carson City Mint produced only 12,462 coins, and yet this would be the highest mintage of the denomination at that facility until the advent of the Trade dollar in 1873. This lightly circulated 1870-CC displays deep olive-gray patina and good detail. The surfaces are smooth, and a few contact marks are hidden by the patina. NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

**1870-CC Dollar, Choice XF
Important Nevada Mint Type Coin**



4661 1870-CC XF45 PCGS. OC-1, Low R.4. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Wide CC. According to Seateddollarvarieties.com, this obverse "was later sent to San Francisco and used to strike all known 1870-S dollars." This first-year Carson City issue claims a mintage of 12,462 coins, making it one of the most sought-after, but also the only collectible CC Seated dollar. Stone-gray surfaces showcase golden accents with minimal friction for the XF grade level. A small dig on the rim below the D in DOL is the only singular mark. *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

**1870-CC Dollar, AU53
Rare Die Marriage**



4662 1870-CC AU53 NGC. OC-5, High R.5. The 7 in the date is positioned over the space between two dentils. The reverse features a Close CC mintmark without a die line from the lower tip of the top fletching. Although the 1870-CC Seated dollar is the most plentiful CC issue in the series, this is a rare die marriage with an estimated 45 pieces known. Stone-gray surfaces are unevenly struck, but friction is minimal. So too are distracting abrasions. From a mintage of 12,462 pieces. NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

**1870-CC Seated Liberty Dollar, AU55
Inaugural Carson City Mint Issue**



4663 1870-CC AU55 PCGS. OC-9, Low R.4. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. The date is vertically centered in the exergue, while the Medium Wide CC mintmark has the right edge of the first C aligned with the feather tip above. Nine die pairs were required to strike just 12,462 silver dollars — Carson City's first attempt at the denomination, which was hampered by a lack of silver bullion. This Choice About Uncirculated example is semireflective, with iridescent colors and bluish-gray overtones. The strike is sharp throughout both sides. Only a few minuscule marks are seen on either side. Population: 39 in 55, 40 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

**1870-CC Seated Dollar, MS61
Colorfully Toned CC Debut Coin**



4664 1870-CC MS61 ANACS. OC-2, R.5. This is the only obverse with the right base of the 1 positioned just left of center over the dentil. The reverse features a Wide CC mintmark. From a mintage of 12,462 coins, the 1870-CC is a better date in the Seated Liberty dollar series, but it is most actively pursued because of its status as the first silver dollar issue from the Carson City Mint. Osburn and Cushing estimate that 20 or fewer examples survive in Uncirculated condition, the finest among them in MS64.

This MS61 Seated dollar is richly toned in a medley of multicolor hues that include blue, green, violet, and golden-orange. Minor softness appears on the left-hand stars and Liberty's head but the reverse is better-struck, as usual. Wispy marks beneath the patina limit the grade. Housed in a small-sized holder. NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

- 4665 1871 AU58 PCGS. CAC. OC-1, R.2.** Osburn-Cushing Die State a/b. The 1871 has a mintage above a million pieces, but nice Borderline Uncirculated examples are nonetheless contested by type collectors. This lightly patinated silver dollar lacks mentionable marks and displays ice-blue, straw-gold, and pearl-gray shades. CAC: 11 in 58, 41 finer (11/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 3764, which realized \$1,840. NGC ID# 5DNV, PCGS# 6966

**1871-CC Seated Dollar, XF40
Only 100 Examples Believed Extant**



- 4666 1871-CC XF40 PCGS. OC-1, High R.4.** All 1,376 1871-CC Seated dollars produced were struck from this set of dies, showing a misplaced 1 in the dentils below the 7. Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing include the variety in their Top 30 set for the series. They also estimate that only 100 of these coins survive. This XF40 representative has even olive-gray patina and smooth, minimally abraded surfaces. Light friction occurs uniformly over the highest points of the design.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24ZH, PCGS# 6967

**1871-CC Silver Dollar, AU Details
Rare, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4667 1871-CC — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. OC-1, High R.4.** OC-1 is designated as a Top 30 variety by Osburn-Cushing, due to the misplaced 1 in the dentils below the 7 in the date. It is also the only 1871-CC die pair. The issue is significantly scarcer than its 1870 Carson City predecessor, due to a meager mintage of 1,376 pieces. This example displays rich cobalt-blue, rose-red, and wheat-gold obverse toning, though the seated Liberty is mostly cream-white. The reverse is lightly patinated but displays peripheral russet and aqua shades. Scuffs are limited to the A in STATES.

**1872-CC Silver Dollar, VF30
Challenging Carson City Emission**



- 4668 1872-CC VF30 PCGS. OC-1, High R.3.** From a tiny mintage of 3,150 pieces, the 1872-CC is a difficult find regardless of grade. Examples have been certified as Fair 2, which indicates how long the issue circulated in the Old West. The present midgrade representative displays consistent mahogany-brown toning. The BE in LIBERTY are only slightly faint, and the other five letters are bold. Both sides are essentially unmarked save for a reverse rim nick at 7:30.
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24ZK, PCGS# 6969

**1872-CC Seated Dollar, XF40
About 250 Pieces Extant**



- 4669 1872-CC XF40 PCGS. OC-1, High R.3.** This XF40 Seated dollar derives from a small mintage of 3,150 coins and grades more than five points finer than a typical certified representative of this Carson City issue. Olive-gray patina covers each side. A small mark appears on Liberty's chest, but the surfaces are otherwise smooth. Strongly detailed with bold, square rims. About 250 coins are believed extant.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 24ZK, PCGS# 6969

**1872-CC Silver Dollar, XF Details
Pleasing Collector Coin**



- 4670 1872-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. OC-1, High R.3.** A mintage of only 3,150 pieces ensures the scarcity of this Carson City Seated dollar, a key date among With Motto issues. The present coin is boldly detailed with glossy olive-gray and golden surfaces. The cleaning noted by PCGS is old and not bothersome, and only light contact marks are noticed under a loupe.

1872-S Dollar, Toned AU50
Ex: John Jay Pittman



- 4671** 1872-S AU50 PCGS. OC-1, Low R.3. Ex: Pittman. With a mintage of only 9,000 pieces, the 1872-S is a semikey date in the Seated Liberty dollar series. This About Uncirculated example has the distinction of a famous pedigree from the John J. Pittman Collection. Both sides are lightly toned, although daubs of green-gold and lavender toning around the obverse border are distinctly attractive. Wear is light, and scattered light abrasions are consistent with the grade. Population: 25 in 50, 42 finer (11/19).
Ex: 104th Sale (Bluestone, 12/1948), lot 794; John Pittman; John Jay Pittman Collection, Part II (Akers, 5/1998), lot 1700.
From *The Watermark Collection*. NGC ID# 24ZL, PCGS# 6970

1861 Seated Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Starkly Contrasted



- 4674** 1861 PR64 Cameo PCGS. OC-P2, Low R.4. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Despite a few small, grade-defining hairlines, this near-Gem proof dollar exhibits deeply mirrored fields and modestly frosted devices that impart a pleasing overall cameo appearance. Completely white and untoned, the strike is razor sharp throughout. The elusiveness of the business strike 1861 Seated dollar has placed considerable date collector pressure upon the extant proof specimens. Population: 15 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 4 finer (11/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8317.
From *The Tall Grass Prairie Collection*. NGC ID# 252F, PCGS# 87004

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

1859 Seated Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Roughly 350 Proofs Extant



- 4672** 1859 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. OC-P1, R.3. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. Seateddollarvarieties.com suggests 350 1859 proofs survive from a mintage of 800 pieces. All of them show slight repunching on the base of the 1. This untuned, CAC-approved near-Gem proof enjoys watery fields and expected strong definition. Minimal contact for the grade. Population: 8 in 64 Cameo, 5 finer in this category. CAC: 4 in 64, 4 finer (12/19).
From *The Tall Grass Prairie Collection*. NGC ID# 252D, PCGS# 87002

1862 Seated Dollar, PR61
Minimally Toned and Reflective



- 4675** 1862 PR61 PCGS. OC-P1, Low R.5. Both proof dies for the year feature the same obverse. This is the rarer variant with the second vertical shield line extending up into the first horizontal. According to Osburn and Cushing, only 50 such proofs exist. Brilliant, reflective surfaces are slightly muted with scattered hairlines. As expected, strike definition is impeccable. A collectible No Motto Seated dollar proof from a popular period in American numismatics. NGC ID# 252G, PCGS# 7005

1860 Seated Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Brilliant and Reflective



- 4673** 1860 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. OC-P1, R.2. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. The proof mintage for this Seated dollar issue was 1,330 coins, but those that went unsold were melted at the end of the year, leaving a net mintage of 527 pieces. Each side of this near-Gem dollar maintains its brilliance, and the fields are deeply reflective. Population: 24 in 64 (4 in 64+) Cameo, 12 finer in non-Cameo. CAC: 14 in 64, 2 finer (12/19).
From *The Tall Grass Prairie Collection*. NGC ID# 252E, PCGS# 87003

1862 Seated Dollar, PR62
Dusky Gold and Violet Tones



- 4676** 1862 PR62 PCGS. OC-P2, High R.3. Vertical shield lines 1-1 and 1-3 extend up into the first horizontal recesses, confirming the reverse die and, thus, the variety for this 1862 Seated dollar proof. It is believed that 250 of the 550 Seated dollar proofs struck in 1862 survive, with the rest having been lost to time — unsurprising given the circumstances under which they were struck. Dusky gold and violet tones dominate this example, with blue accents on each side. Tiny contact marks and faint hairlines determine the PR62 grade. NGC ID# 252G, PCGS# 7005

1862 Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Reflective Fields Surround Frosted Motifs



- 4677** 1862 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. OC-2, High R.3. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. The first and third vertical shield lines extend upward into the horizontals. The 550 proof dollars minted in 1862 were struck from two die pairs. This is the usual variety, of which an estimated 200 pieces survive. Reflective fields engulf frosted, fully struck motifs, delivering bold Cameo contrast. Population: 8 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 2 finer (12/19).
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 252G, PCGS# 87005

1863 Seated Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Only 460 Proofs Produced



- 4678** 1863 PR64 Cameo PCGS. OC-P2, Low R.4. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. The ice-white devices offer strong contrast with the flashy mirrored fields of this needle-sharp near-Gem. Light golden-brown patina surrounds the borders. Light die doubling is evident on LIBERTY and the shield. A scant 460 proofs were struck, and the business strike issue was limited to only 27,200 pieces. Population: 15 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 5 finer (11/19).
 Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 6379.
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 252H, PCGS# 87006

1864 Seated Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Beautiful, Vivid Rainbow Toning



- 4679** 1864 PR64 Cameo PCGS. OC-P1, R.4. Deep multicolored toning forms an almost circular pattern around the outer third of this intricately detailed dollar. Just 470 proofs of this date were sold to collectors and the number of pieces extant far outnumbers high-grade business strikes, creating strong date pressure on proofs.
 Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8320.
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 252J, PCGS# 87007

1865 Dollar, PR61
500 Proofs Struck



- 4680** 1865 PR61 PCGS. OC-P2, R.3. This Top 30 variety features obvious die doubling on the lower part of Liberty's gown. Most of the 500 Seated dollar proofs struck in 1865 are from this die, and an estimated 360 specimens survive. Reflective surfaces reside beneath a layer of somewhat mottled toning. Hairlines determine the PR61 grade. NGC ID# 252K, PCGS# 7008

1865 Seated Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Low-Availability Date in Either Format



- 4681** 1865 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. OC-P2, R.3. Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection. The Philadelphia Mint produced 46,500 business strike silver dollars in 1865, and while this output is higher than the other dates produced during the Civil War, very few survived. This lack of availability has placed pressure on the proofs of this date, only 500 of which were struck. This is an exceptionally well-preserved representative of the date with a razor sharp strike. The glassy fields form a splendid backdrop to the frosty finished devices. Attractive ruby-red and cobalt-blue patina is seen at selected border areas over each side. Population: 18 in 64 (4 in 64+) Cameo, 10 finer. CAC: 7 in 64, 5 finer (12/19).
 Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 6383.
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 252K, PCGS# 87008

- 4682** 1866 Motto PR64 Cameo PCGS. OC-P1, Low R.4. A sharply defined Choice Cameo proof with excellent field-to-device contrast visible through the thick blue-steel toning on each side of this first-year With Motto silver dollar. Population: 19 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 17 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 252M, PCGS# 87014

1868 Seated Dollar, PR64 Deep Cameo
Drastically Misplaced Date Digits



- 4683** 1868 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. OC-P1, R.4. A Top 30 Variety in the Seated Dollar series. The Seated Liberty series of all denominations is known for many doubled dates, tripled dates, and misplaced dates, but this proof Seated dollar variety has one of the farthest misplaced dates of all. The top of a 1 and the top of an 8 can be seen on the rim outside of the border denticles. They are located directly below the 18 of the actual date. If those digits were misplaced any further, they would be on the engraver's workbench! This is an amazing Choice Deep Cameo proof with brilliant and untoned silver surfaces and impressive field-to-device contrast. Population: 7 in 64 (2 in 64+) Deep Cameo, 3 finer (12/19).
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 252P, PCGS# 97016
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1869 Seated Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Toned, Yet Noticeably Contrasted



- 4684** 1869 PR65 Cameo PCGS. OC-P2, R.4. Dazzling mirrors are overlaid with milky steel-violet obverse toning and an arc of flashier blue iridescence about much of the margin. Dappled orange and turquoise toning on the reverse is less inhibitive over the well-contrasted central devices. An uncommonly well-preserved proof Seated dollar from a mintage of just 600 pieces. Few proof Seated dollars can be considered "common" as a proof striking, but the 1869 is one of the more frequently seen dates as both a business strike and a proof. Population: 9 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3245.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 252R, PCGS# 87017
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1869 Seated Dollar, PR64 Deep Cameo
Strongly Contrasted



- 4685** 1869 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. OC-P2, R.4. *Ex: Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* Brilliant throughout with spectacular, deeply mirrored fields and sharply contrasted devices. The 1869 is one of the more frequently encountered dates in the With Motto series of Seated dollars even though only 600 proofs were struck; however, seldom is one offered that has this degree of eye appeal.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8332.
From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection. NGC ID# 252R, PCGS# 97017
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1871 Silver Dollar, PR64 Deep Cameo
Impressive Contrast



- 4686** 1871 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. OC-P1, R.2. Two obverse dies and one reverse die were combined to coin the reported 960 proof Seated dollars that were struck in 1871. The PCGS population data suggests that only 3% of certified proof 1871 dollars have the heavy contrast of this piece. The fields show bold contrast with the devices on this fully brilliant, untuned Choice Deep Cameo proof Seated dollar. A glass reveals the faint hairlines and trivial contact marks that limit the grade. Population: 4 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 3 finer (12/19). *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 252T, PCGS# 97019

1872 Silver Dollar, PR64 Deep Cameo
Doubled Motto



- 4687** 1872 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. OC-P1, R.2. A Top-30 Variety. A single pair of dies was employed to coin the 950 proof Seated dollars that were struck in 1872. The reverse die has a strongly doubled motto and ribbon, and this die remained in use for the 1873 proof Seated Dollars. There is doubling elsewhere, and some features suggest that this might be a Tripled Reverse die. This example is brilliant and untuned with deep mirrored fields and highly lustrous devices. Population: 4 in 64 Deep Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 1 finer (12/19). *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 252U, PCGS# 97020

TRADE DOLLARS

1873-CC Trade Dollar, AU53
Challenging Carson City Emission



- 4688** 1873-CC AU53 PCGS. **Misplaced Digits in Denticils.** The 1873-CC is the second-rarest regular issue of the Trade dollar series, trailing only the 1878-CC. It also has the second-lowest commercial mintage. This typically struck pearl-gray example has smooth semiprooflike surfaces and few marks. It is a prominent but unlisted misplaced date variety, with the tops of 87 digits lodged in the denticils below the 87 in the date. The variety is different (and more distinctive) than the FS-301 *Cherrypickers'* MPD. The reverse is distinguished by a die line through the top of the D in DOLLAR. A small survey of Heritage auction appearances suggests that this die pair constitutes about half of all survivors of the very scarce issue. NGC ID# 252X, PCGS# 7032

1873-CC Trade Dollar, AU55
Partially Lustrous First-Year CC-Mint Coin



- 4689** 1873-CC AU55 ANACS. Silver dollar production at the infant Carson City Mint increased substantially with the introduction of the Trade dollar in 1873. Rather than producing standard silver dollars on demand for local and regional silver depositors, Carson City now struck heavier Trade dollars for international export, fueled by new Congressional legislation. The first-year Carson City Trade dollar is collectible today but is scarce in high grade. This Choice AU example displays satiny, partially lustrous golden-toned surfaces and bold design elements. Barely any wear is evident. NGC ID# 252X, PCGS# 7032

- 4690** 1874-CC Chop Mark MS62 PCGS. **Breen-5786.** Micro CC. Period after FINE. A series of deeply entered chopmarks on the eagle also affects the obverse. One of the chopmarks resembles an anchor, while another is the letter K. Golden-brown and lavender patina embraces the satiny surfaces.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2004), lot 8077; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 2488, which realized \$948.75. NGC ID# 2532, PCGS# 87035 Base PCGS# 7035

1874-CC Trade Dollar, MS62
Scarce Carson City Issue



4691 1874-CC MS62 PCGS. Micro CC. Period after FINE. Peach-gold, powder-blue, and slate toning encompasses this lustrous Carson City Trade dollar. The strike is good except for blending on the right (facing) claw. Marks are unobtrusive aside from moderate contact on the field near the obverse branch stem. Population: 59 in 62, 70 finer (11/19). Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 4678. NGC ID# 2532, PCGS# 7035

4692 1875-CC Type One Reverse MS61 NGC. The 1875-CC has the highest mintage among Carson City Trade dollar issues, but examples are elusive in problem-free Mint State. This nearly brilliant representative has a good strike and lustrous motifs. The date and obverse field display minor marks commensurate with the grade. NGC ID# 2535, PCGS# 40108 Base PCGS# 7038

1875-CC Trade Dollar, MS62
Type One Obverse and Reverse



4693 1875-CC Type One Reverse MS62 NGC. A brilliant and frost-white example of this popular Carson City date, with a sharp strike and lustrous, untuned surfaces. This example is high enough on the Mint State scale to show relatively few abrasions, with only small marks dotting the obverse and the reverse nearly abrasion-free. Scarce any finer despite a mintage of more than 1.5 million pieces. Census: 44 in 62, 42 finer (2/14). Ex: Bently Foundation / San Francisco Signature (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 30135. NGC ID# 2535, PCGS# 40108 Base PCGS# 7038

1875-CC Trade Dollar, Colorful MS62
Type One Reverse



4694 1875-CC Type One Reverse MS62 NGC. The usual reverse with a berry under the eagle's claw. This is the highest-mintage Carson City issue in the Trade dollar series (1.5 million coins), with examples remaining somewhat available in lower Mint State grades. Central ice-blue toning progresses to green, orange, and yellow color toward the borders on each side. Softness occurs on Liberty's head and the right (facing) claw, but the rest of the design is strong. **From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection.** NGC ID# 2535, PCGS# 40108 Base PCGS# 7038

1875-S/CC Trade Dollar, AU58
Always-Popular Guide Book Variety



4695 1875-S/CC FS-501 AU58 PCGS. Type One Reverse, Large S. Struck from the middle die state, with the undermintmark clear at right and just a dot at left of the primary S, and a light die crack extending from the field through the top of CA in AMERICA. This is an attractive example of the popular overmintmark, with silver mint luster peeking through original rich, golden-gray patina that blankets both sides. The coin is sharply struck with only a few tiny marks and a whisper of wear. Housed in an early blue label holder with barcode on the back. NGC ID# 2536, PCGS# 145813 Base PCGS# 7040

1877-CC Trade Dollar, MS63+
Sharp, Brilliant Carson City Type Coin



4696 1877-CC MS63+ PCGS. The 7s in the date are repunched on this piece, and there are tiny die breaks along Liberty's outstretched arm. Strike sharpness is full throughout, and grade-limiting abrasions are light and scattered. Neither side displays toning. The 1877-CC is the last high-mintage Trade dollar from Carson City. The Nevada branch mint struck a small number of coins in early 1878, but the majority of that year's production was of the new Morgan type. Population: 33 in 63 (3 in 63+), 16 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 253D, PCGS# 7045

4697 1878-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. The mintmark is centered over the vertical upright of the D in DOLLAR. This final-year Carson City Trade dollar shows light wear and has been cleaned, although the surfaces have since acquired blue-green and lilac-gold toning. Scattered abrasions accompany the XF Details designation.

1878-CC Trade Dollar, AU Details
Final Carson City Issue of the Type



- 4698 1878-CC — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** Trade dollar production for commercial use ceased in 1878. The Philadelphia Mint struck on proof coins this year, but the Carson City Mint managed a production of 97,000 circulation strikes before coinage was suspended. This AU-level survivor of the CC issue has uniform slate-gray color and bold detail, despite light wear. The cleaning noted by NGC is of little importance.

1878-CC Trade Dollar, AU50
Final Carson City Production of the Type



- 4699 1878-CC AU50 ANACS.** The mintmark is positioned to the right over the D in DOLLAR, with the second C centered between the DO. The 1878-CC Trade dollar boasts a small mintage of 97,000 pieces, these being the extent of production at the Nevada branch mint before the Trade dollar was discontinued by Congress. Morgan dollar production occupied the majority of the silver dollar production at Carson City in 1878. This About Uncirculated Trade dollar from that final issue is partly lustrous and well-detailed. A golden halo around the borders surrounds pearl-white interiors. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7047

1878-CC Trade Dollar, AU58
Key Issue, Melt Rarity



- 4700 1878-CC AU58 PCGS.** The mintage for the 1878-CC Trade dollar was a mere 97,000 pieces, and many of these were part of the 44,148 pieces that were melted on July 19 of this year, further reducing the net availability of this key issue. Mint State coins are rare, and this near-Mint example represents excellent value for the collector. Some of the original luster still remains and the strike details are sharp overall. Gray-toned with touches of lilac and gold. Identifiable by a three-reed nick in the field between the left wing of the eagle and the back of the neck. Population: 14 in 58, 29 finer (8/13).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8366; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 4491; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2010), lot 1327; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 6545.
From The Watermark Collection. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7047
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PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

1873 Trade Dollar PR64 First-Year Cameo Example



- 4701 1873 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** From a small mintage of 600 pieces, struck in the first year of the Trade dollar denomination, this impressive Choice proof exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the well-preserved surfaces include deeply mirrored fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices. Vivid shades of greenish-gold toning add to the outstanding eye appeal. Population: 17 in 64 (2 in 64+) Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 11 in 64, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 27YJ, PCGS# 87053
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1874 Trade Dollar, PR65 Cameo Warmly Toned, Starkly Contrasted Important Rarity This Fine



- 4702 1874 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Period after FINE. The 1874 proof is seldom offered in any Gem or better grade, and Cameo examples are decidedly rare. This is one of the finest Cameos endorsed by CAC, a lovely golden-toned, contrasted, and fully struck proof type coin. Neither side has notable contact marks, and the eye appeal is outstanding. Only a few minor hairlines are visible beneath a loupe, and they are not out of line for the grade. We have not offered Cameo in this grade since the December 2017 Dallas Signature, and we have not seen a PCGS-graded Cameo in PR65 since the Gardner Collection coin, which we sold in Part IV of that famous collection in October 2015. Population: 5 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 1 finer; 4 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27YK, PCGS# 87054
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1875 Dollar, PR64+ Deep Cameo Frosty With Golden Accents



- 4703 1875 PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Period after FINE. Near-brilliant surfaces showcase thickly frosted devices that stand out dramatically against the mirrored fields. Accents of thin golden color complement each side. This proof Trade dollar, one of 700 pieces struck, is obviously high-end for the grade with few points of contact. Visual appeal is excellent.
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- 4704 1876 PR61 NGC.** Type One Obverse. Type Two Reverse. A deeply mirrored lower-end proof type coin, delicately toned a light golden hue with faint hairlines that limit the numeric grade. Modest cameo contrast is apparent on the obverse. The eagle's right (facing) leg is slightly soft, but the obverse is razor-sharp. In a circa-2000 holder. NGC ID# 27YM, PCGS# 7056

**1876 Trade Dollar, PR64
Subtle Field-Device Contrast**



- 4705 1876 PR64 NGC.** Type One Obverse. Type Two Reverse. A delightful proof for the grade, showing modest contrast on both sides beneath a veil of light champagne and lilac toning. The eagle's right (facing) talons show the usual strike softness, but the obverse is sharp throughout. Higher-grade 1876 proofs are scarce. Census: 46 in 64, 20 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27YM, PCGS# 7056

**1876 Trade Dollar, PR63 Cameo
Stark Field-Device Contrast**



- 4706 1876 PR63 Cameo NGC.** Type One Obverse. Type Two Reverse. Cameo examples of the 1876 Trade dollar proof (1,150 pieces struck) are in the distinct minority of surviving certified examples. This piece showcases reflective fields and lightly frosted devices that reveal faint golden color when rotated. Wispy hairlines explain the grade. NGC ID# 27YM, PCGS# 87056

- 4707 1877 PR62 NGC.** This proof Trade dollar has pale blue toning over both sides with delicate gold accents. Full proof mirrors are visible through the toning with bold design motifs. NGC ID# 27YN, PCGS# 7057

**1878 Trade Dollar, PR64
Toned Proof-Only Representative**



- 4708 1878 PR64 NGC.** The Philadelphia Mint limited Trade dollar production to proofs only in 1878, coining 900 specimens. The richly toned surfaces of this near-Gem proof feature shades of blue, violet, and golden patina that cover flashy underlying surfaces. A predictably sharp and attractive example. NGC ID# 27YP, PCGS# 7058

- 4709 1878 PR62 Cameo PCGS.** Although myriad contact marks and faint hairlines are present, this proof-only Trade dollar has exceptional field-to-device contrast with brilliant, untuned silver surfaces. NGC ID# 27YP, PCGS# 87058

**1879 Trade Dollar, PR65
Contrasted Reverse**



- 4710 1879 PR65 PCGS.** Excellent strike sharpness complements subtle field device contrast on this golden-toned Gem proof Trade dollar, which is most prominent on the reverse. A few stray hairlines in the fields are all that prevent an even finer grade from PCGS. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 42 in 65 (3 in 65+), 28 finer; 21 in 65 (2 in 65+) Cameo, 21 finer; 0 in 65 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 7059

**1879 Trade Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Razor-Sharp Detail, CAC Approval**



- 4711 1879 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The Mint stopped producing Trade dollars for the foreign trade in 1878, although coinage of proofs for collectors continued through 1883. This CAC-approved 1879 proof is needle-sharp and starkly contrasted, yielding just the faintest trace of champagne tinting across otherwise silver-white surfaces. Deep Cameos are rare in this grade, making Cameos the preferred option for budget-conscious collectors. Population: 53 in 64 (3 in 64+) Cameo, 42 finer; 2 in 64 Deep Cameo, 4 finer. CAC: 11 in 64, 23 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 87059

- 4712 1880 PR60 Cameo NGC.** Although a glass reveals faint hairlines, this Cameo proof has excellent contrast between the mirrored field and lustrous devices. Both sides are brilliant and untuned. NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 87060

**1880 Trade Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Icy Motifs, Mirrored Fields**



- 4713 1880 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** The 1880 is third in a series of consecutive proof-only Trade dollar dates that continued until 1885. Given its production of 1,987 pieces, Select examples are always available for a price, but specimens that demonstrate exceptional contrast are coveted by collectors. This coin possesses the eye-appealing combination of icy motifs and darkly mirrored fields. A precise strike further contributes to the charm. Both sides appear essentially as made aside from trivial contact near star 13. Population: 18 in 66 (4 in 66+) Cameo, 11 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 87060

**1882 Trade Dollar, PR62 Cameo
Thin Golden Color, Deeply Reflective**



- 4714 1882 PR62 Cameo NGC. CAC.** Watery, mirrored fields are sufficiently reflective for a formal Cameo designation. Lightly frosted design elements contribute further to the eye-appealing contrast. Thin golden color accents each side. Tiny contact marks in the fields are minimal and have no bearing on the visual quality. From a proof-only production of 1,097 pieces. NGC ID# 27YU, PCGS# 87062

- 4715 1883 PR61 PCGS.** A proof-only issue, the 1883 Trade dollar is the final collectible issue of the series, as the 1884 and 1885 Trade dollars are extreme rarities with just 10 and five examples known, respectively. This lovely example is brilliant and untuned with light contrast. NGC ID# 5DP8, PCGS# 7063

**1883 Trade Dollar, PR65
Vivid Multicolor Toning**



- 4716 1883 PR65 PCGS.** The final readily collectible issue in the short-lived Trade Dollar series, this Gem offers uncommonly impressive eye appeal even for the PR65 level of preservation. The warmly patinated, crimson-tan centers are ringed in rich cobalt-blue and golden-green target toning. The strike is razor-sharp throughout, and the surfaces are free of bothersome handling marks. A coin for the high grade proof type collector or advanced Trade Dollar specialist.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2002), lot 6556. NGC ID# 5DP8, PCGS# 7063

MORGAN DOLLARS

**1878 8TF Morgan, MS61 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Rare VAM-14.18, Broken 7 Variety**



- 4717 1878 8TF Broken 7, VAM-14.18, MS61 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** VAMWorld.com calls this variety an "ultra rarity with seven to ten known." PCGS has attributed 17 examples of the die pairing, including possible duplication. NGC lists one circulated coin (12/19). Just two of the PCGS coins are in Mint State — one in MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike and this piece in MS61 Deep Mirror Prooflike. Both sides exhibit die doubling, although it is most prominent on the reverse. On the obverse, there is a vertical die crack that connects the 7 in the date to the dentils.

For VAM variety Registry collectors, this coin represents a rare and important opportunity to acquire one of the most challenging die pairings in the series. Moreover, it is the sole second-finest known. Strike sharpness is outstanding throughout the interiors, complemented by deep mirroring in the fields. Light golden toning accents each side, while scattered abrasions are light and unobtrusive for the grade. NGC ID# 253H, PCGS# 40182 Base PCGS# 97073

- 4718 1878 8TF Broken R & B, VAM-21, MS65 Prooflike PCGS.** Die doubling on the bases of PLURIBUS attributes the eight tailfeather variety, along with broad doubling on the N in ONE. This brilliant silver dollar exhibits flashy fields and a sharp strike. Only unimportant contact is apparent across both sides. PCGS# 40199 Base PCGS# 7073

**1878 7TF Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Reverse of 1878, CAC Endorsed
Tied for the Finest Non-Prooflike at PCGS**



- 4719 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: JCS Collection. The finest 1878 seven tailfeathers Reverse of 1878 Morgans at PCGS are Premium Gems, and these coins are conditionally scarce. In MS66+ with CAC recognition, this piece is tied for the finest of these elite Registry coins. Frosty mint luster cascades over exceptionally clean surfaces. No trace of strike weakness is seen on the devices, and eye appeal is outstanding. Only 18 examples of this issue carry CAC endorsement in Premium Gem condition — less than a fifth of the certified population for this grade. Only one Prooflike coin in this grade has earned the CAC green label. The piece offered here is truly of magnificent quality. Population: 67 in 66 (13 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 18 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2TY3, PCGS# 7074

**1878 Seven Tailfeathers Morgan, MS66+
Reverse of 1879, One Finer at PCGS**



- 4720 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS66+ PCGS.** The 1878 Seven Tailfeathers, Reverse of 1879 Morgan dollar is much scarcer than its Reverse of 1878 counterpart, particularly in high grades. The two types are differentiated by the top arrow feather, which is slanted on this variant and parallel on the other and also the round breast on the eagle (Reverse of 1879) rather than the flat breast (Reverse of 1878). Dappled multicolor toning covers much of each side, though the central obverse is mostly violet-gray. Boldly struck and original. Population: 34 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 253L, PCGS# 7076

**1878 7TF Dollar, MS65+ Prooflike
Third Reverse, CAC Confirmed**



- 4721 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65+ Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Only a small percentage of Third Reverse 1878 silver dollars have been certified as Prooflike, and among those, a supermajority fall short of Gem status. This is the sole such piece with either a CAC green bean or a Plus designation, and it has both. The brilliant and highly lustrous surfaces are well preserved and nicely struck. Population: 7 in 65 (1 in 65+) Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 253L, PCGS# 7077

**1878-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Superb Surfaces**



- 4722 1878-CC MS66+ NGC.** An exemplary first-year Carson City Morgan, yielding frost-white luster and razor-sharp definition. The Plus designation hardly relates the incredible quality of this coin for the Premium Gem level. Liberty's cheek is virtually flawless, and the field has only the tiniest evidence of contact. We have seen MS67 coins with more obvious abrasions. Eye appeal is superb. NGC lists a mere 10 finer 1878-CC Morgans, one of which is Prooflike (11/19). NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

**1878-CC Morgan, MS65+ Prooflike
Mirrored Fields, Sharp Motifs**



4723 1878-CC MS65+ Prooflike PCGS. The 1878-CC Morgan is plentiful in MS65, but Prooflike coins are infrequently offered. Plus graded, this coin is razor-sharp and frost-white on the devices, featuring nearly flawless preservation of Liberty's cheek. The fields are deeply mirrored, and here a few small scuffs in the left obverse field prevent a finer grade from PCGS. The cameo contrast is commanding on this attractive first-year Carson City Morgan. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7081

4724 1878-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Vivid shades of violet and sea-green toning blanket the impeccably preserved surfaces of this Plus-graded Premium Gem, with sharply detailed design elements and semiprooflike luster underneath. PCGS has graded 40 numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 253R, PCGS# 7082

**1878-S Morgan Dollar, Frosty MS67
Scarce, Seldom Offered This Fine**



4725 1878-S MS67 PCGS. Frosty, brilliant mint luster engulfs this beautifully preserved Superb Gem, illuminating sharp central detail and luminous fields. The 1878-S is plentiful among Morgan dollars, although that availability plummets at the Superb Gem grade level. This coin will appeal to Registry collectors, with only a few coins known finer. Population: 39 in 67 (3 in 67+), 1 finer; 0 in 67 Prooflike, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 253R, PCGS# 7082

**1879 Morgan, MS66 Prooflike
Tied as the Finest Prooflike Example**



4726 1879 MS66 Prooflike PCGS. Non-Prooflike 1879 Morgan dollars are plentiful in MS66, but Prooflike coins are rare, and none are known finer. This Premium Gem displays modest cameo contrast on account of its reflective fields and frost-white devices. Neither side is toned, and the preservation is outstanding. Population: 3 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer; 4 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 253S, PCGS# 7085

**1879-CC Dollar, Unc Details
Sharply Defined, Few Marks**



4727 1879-CC — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The 1879-CC is the third-rarest Carson City Morgan dollar issue, trailing only the 1889-CC and 1893-CC, both years of partial hiatus. This untuned example shows little if any wear across the well struck surfaces. The cartwheel luster is muted, and we note a slender reed mark near the profile. The upper reverse displays traces of translucent residue. Overall, though, a sharp and generally smooth representative of the desirable issue.

**1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS63
Capped Die, VAM-3**



4728 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, MS63 PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. The remnants of an undertype CC are evident beneath the primary mintmark, identifying the popular Capped Die variety. This attractive Select specimen offers sharply detailed design elements throughout and the lustrous surfaces are lightly marked for the grade. Faint shades of golden-tan and lavender-gray toning blanket both sides.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088

4729 1879-O MS65 PCGS. A sharply detailed Gem representative of this popular branch mint Morgan dollar, with well-preserved brilliant surfaces and vibrant mint luster throughout. PCGS has graded 38 numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7090

**1879-O Silver Dollar, MS65
First New Orleans Mint Morgan**



4730 1879-O MS65 NGC. CAC. The New Orleans Mint reopened for coinage operations in 1879, when a mintage of more than 2.8 million Morgan dollars was accomplished. This spectacular Gem exhibits a sharp strike for a New Orleans issue, with sharp definition on the hair above Liberty's ear. The well-preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal. NGC has graded 11 numerically finer examples (10/19).
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7090

**1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Reverse of 1878**



- 4731 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64 PCGS.** This is one of the first challenging *Guide Book* listings in the Morgan dollar series after the 1879-CC coins. Anything above the near-Gem grade level is scarce. This frosty Choice Uncirculated representative features cartwheel luster and partial field-device contrast. Light chatter occurs on the cheek and in the adjacent field. The parallel top arrow feather identifies the Second Reverse. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 7094

**1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
Morgan Red Book Plate Coin**



- 4732 1879-S MS68 PCGS.** The present lot is the plate coin in the first edition of the *Official Red Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*. It is easy to understand why, given its clean cheek, strong mint luster, sharp strike, and light tan toning. The cheek is essentially pristine, and the obverse field is remarkably smooth. Although the '79-S Third Reverse is readily available in most Mint State grades, examples of the present quality are always in demand. Housed in an old green label holder.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 7804; Amherst Collection (Stack's, 11/2007), lot 2261.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092

- 4733 1879-S MS67 Prooflike PCGS.** The '79-S is a plentiful issue in typical Mint State, and prooflike pieces are available in grades through MS65. But Superb Gems with flashy fields are very scarce. This nicely struck silver dollar has light golden-brown toning across the lower reverse border. Both sides are exceptionally free from contact, and we note only an obverse rim tick at 12 o'clock. Population: 55 in 67 (6 in 67+) Prooflike, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7093

1880 Silver Dollar, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 4734 1880 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** This lovely Gem exhibits deeply mirrored fields and exceptional eye appeal with brilliant and untuned silver surfaces. The lustrous devices contrast nicely with the fully mirrored fields of this conditionally scarce issue. Population: 40 in 65 (4 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 253Y, PCGS# 97097

**1880 Morgan Dollar, MS66
8 Over 7 Stem, VAM-9**



- 4735 1880 8 Over 7 Stem, VAM-9, MS66 NGC.** A Top 100 Variety. Vivid shades of violet and golden-brown toning visit the well-preserved surfaces of this delightful Premium Gem, with most of the color on the obverse. The design elements are sharply detailed and vibrant mint luster shines through the patina. Census: 46 in 66 (3 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 253Y, PCGS# 133874 Base PCGS# 41097

- 4736 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, MS65 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety, VAM-4 shows clear remnants of a 79 within the loops of the 80 in the date. This Gem example displays frosty original mint luster and brilliant interiors. A halo of golden peripheral toning frames well-struck devices. Eye appeal is excellent. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 133876 Base PCGS# 7108

**1880/79-CC VAM-4 Dollar, MS66
Reverse of 1878, Top 100 Variety**



- 4737 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, MS66 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. This Reverse of 1878 Carson City overdate is always popular with collectors. Pale rainbow colors adorn the lower obverse and left reverse borders. The rest of this Premium Gem dollar is frosty and brilliant. Well-struck and beautifully preserved. There are no numerically finer submissions at PCGS for this variety (11/19). NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 133876 Base PCGS# 7108

**1880-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66+
VAM-5, 8 Over High 7**



- 4738** 1880-CC 8 Over High 7, VAM-5, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. A Top 100 Variety. VAM-5 is known as the 8/High 7 variety, contrasting it with VAM-6, the 8/Low 7 issue. Both of these varieties feature a prominent, uncontested 7 within the loops of the second 8, but VAM-5 shows the underdigit positioned higher than on VAM-6. Confirmation of the variety can be found on the reverse, where a short tine connects the fletchings to the olive branch just left of the eagle's claws. This high-end, CAC-approved Premium Gem example is intensely frosted with delicate golden toning that is lighter in the centers. A loupe reveals trivial ticks in the left obverse field, but Liberty's cheek is virtually pristine. Eye appeal is incredible. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 133877 Base PCGS# 7102

**1880-CC 8/7 Dollar, MS66
VAM-7A, A Hit List 40 Variety**



- 4739** 1880-CC 8/7, Reverse of 1878, VAM-7A, MS66 PCGS. A Hit List 40 Variety. The obverse shows double clash marks at the neck and a dash below the second 8, while the reverse exhibits the parallel arrow feathers of the Reverse of 1878. This delightful Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved, lustrous surfaces. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 134049 Base PCGS# 7110
- 4740** 1880-CC MS66 PCGS. CAC. VAM-3A. The 1880-CC emerged in quantity from the GSA auctions, but clean-cheeked examples with smooth fields are contested by Carson City collectors. This brilliant, high grade, and thoroughly lustrous Premium Gem is housed in an old green label holder, and blessed with a green bean by CAC. *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100

**1880-O Silver Dollar, MS65
Rare Top-Grade NGC Coin
Important CAC Endorsement**



- 4741** 1880-O MS65 NGC. CAC. NGC has not certified a single 1880-O Morgan dollar finer than MS65, and even Gems are major rarities. With CAC endorsement, an 1880-O dollar in Gem condition is a coin that most collectors will never have a chance to acquire. This presents that incredibly rare opportunity. Satiny, untuned mint luster complements remarkably clean fields, and even Liberty's cheek is well-preserved. Strike sharpness is above average for this New Orleans issue. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 26 in 65, 0 finer; 2 in 65 Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 1 finer (12/19). *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 7114

**1880-S Morgan Dollar, Toned MS68
Beautiful Type Coin**



- 4742** 1880-S MS68 NGC. High-grade 1880-S Morgan dollars are always in demand as type coins, and there is added attention for attractively toned pieces. This high-end Superb Gem displays vivid rainbow color over the obverse and gold color around the reverse borders. Sharp design elements complement radiant cartwheel luster, producing immeasurable eye appeal. A faint graze on the cheek below Liberty's eye is all that prevents virtual perfection. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

**1880-S Morgan Dollar, Captivating MS68
Incredible Mint Bloom**



- 4743 1880-S MS68 NGC.** A simply stunning 1880-S dollar showcasing a degree of eye appeal that is marvelous even for this well-made issue. Luster, largely flawless, truly emits a glowing appearance that is all the more enlivened when rotated beneath a light. Strike sharpness lacks nothing. Old-time lavender and blue toning graces the upper obverse and entire reverse borders. The interiors are essentially brilliant. Eye appeal is breathtaking. NGC lists a mere five finer non-Prooflike coins (11/19). NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

**1880-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
CAC Approved, An Exceptional Coin**



- 4744 1880-S MS68 NGC. CAC.** The 1880-S is one of the few dates in the Morgan dollar series that is often available in the lofty MS68 grade, making it popular with type collectors. However, of the many examples that we have seen in this grade, remarkably few have the sort of eye appeal that this piece generates. Untouched, cascading mint luster, promoted by a hint of reflectivity in the fields, produces outstanding aesthetics, compounded by the present of old-time multicolor toning that paints the margins in rich blue, orange-gold, and iridescent hues. The coin is, of course, endorsed by CAC — its eye appeal demands that recognition. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

**1881-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67
Vividly Toned Obverse**



- 4745 1881-CC MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The obverse of this spectacular Superb Gem is patinated in vivid shades of violet, with emerald-green and golden-red highlights, while the reverse remains essentially brilliant. The design elements are sharply detailed and vibrant mint luster adds to the ample eye appeal. PCGS has graded five numerically finer examples (11/19).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4732.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126

**1881-CC Morgan, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Stark Cameo Contrast**



- 4746 1881-CC MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** The 1881-CC Morgan dollar is plentiful — more than 147,000 coins were distributed to collectors through the GSA sales of the 1970s. Nonetheless, examples with Deep Mirror Prooflike fields are scarce finer than MS65. This Premium Gem coin displays stark cameo contrast on champagne-tinted surfaces. A lone toning spot beneath the C in AMERICA serves as a pedigree marker. The sharpness of the strike is outstanding, and each side displays exceptional preservation. Population: 73 in 66 (4 in 66+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 97127

**1881-S Dollar, MS68
Practically Flawless**



- 4747 1881-S MS68 PCGS.** The 1881-S Morgan dollar is best known for its high-grade availability. However, these Superb Gems are about the finest coins within reach, with just two numerically higher submissions at PCGS and another at NGC (11/19). Splashes of reddish-gold color at the upper obverse and around the reverse interrupt the otherwise dominant mint brilliance that defines this frosty Registry coin. Fully struck and practically unabraded. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

**1881-S Dollar, MS68
Incredible Toning**



- 4748 1881-S MS68 PCGS.** There are certain date and mintmark combinations that are known as "perfect for type." And their reputation is well-deserved. In the case of the 1881-S it is an issue that is invariably found with clean surfaces, bright mint frost, full strike, and bright semiprooflike fields. This particular coin adds to that already distinctive list a rich array of crimson and blue toning in irregular swirls of color on the obverse. This is the type of toning that brings multiples of what a brilliant 1881-S is worth. The interior of the reverse is brilliant with faint golden and blue rings of color around the margins. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

**1881-S Dollar, MS68★
Exceptional Type Coin**



4749 1881-S MS68★ NGC. CAC. The reverse lacks any indication of color, while the obverse displays variegated toning that deepens toward the rims. The fields on that side are flashy and semiprooflike, contrasting against the moderately frosted, fully defined portrait. An exceptional example of this famous type coin issue. NGC reports only one coin certified finer (10/19). NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

**1881-S Dollar, MS68 Prooflike
Brilliant and Beautiful**



4750 1881-S MS68 Prooflike NGC. It is well known that among all Morgan dollar issues, the 1881-S is the most available in better Mint State grades. But even the '81-S emerges as an important conditional rarity at the MS68 level with prooflike fields and frosty motifs. Examples with the eye-catching white-on-black look of the present coin are particularly in demand. Census: 8 in 68 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7131

4751 1882 MS66 PCGS. CAC. An extraordinary Premium Gem, this brilliant and untoned silver dollar features a bold strike and reflective fields that contrast nicely with the lustrous design motifs. Semi-prooflike is the old term for such coins, in use half-a-century ago. PCGS has certified only 17 finer examples of this issue (11/19). NGC ID# 254A, PCGS# 7132

**1882 Silver Dollar, MS67
Underrated Condition Rarity**



4752 1882 MS67 PCGS. While the average 1882 dollar is greeted with a collective yawn, astute silver dollar specialists know how few examples exist in Superb Gem condition. Of those that do, not all are technically or visually outstanding. This pristine dollar is both, with surfaces and frosted brilliance seldom seen for the issue. Boldly struck devices display snowy perfection. A couple of tiny abrasions on the reverse fields are the only obstacles to an even higher grade. None are certified numerically higher by either service, and none of the few coins in this grade are Prooflike or Deep Mirror Prooflike. Population: 17 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 5263; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5333. NGC ID# 254A, PCGS# 7132

**1882-CC Dollar, MS67
Exquisitely Preserved**



4753 1882-CC MS67 PCGS. Cartwheel mint frost rolls over brilliant centers that cede to rings of golden-orange patina around the edges. Both sides show faint clashing and a hint of softness over the ear and breast feathers, but the fields and cheek are exquisitely preserved. PCGS lists a single numerically finer example (11/19). NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7134

- 4754 1882-O MS66 PCGS.** Numerous Treasury bags of Uncirculated 1882-O silver dollars were released during the mid-20th century, and the issue is available in most Mint State grades. Premium Gems, though, are decidedly rare. This well struck, lustrous, and brilliant example displays minimal signs of contact, and can be identified by a small strike-through (as made) below the R in TRUST. NGC ID# 254C, PCGS# 7136

**1882-O Morgan Silver Dollar
MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike**



- 4755 1882-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** A highly important Morgan silver dollar that is rarely seen with fully mirrored fields. Those fields contrast nicely with the satiny silver devices, and the presentation is enhanced by delicate gold toning. Population: 29 in 65 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 254C, PCGS# 97137

**1882-O/S Dollar, MS64+
Strong Overmintmark Variety, VAM-4**



- 4756 1882-O/S Recessed, VAM-4, MS64+ PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. This Strong 1882-O/S dollar features the stroke of the underlying S in the lower part of the O mintmark. Brilliant surfaces glisten with satiny mint luster and show blushes of pale golden color. Well-struck over Liberty's ear, slightly softer on the eagle's breast. NGC ID# 254D, PCGS# 133891 Base PCGS# 7138

**1882-O/S Morgan Dollar, Gem
'Broken' VAM-5, Top 100**



- 4757 1882-O/S O/S Broken, VAM-5, MS65 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. VAM-3 through VAM-5 are the overmintmarked varieties of 1882-O dollars. VAM-5 shows a remnant of the S within the loop, in the shape of a solid greater-than sign. PCGS labels VAM-5 pieces as a "Weak" overdate because VAM-3 and VAM-4, the "Strong" varieties, instead exhibit a diagonal bar within the loop of the New Orleans mintmark. NGC ID# 254D, PCGS# 133893 Base PCGS# 7136

**1882-S Dollar, Radiant MS68
Obverse Toning**



- 4758 1882-S MS68 NGC.** This high-end Superb Gem is among the finest 1882-S dollar certified (11/19). A hint of field reflectivity increases the radiance of the vibrant cartwheel luster, kept in check only by a blanket of golden, rose, and forest-green toning on the obverse. The reverse is brilliant. This piece is well-struck and beautifully preserved, showing all of the eye appeal for which the 1882-S Morgan is known. NGC ID# 254F, PCGS# 7140

- 4759 1883 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This stunning Superb Gem Morgan dollar exhibits sharply detailed design elements and virtually flawless surfaces with a few highlights of green and russet toning at the peripheries. The outstanding eye appeal is attested by the CAC sticker. PCGS has graded five numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 254G, PCGS# 7142

**1883-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67
Conditionally Rare Any Finer**



- 4760 1883-CC MS67 NGC. CAC.** Amazingly vibrant layers of crimson, gold, and green iridescence cover the entire obverse of this exquisitely preserved dollar. The reverse is mostly brilliant, save for a few hints of lilac and gold coloration. Well-struck and nearly blemish-free. CAC: 89 in 67, 2 finer (10/19). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 2694. From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7144

- 4761 1883-CC MS66+ Prooflike PCGS. VAM-5B.** A brilliant and beautiful Carson City type coin. Potent luster, a smooth cheek, and well-preserved fields confirm the lofty third-party grade. A tick on the chin provides the sole reportable contact. PCGS has certified just 25 coins as MS66+ Prooflike with only 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 7145

- 4762 1883-S MS63 PCGS.** Splashes of gold and iridescent toning congregate at the borders of this Select Mint State 1883-S dollar that displays originality with satiny mint luster. NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

- 4763 1883-S MS63 PCGS. CAC. VAM-4.** The 1883-S is intermediate in Mint State rarity between the common 1882-S and the costly 1884-S. Select examples with potent luster, a sharp strike, and few marks are subject to strong demand. Brilliant, attractive, and certified in a first-generation "rattler" holder. NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

**1883-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Better San Francisco Issue**



4764 1883-S MS64 PCGS. Like its 1878 to 1882 San Francisco predecessors, the 1883-S has a high mintage. But it differs in that Mint State examples are scarce. In fact, the majority of PCGS-certified pieces are in circulated grades. This Choice silver dollar has a prooflike obverse. The reverse is semiprooflike. Both sides are brilliant and well struck. Unimportant contact on the lower cheek decides the grade. NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

**1883-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Better Branch Mint Issue**



4765 1883-S MS64 NGC. CAC. Despite a mintage of more than 6.2 million pieces, the 1883-S Morgan dollar is a better date in high grade. Few examples were saved by contemporary collectors and the 1883-S was not well-represented in the Treasury releases of the 1960s. This attractive Choice example displays well-detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces that show a few highlights of pale jade and lavender toning. NGC has graded 15 numerically finer examples (10/19).
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

**1884 Morgan, Frosty MS67
Exemplary Surface Quality**



4766 1884 MS67 PCGS. A frosty, superb high-end example of this Philadelphia issue, showing brilliant cartwheel luster and a bold strike. Hardly any signs of contact are visible. The 1884 Morgan is scarce in this grade and nearly unknown this fine with Prooflike fields. Higher-grade examples are prohibitively rare. Population: 77 in 67 (16 in 67+), 3 finer; 1 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 254L, PCGS# 7150

**1884 Dollar, MS67+
Incredibly Clean and Frosty**



4767 1884 MS67+ PCGS. It is little surprise that many examples of the mass-produced 1884 Morgan dollar survive in grades as high as MS66, but Superb Gems are much scarcer. This fully struck Plus-designated example is incredibly clean and frosty. Virtually brilliant surfaces exhibit faint golden accents. Population: 77 in 67 (16 in 67+), 3 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 254L, PCGS# 7150

4768 1884-O MS67 PCGS. VAM-4. An interesting die variety with a repunched 18 in the date, traces of die rust throughout the portrait, and overlapping reeding on the edge near 7 o'clock. The 1884-O is plentiful in most Mint State grades, but Superb Gems are very scarce, and the issue is practically unobtainable any finer. The well struck and lustrous surfaces are brilliant aside from a few russet specks on the reverse near 3 o'clock. NGC ID# 254N, PCGS# 7154

**1884-O Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Totally Brilliant**



4769 1884-O MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Totally brilliant, exceptionally clean surfaces showcase pronounced field reflectivity and partly frosted devices. The Deep Mirror Prooflike effect is eye-catching. Sharply struck over the centers. A single tick appears under Liberty's eye. Population: 69 in 66 (5 in 66+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 256X, PCGS# 97155

**1884-S Morgan Dollar, MS60
Challenging Issue in Mint State**



4770 1884-S MS60 NGC. The 1884-S Morgan dollar boasts an adequate mintage of 3.2 million pieces but the issue is seldom encountered in high grade. This impressive Mint State example exhibits sharply detailed design elements and the lustrous surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade. A few hints of sea-green and violet-gray toning visit the peripheries. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

**1884-S Dollar, Brilliant MS61
Better Date in Uncirculated Condition**



4771 1884-S MS61 PCGS. Brilliant, vibrant cartwheel luster engulfs this Mint State 1884-S dollar, complementing a bold strike. There are a few contact marks on Liberty's cheek, but most of each side is well-preserved for the grade. Eye appeal is pleasing. The 1884-S is a condition key among Morgan dollars. Low-end Uncirculated coins are collectible, but this date becomes increasingly scarce the higher one climbs the grade ladder. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

**1884-S Morgan, Lustrous MS61
A Pleasing Example for the Grade**



4772 1884-S MS61 NGC. Lustrous satin surfaces reveal strong cartwheel bands on each side of this Mint State 1884-S dollar, while grade-limiting abrasions are light and unobtrusive. Central strike sharpness is above average for the date. The 1884-S is a challenge for most collectors in high grade. Although Mint State coins are collectible, they come at a price, and many do not have pleasing visual appeal. This coin exceeds expectations for the grade. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

**1884-S Morgan, MS62
Lustrous, Finer Coins Are Scarce**



4773 1884-S MS62 NGC. Here is one of the classic condition rarities in the Morgan dollar series. It is common enough in lower circulated grades, but while AU coins are available, strong demand makes them often difficult to acquire. In Mint State, the 1884-S is a challenge to locate, especially with good eye appeal. This example is boldly detailed with exceptional silver brilliance and only the slightest touch of golden toning. The fate of the 3.2 million-coin mintage was mostly through commerce, as few were retained in the Treasury. With so many going into circulation after they were minted, few have survived in high quality.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 1265. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

**1884-S Morgan Dollar Key, MS62
Vivid Multicolor Toning**



4774 1884-S MS62 NGC. The 1884-S Morgan dollar claims an adequate mintage of 3.2 million pieces and the issue has never been too difficult to locate in circulated grades. The picture changes radically when a collector needs a high-grade specimen, however. The 1884-S is one of the most challenging issues of the Morgan dollar series in high grade. It was not well-represented in the Treasury releases of the 1960s and it seems likely that most of the high-grade coins retained in government storage at the time of issue were later melted under the Provisions of the Pittman Act.

This impressive MS62 example offers well-detailed design elements and lightly marked, lustrous surfaces, under vivid shades of violet, magenta, and sea-green toning. Eye appeal is outstanding. NGC has graded 64 numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

**1885 Dollar, MS65+
Beautifully Toned Obverse**



4775 1885 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The obverse displays colorful mint-green, powder-blue, and lavender patina with a crescent of deeper orange and yellow-gold color over the upper portion. Pale gold at the lower reverse border is the only sign of color on that side, which remains frosty and brilliant. Softness is limited to the hair strands directly above the ear. Marks are minimal for the grade. NGC ID# 254R, PCGS# 7158

4776 1885 MS67 PCGS. An important opportunity for Set Registry collectors, this Superb Gem is a remarkable example of a date that is considered common, but is anything but common in such high grade. PCGS has only certified four finer pieces (11/19). This one has brilliant silver surfaces and splendid satin luster, exhibiting wispy gold toning mostly on the obverse. NGC ID# 254R, PCGS# 7158

**1885 Dollar, MS67
Toned Obverse, Brilliant Reverse**



4777 1885 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Violet patina dominates the obverse with accents of neon-green, golden-orange, blue, and fuchsia. Not a speck of color appears on the reverse, which remains thickly frosty. Despite the diverging appearances, both sides have two things in common: a strong strike and top-quality preservation. PCGS reports four numerically finer examples in this category (12/19). NGC ID# 254R, PCGS# 7158

**1885 Dollar, MS66 Prooflike
Excellent Eye Appeal**



4778 1885 MS66 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. With a mintage exceeding 17.7 million coins, the 1885 is collectible in almost any grade. Coins that display this degree of eye appeal, however, are much more challenging to locate. The obverse is completely shrouded in cobalt-blue, green, violet, and golden-orange patina. A totally brilliant reverse heightens the Prooflike effect, as designated by PCGS. The fields are exceptionally clean. Population: 90 in 66 (13 in 66+) Prooflike, 4 finer in this category (12/19). NGC ID# BYWR, PCGS# 7159

**1885 Dollar, MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
Toned Obverse, Brilliant Reverse**



4779 1885 MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Not only is the obverse of this Gem 1885 dollar wildly toned in rainbow patina, both it and the reverse display dramatic Deep Mirror Prooflike contrast. The patina fails to inhibit field reflectivity on the obverse, and the reverse remains totally brilliant with thick frost over the devices. An all-around impressive example with added recognition from PCGS and CAC. NGC ID# 45WM, PCGS# 97159

**1885 Silver Dollar
MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike**



- 4780 1885 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Fully struck devices are covered in a layer of mint frost. They are surrounded by markedly reflective fields, enhancing the eye appeal. Most DMPL representatives survive in lower Mint State grades, but only a single Deep Mirror Prooflike coin is graded numerically finer than this coin at PCGS (12/19). NGC ID# 45WM, PCGS# 97159

**1885 Morgan Dollar
MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike**



- 4781 1885 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. CAC.** Total brilliance accentuates the Deep Mirror Prooflike effect on each side. Fully struck devices feature a thick layer of mint frost, and the unmarked fields are watery and reflective. Census: 57 in 66 (2 in 66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 in 66 ★, 1 in 66+ ★). CAC: 30 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 45WM, PCGS# 97159

**1885 Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Contrasted Black-and-White Example**



- 4782 1885 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The 1885 is plentiful in almost any grade, but Deep Mirror Prooflike representatives in Premium Gem condition are decidedly scarce. The surfaces are entirely black-and-white with dramatic field-device contrast and full strike definition. There is a single numerically finer example at PCGS. CAC: 30 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 45WM, PCGS# 97159

**1885-CC Silver Dollar, MS67
Distinctive Toning, CAC Approval**



- 4783 1885-CC MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Few of the 228,000 1885-CC Morgan dollars struck were placed into circulation. Bowers (1993) suggests that less than 30,000 were used in the channels of commerce. The bulk of the mintage remained in government vaults until the GSA sales of the 1970s. Thousands of pieces exist today through the Premium Gem grade level, but the certified population drops precipitously in MS67; higher-grade coins are rare.

The lustrous surfaces of the present Superb Gem display light-to medium-intensity orange-gold, powder-blue, and silver-gray patination on the obverse and soft russet and silver-gray color on the reverse. The design elements are well brought up, though the hair above Liberty's ear is a tad soft. This piece is well-preserved and exhibits excellent eye appeal, making it well deserving of the CAC label.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4370.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160

**1885-O Dollar, MS68
A Brilliant Top-Graded Example**



- 4784 1885-O MS68 NGC.** Dave Bowers writes: "The 1883-O, 1884-O, and 1885-O constitute the bulk of approximately 10 million coins released from a long-sealed vault in the Philadelphia Mint, beginning in October 1962 and continuing through much of 1963." With as many as three million examples released it is no wonder the 1885-O is as available in high grades as it is. Coins as fine as this, however, are anything but common. Pristine, utterly brilliant surfaces radiate vibrant satin luster. Even more impressive is the pinpoint detail over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. The finest example we have handled in a year. Census: 15 in 68 (1 in 68 ★), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 254T, PCGS# 7162

**1886 Dollar, MS66+
Eye-Catching Rainbow Toning**



- 4785 1886 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Not only is the technical quality of this 1886 Philadelphia Morgan dollar well-above average for the issue, its primary attribute is spectacular multicolor toning. The obverse displays wild shades of golden-orange, fuchsia, purple, cobalt-blue, and neon-green. An arc of similar color covers most of the left reverse, leaving the rest of that side frosty and brilliant. NGC ID# 254V, PCGS# 7166

**1886-S Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Conditionally Rare Any Finer**



- 4786 1886-S MS66+ PCGS.** The 1886-S Morgan dollar is an elusive issue at the MS66 grade level and finer coins are prime condition rarities. This spectacular Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the impeccably preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster. Highlights of violet-gray and sea-green toning add to the strong eye appeal. Population: 53 in 66 (8 in 66+), 5 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 254X, PCGS# 7170

- 4787 1886-S VAM-2 MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. The mintmark serifs are repunched. The variety is not to be confused with the similar VAM-4. A fully struck and prominently mirrored representative of this low mintage issue. Attractive walnut-brown and apple-green toning enriches the borders. Careful inspection reveals moderate field marks. VAM-2 Population: 2 in 63 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 254X, PCGS# 42794 Base PCGS# 97171

**1887 Dollar, MS66
Wild Obverse Toning**



- 4788 1887 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** With more than 20.2 million coins minted, the 1887 Morgan dollar is plentiful through Premium Gem condition. However, examples as wildly toned as this piece are scarcely available and subject to considerable demand as collectors clamor for eye-appealing representatives. Radical shades of neon-green, purple, ocean-blue, and fire-orange color intermix across the obverse, leaving the reverse brilliant, save for an arc of lemon-gold at the lower left border. In addition to the terrific coloring, both sides are well-struck and beautifully preserved.
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 27Y3, PCGS# 7172

**1887 Dollar, MS67+
Nearly Impossible to Upgrade**



- 4789 1887 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Each side boasts total mint brilliance and swirling cartwheel luster. Strike definition is uniformly sharp. The 1887 dollar claims a generous mintage of more than 20 million coins. It is scarce in this grade and nearly impossible to upgrade with a single finer example at PCGS (12/19). NGC ID# 27Y3, PCGS# 7172

**1887-O Silver Dollar, MS65+ Prooflike
Appreciable Cameo Contrast**



- 4790 1887-O MS65+ Prooflike PCGS.** Although plentiful in non-Prooflike grades, the 1887-O Morgan dollar presents a challenge for collectors in Prooflike and Deep Mirror Prooflike qualities, especially at the Gem grade level. This piece is deeply mirrored in the fields and shows strong cameo contrast. It is also Plus graded — the only Gem Prooflike coin at PCGS so designated (11/19). The strike is sharp, and each side shows full silver brilliance. One tiny graze on Liberty's cheek is all that prevents full Premium Gem classification. Population: 20 in 65 (1 in 65+) Prooflike, 2 finer; 10 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2552, PCGS# 7177

**1888 Dollar, Brilliant MS67+
One Example Graded Finer**



- 4791 1888 MS67+ NGC.** Complete mint brilliance dominates this high-end Superb Gem dollar. The obverse is practically pristine, and the reverse displays a couple of well-hidden ticks in the lower part of the eagle. A plentiful P-mint issue with a mintage of 19.1 million coins, but scarce in this grade. Census: 94 in 67 (3 in 67+, 3 in 67 ★), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26KF, PCGS# 7182

**1888-O Silver Dollar, MS66 Prooflike
No Finer Prooflike Examples**



- 4792 1888-O MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** An extremely important entry among mirrored examples in the Morgan silver dollar series. This Premium Gem has fully reflective fields and satin devices that create light contrast. The surfaces are brilliant and untuned. Population: 14 in 66 (2 in 66+) Prooflike, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2556, PCGS# 7185

- 4793 1888-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** While not rare in absolute terms, the 1888-O easily qualifies as a condition rarity, and it is seldom encountered in sharply struck Gem or finer grades. In Deep Mirror Prooflike, the same holds true — PCGS has recognized just a half dozen examples in Premium Gem condition, and well-struck Gem pieces have always been scarce. This is a brilliant and lustrous Gem Deep Mirror Prooflike example, with a sharp central strike and only a few tiny ticks on the mirrored fields and richly frosted devices. Population: 68 in 65 (2 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 462J, PCGS# 97185

- 4794 1888-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** An impressive Gem, this New Orleans dollar features a strong strike and deeply mirrored fields that contrast with the lustrous devices. Both sides are brilliant with subtle gold toning. Population: 68 in 65 (2 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 462J, PCGS# 97185

**1888-O Dollar, MS63
VAM-1B3, Scarface Variety**



- 4795 1888-O Scarface, VAM-1B3, MS63 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. This is a late die state example with a massive break across Liberty's cheek that travels just past the jawline to the edge of the lower curls. The centers are typically soft. Dusky, satiny surfaces display gold, violet, blue, and green patina mainly around the edges. NGC ID# 2556, PCGS# 133918 Base PCGS# 87184

**1888-S Dollar, MS66
Conditionally Scarce S-Mint Issue**



- 4796 1888-S MS66 PCGS.** This is a relatively low-mintage San Francisco issue and one that is scarcely seen in Premium Gem condition. Each side showcases glowing golden patina, while the reverse displays additional blue, green, and magenta tones. Sharply struck from the rims to the centers. Population: 50 in 66 (4 in 66+), 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2557, PCGS# 7186

- 4797 1889-CC XF40 PCGS.** From a small mintage of 350,000 pieces, the 1889-CC is the most elusive Morgan dollar from the Carson City Mint. This lightly worn XF specimen retains much of the interior detail on Liberty's hair and LIBERTY remains bold throughout. The lavender-gray surfaces are lightly abraded. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

**1889-CC Morgan Dollar, XF45
Low-Mintage Branch Mint Key**



- 4798 1889-CC XF45 PCGS.** From a small mintage of 350,000 pieces, the 1889-CC is the most elusive Morgan dollar from the Carson City Mint in today's market. This Choice XF specimen exhibits only light wear on the design elements, with most interior detail in Liberty's hair still intact. The lightly toned, lightly abraded surfaces retain traces of original mint luster in sheltered areas. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

**1889-CC Silver Dollar, XF45
Collector-Grade Key Date Coin**



4799 1889-CC XF45 NGC. The surfaces are uniformly slate-gray with tiny glimpses of luster remaining in the most protected peripheral areas. Wear is light, as are abrasions. The 1889-CC Morgan dollar, a key issue in the series, is one of the most famous Carson City issues of any denomination. Higher-end circulated examples are always in demand. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

**1889-CC Silver Dollar, AU58
Key Carson City Date**



4800 1889-CC AU58 NGC. The 1889-CC Morgan dollar is a demand rarity, and it is a key date in the series. No other Carson City Morgan is as sought-after and elusive. The bulk of the survivorship grades VF or lower, and there are a small number of Mint State pieces known for ambitious, well-heeled collectors. What are lacking in the market are attractive AU coins. This near-Mint example displays original satin luster in the fields, complementing sharp central devices that show only slight high-point friction. Both sides are smooth without noticeable abrasions. Eye appeal is pleasing. This attractive 1889-CC dollar displays a blush of light golden toning on each side. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

**1889-CC Dollar, Lightly Toned AU58
Smooth, Still-Lustrous Surfaces**



4801 1889-CC AU58 NGC. Barely a trace of high-point friction is seen on this near-Mint 1889-CC Morgan dollar, and moderate amounts of satiny luster remain in the protected regions of the fields. A hint of champagne toning warms otherwise brilliant surfaces, and there are no significant abrasions seen.

The overall quality is unusual for an 1889-CC dollar, where any high-end About Uncirculated example is elusive. This key Carson City issue is most frequently seen in well-circulated condition. Mint State coins are highly sought-after and expensive. As a result, this attractive, near-Mint representative is sure to garner significant interest when it crosses the auction block.

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 4692. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

**1889-CC Dollar, Unc Details
Razor-Sharp Key Date**



4802 1889-CC — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. The 1889-CC Morgan dollars that avoided melting and saw actual circulation typically survive in lower grades, generally Fine to Very Fine. For the most part, XF and AU survivors are considered high-grade for the issue, while Uncirculated representatives generate a lot of buzz when offered because of their conditional scarcity. This is such a coin, although PCGS has failed to award a numeric grade, citing Altered Surfaces. The alteration, likely to remove abrasions, is minimally distracting. Lightly toned silvery surfaces show blushes of olive-gold patina on the obverse. The reverse is brighter. Most importantly, the unworn motifs exhibit razor-sharp strike definition.

**1889-O Morgan Dollar, MS65
Seldom Offered Finer**



4803 1889-O MS65 PCGS. A conditionally challenging Gem example of this otherwise plentiful New Orleans issue, showing frosty mint luster and a trace of light golden toning. The centers have a touch of strike softness, as is normal for New Orleans dollars of this period. This example has only trivial surface grazes to prevent an even finer grade. NGC ID# 255A, PCGS# 7192

**1889-O Dollar, MS65+
Brilliant and Satiny**



- 4804 1889-O MS65+ PCGS.** The highest readily collectible grade for the 1889-O Morgan dollar is MS65. Anything finer than this Plus-graded Gem verges on being conditionally rare. Both sides are totally brilliant and satiny with noticeably few field marks. Central strike incompleteness is expected. PCGS reports 14 higher grading events (11/19). NGC ID# 255A, PCGS# 7192

**1889-O Dollar, MS65 Prooflike
Ex: NFL Set**



- 4805 1889-O MS65 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Ex: NFL Set.** Among the finest Prooflike examples of this issue certified, with only a single coin receiving a higher grade from PCGS. This Gem is mostly well-defined, with only slight central weakness on the obverse. The fields are nicely mirrored around highly lustrous devices. A few grazes or breaks in the luster serve to limit the grade. Wayne Miller noted: "When available with minimum surface abrasions, the prooflike 1889-O continues to command a significant premium." This piece was formerly included in Greg Bingham's NFL Set and the Michael Casper Collection. Bingham is a former member of the Houston Oilers and Casper is a well-known Morgan dollar specialist. Population: 10 in 65 (1 in 65+) Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 0 finer (10/19). **From The Kodiak Collection.** NGC ID# 33SN, PCGS# 7193

**1889-S Dollar, Brilliant MS66
Cartwheel Mint Frost**



- 4806 1889-S MS66 PCGS.** Most 1889-S dollars, of which only 700,000 pieces were struck, grade between MS62 and MS64. This Registry-worthy Premium Gem showcases cartwheel mint frost over entirely untuned surfaces. The motifs exhibit a bold impression, and there are nothing more than a few superficial luster grazes on each side. A single coin is graded numerically higher (12/19). NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194

**1890 Silver Dollar, CAC
MS64+ Deep Mirror Prooflike**



- 4807 1890 MS64+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The 1890 is regarded as a type coin, and is readily available in Mint State. But Deep Mirror Prooflike examples are very scarce, and most of those are in MS62 to MS64 grades. It is rare to find a near-Gem with both a Plus designation and a CAC seal. PCGS has certified only 11 pieces as MS64+, and another 11 finer. This is an impressive white-on-black representative. Brilliant and well struck with minimal indications of contact. CAC: 24 in 64, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 3VX7, PCGS# 97197

**1890-CC Dollar, MS65
Bright Cartwheel Luster**



- 4808 1890-CC MS65 NGC.** While always available for a price in less-than-Gem grades, the 1890-CC is seldom located in Gem condition. This piece has especially pronounced mint luster that rolls around each side as the coin is slowly tilted beneath a light. Fully struck over the ear of Liberty and the eagle's breast. The surfaces are remarkably clean for an 1890-CC. Census: 78 in 65, 3 finer (11/19). *Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2007), lot 1521.* NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

- 4809 1890-CC MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The quality of this 1890-CC dollar is even better than the grade implies. Both sides are totally brilliant with notably little chatter on the obverse. Field-device contrast is stark. Housed in an old green label holder with a matching CAC approval sticker. *Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 9645.* NGC ID# 45YV, PCGS# 97199

- 4810 1890-CC Tail Bar, VAM-4, MS62 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Carson City Collection.** A Top 100 Variety. VAM-4 features a distinctive die gouge on the reverse, forming a thick "bar" that connects the fletchings to the lower left wreath. This Mint State example is CAC endorsed. Luster is brilliant and frosty, revealing well-struck devices. Scattered light abrasions limit the grade. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 133934 Base PCGS# 87198

**1890-S Silver Dollar, MS66+
Conditionally Elusive**



- 4811 1890-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1890-S is available on occasion at the MS66 grade level, but collectors will have an extremely hard time finding anything nicer. This piece is stunning, with bold design motifs and brilliant silver surfaces. PCGS has only certified eight finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 255F, PCGS# 7202

**1890-S Morgan, MS66 Prooflike
Among the Finest Prooflike Pieces Known**



- 4812 1890-S MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** The 1890-S Morgan dollar is plentiful in MS66 overall, but Prooflike coins in this grade are rare, and no Deep Mirror Prooflike pieces are listed this fine at PCGS (12/19). The present coin displays brilliant, mirrored fields and frosty devices. Strike sharpness is outstanding, as is surface preservation. An eye-appealing Registry-grade example. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+) Prooflike, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 255F, PCGS# 7203

**1890-S Morgan, MS66+ Prooflike
The Finest Prooflike Coin at NGC**



- 4813 1890-S MS66+ Prooflike NGC.** The 1890-S Morgan is scarce in MS66 even without Prooflike fields. However, coins with Prooflike fields are major rarities. NGC lists only two Premium Gem Prooflike coins — one in MS66★ and one in MS66+. No Deep Prooflike coins are reported this fine at that service (10/19). Other than a halo of rose-gold warmth around the borders, this piece is untuned. Both sides exhibit cameo contrast, with deeply mirrored fields and frosty, luminous devices. Strike sharpness is above-average for the issue. Census: 2 in 66 (1 in 66+ Prooflike, 1 in 66★), 0 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 255F, PCGS# 7203

- 4814 1891 MS65 PCGS.** This amazing Morgan dollar is brilliant and untuned, save for faint gold toning at the borders. The strike is average and the surfaces exhibit a few random marks that are consistent with the grade. PCGS has certified only three finer pieces (11/19). NGC ID# 255G, PCGS# 7204

- 4815 1891 MS65 PCGS.** Mint luster is more satiny than frosty on this Gem Philadelphia dollar. It issues from largely brilliant, well-preserved surfaces that show blushes of light golden color around parts of the rim. A bit of trivial chatter occurs on the cheek, but the fields are clean. There are three numerically finer examples at PCGS (12/19). NGC ID# 255G, PCGS# 7204

**1891-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65
Early Green Label Holder
Exceptional Surface Preservation**



- 4816 1891-CC MS65 PCGS.** PCGS called this piece MS65 decades ago, as it is housed in an old green label holder (the early, plastic collar style). However, it is equally a Gem by today's standards. Frosty original luster graces each side with vibrant cartwheel bands, complementing bold design definition and a remarkably clean cheek on Liberty. Faint contact marks in the left obverse field are all that stand in the way of a Premium Gem grade, or perhaps a Superb Gem grade. The reverse is seemingly flawless. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

**1891-CC Dollar, Lustrous MS65
Popular CC Issue**



- 4817 1891-CC MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The percentage of Gem 1891-CC dollars that survive from what a healthy Mint State population is surprisingly limited. This unusually clean example is basically untuned, with frosty cartwheel luster and a bold strike. An upper-end example of this always-popular Carson City issue.
Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 1091. From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

**1891-O Silver Dollar, MS64 Prooflike
Seldom Seen Mirrored Finish**



4818 1891-O MS64 Prooflike NGC. The current NGC Census data indicates that the Florida grading service has certified 5,340 of these 1891-O Morgan silver dollars, yet only 60 submissions have been certified as Prooflike or Deep Prooflike, and none of those have graded higher than MS64 (12/19). This example has light gold toning on both sides within a frame of sky-blue with hints of iridescence over mirrored fields and lightly lustrous devices. Census: 18 in 64 Prooflike, 3 in 64 Deep Prooflike, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 4J6A, PCGS# 7209

4819 1892 MS65 PCGS. This clean Gem Morgan dollar displays soft mint frost and near-complete brilliance with a single blush of pale reddish-gold color around Liberty's chin. Well-struck with trivial blending at the centers. Ten numerically finer submissions at PCGS (12/19). NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 7212

**1892 Silver Dollar, MS65+
Few Finer Pieces Are Known**



4820 1892 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. A high-end Gem, CAC endorsed and frosty with outstanding eye appeal for the grade. Slight strike weakness on the central high points is not bothersome, and the luster is brilliant with few signs of contact. The 1892 Morgan dollar is occasionally seen at the Gem grade level, although PCGS lists only 10 non-Prooflike Premium Gems finer (11/19). NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 7212

4821 1892-CC MS63 NGC. An attractive Select Morgan dollar from the famous Carson City Mint, this coin exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of the usual blending on the hair above the ear. The lightly marked surfaces are lustrous and appealing. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

4822 1892-CC MS63 NGC. VAM-4A. Famously absent from the GSA auctions, the 1892-CC is a better Carson City issue and desirable in Select Mint State. This highly lustrous and carefully preserved example has only a hint of golden patina on the obverse, but the reverse displays medium orange patina. The centers are lightly brought up. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

4823 1892-CC MS64 NGC. VAM-8. A better-date Carson City issue absent from the GSA auctions. This lustrous and lightly toned Choice silver dollar has an uncommonly smooth portrait. We note a cluster of thin marks east of the arrows, but the remainder of the coin is well preserved. Die chips within the 89 in the date confirm the VAM variety.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

4824 1892-CC MS64 PCGS. A scarcer Carson City Morgan dollar issue. Only a single 1892-CC dollar was sold by the GSA. This non-GSA example is lustrous and brilliant. The strike is good, the reverse is well preserved, and the obverse displays only wispy grazes. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

**1892-CC Dollar, MS64
Clean With Cartwheel Mint Luster**



4825 1892-CC MS64 NGC. CAC. The centers display full strike definition on the hair strands and breast feathers. This brilliant near-Gem with cartwheel mint frost is remarkably unabraded for the issue, with clean obverse fields and no major marks on Liberty's cheek. Fantastic eye appeal. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

**1892-CC Silver Dollar, MS64+
Beautifully Preserved Cheek**



4826 1892-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Bright, frosty mint luster cascades over high-end near-Gem surfaces on this CAC-endorsed Morgan dollar, complementing a bold strike and an exceptionally clean cheek on Liberty. Only a light graze in the left obverse field prevents a full Gem grade — or finer — from PCGS. Eye appeal is outstanding. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

4827 1892-O MS65 PCGS. While the strike is typical for the issue, the surfaces, brilliance, and frosty luster are better than normally encountered on this untuned Gem example that has a few scattered spots of no consequence. PCGS has only certified nine finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 255N, PCGS# 7216

**1892-S Morgan, AU55
Reflective Reverse Fields**



4828 1892-S AU55 NGC. Luster remains in the obverse fields, and the reverse fields are semiprooflike with little marring of the reflectivity from wear. Detail is sharp, although scattered abrasions accompany the light wear that keeps this 1892-S dollar from a Mint State grade. The 1892-S is the second-rarest Morgan dollar in Uncirculated condition, increasing demand for attractive AU coins. NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218

**1892-S Silver Dollar, AU55
VAM-2 Doubled Date, Top 100**



4829 1892-S Doubled Date, VAM-2, AU55 PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. Although the VAM is undesignated on the PCGS insert, there is no mistaking the broad repunching on the 892 in the date. The date was first entered with too low, with a downward slant. It was largely effaced and re-entered correctly, but traces of the initial logotype linger. Any Choice AU 1892-S is desirable, since the issue is surprisingly scarce in AU and better grades. This is a partly lustrous and lightly toned example without any consequential contact. NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 133941 Base PCGS# 7218

4830 1893 MS64 NGC. This is a low-mintage Philadelphia Morgan dollar issue, but it is the only issue for the year that is moderately accessible in high grades. Bright, frosty surfaces remain entirely brilliant with strong detail over Liberty's ear, on the date, and on the eagle's breast feathers. A cluster of small ticks occurs near Liberty's mouth. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

**1893 Dollar, Lustrous MS65
Rare Any Finer**



4831 1893 MS65 PCGS. CAC. A scarce Philadelphia issue in high grade, rarely seen above MS65. This Gem 1893 Morgan dollar displays pleasing, brilliant luster rolling over faintly marked surfaces. The CAC label confirms excellent eye appeal for the issue and grade, and the strike is well-executed. There are only six numerically finer coins at PCGS, five at NGC (11/19).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2016), lot 5243. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

**1893 Morgan Dollar, MS65
Prime Condition Rarity in Higher Grades**



4832 1893 MS65 PCGS. CAC. The Panic of 1893 resulted in the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act and the mintage of Morgan dollars at the Philadelphia Mint declined steeply (to 389,000 pieces) that year. This spectacular Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just the faintest trace of blending on the hair above the ear. The well-preserved surfaces are lustrous and appealing. PCGS has graded six numerically finer examples (10/19).
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

**1893-CC Dollar, AU53
Bright and Minimally Circulated**



4833 1893-CC AU53 PCGS. The Carson City Mint shuttered its doors on June 1, 1893. It managed a production of 677,000 Morgan dollars before doing so. This is a bright, minimally circulated final-year representative of the popular Western issue. Trivial friction occurs on the central high points, and small abrasions are scattered throughout. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Silver Dollar, AU58
Rare With CAC Endorsement in This Grade**



4834 1893-CC AU58 PCGS. CAC. Certified Acceptance Corporation (CAC) has awarded a green label to only 16 1893-CC dollars in all AU grades, and just five of those pieces were in AU58. This is one of them. Each side shows sharp detail and lustrous fields, with daubs of olive-russet toning in the crevices and protected areas of the fields. Abrasions are minimal and eye appeal is pleasing. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Dollar, Brilliant MS62
Green CAC Approval Sticker**



- 4835 1893-CC MS62 NGC, CAC.** Given that the challenging 1893-CC dollar claims an average certified grade of XF40, any collector would do well to consider this frosty MS62 representative with CAC approval. Total brilliance and vibrant mint luster are defining character traits, while central strike incompleteness and myriad bagmarks are entirely normal for the issue. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Dollar, MS63
Minimally Marked**



- 4836 1893-CC MS63 PCGS.** This late-date Carson City issue is notorious for coming heavily bagmarked. This bright, frosty, and untoned Select Uncirculated representative shows small scattered grazes, but they are far less numerous and overt than what is typically encountered. Well-struck with thin die cracks on each side. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Dollar, MS64
Fully Brilliant With Cartwheel Luster**



- 4837 1893-CC MS64 PCGS.** The 1889-CC is the undisputed key to the Carson City Morgan dollar series, with this final-year issue following right behind. The 1893-CC enjoys an added boost in popularity because of its final-year status and low mintage of 677,000 coins (the CC-mint closed its doors in June 1893). This is a fully brilliant Choice Uncirculated representative with thick, swirling mint frost. Design detail is sharp everywhere except the two curls directly over Liberty's ear. Minor chatter prevents this coin from joining the 15 finer submissions reported at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64
Final Carson City Issue**



- 4838 1893-CC MS64 NGC.** The Carson City Mint struck a small production of 677,000 Morgan dollars in 1893, the final year of coinage operations for the fabled Western facility. The 1893-CC was not well-represented in the GSA sales of the 1970s, making it an elusive issue in high grade today. This attractive Choice example exhibits a typical strike for the issue, with a touch of softness on the hair above the ear and the eagle's breast. The brilliant surfaces are lightly marked, with vibrant satiny mint luster throughout. NGC has graded eight numerically finer examples (10/19). *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Dollar, MS64
Frosty Obverse, Colorful Reverse**



- 4839 1893-CC MS64 PCGS, VAM-2A.** Both sides are struck from clashed dies, and the mintmark leans significantly to the right. The frosty obverse is wholly brilliant, contrasting with a reverse that shows melded shades of peach-gold, mauve, and ice-blue toning. Chatter is minor, and the relief elements display strong detail overall. The 1893-CC dollar represents the last Nevada Morgan dollar emission before the closing of the famed Carson City Mint. PCGS reports 15 numerically finer submissions (10/19). NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222
- 4840 1893-O AU58 NGC.** This scarce issue from a 300,000 coin mintage resides in the shadows of the key 1893-S dollar. This example has essentially full luster with scattered marks that are expected for the grade. A pleasing piece that would fit nicely in a Mint State dollar collection. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

1893-O Dollar, MS61
Conditionally Scarce, Low-Mintage Issue



4841 1893-O MS61 PCGS. The 1893-O is the second most challenging Morgan dollar issue for the year in high grades after the famous 1893-S. This is a satiny, mostly brilliant Mint State survivor with gold and burgundy accents mainly within the protected areas. Typically struck over the centers but well-defined around the borders. From a low mintage of 300,000 coins. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

1893-O Silver Dollar, MS63
Smooth, Luminous Luster



4842 1893-O MS63 NGC. The 1893-O often comes weakly struck, and central strike deficiency on this piece likely contributes to the conservative MS63 grade. Neither side has severe abrasions, and the luminous, softly frosted mint luster is highly attractive. No toning is visible on this better-date New Orleans Morgan dollar. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

4843 1893-S — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. VG Details. VAM-2. The 1893-S is the rarest and lowest mintage regular issue. Examples are pursued in all grades. This stone-white key date dollar is somewhat bright from a wipe, but marks are relatively few. Careful inspection reveals only a small depression above WE, and minor reverse rim knocks at 6 and 11 o'clock.

1893-S Dollar, Fine 15
Smooth Stone-Gray Surfaces



4844 1893-S Fine 15 PCGS. This is a readily appealing, problem-free example of the famous 1893-S dollar that saw genuine circulation. The devices are well-worn but show strong remaining detail for the grade. Smooth stone-gray surfaces display pale golden accents. A tick on the eagle's breast serves as a pedigree marker. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1893-S Dollar, Fine 15
Old Green Label Holder



4845 1893-S Fine 15 PCGS. A problem-free collector-grade example of this key San Francisco issue, showing good detail for the grade and problem-free, original surfaces. The patina is a blend of orange-gold and lavender-gray. Eye appeal is pleasing. Housed in an old green label holder (late 1989, plastic collar generation). NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1893-S Morgan Dollar, VF20
Key Branch Mint Business Strike



4846 1893-S VF20 PCGS. From a series-low mintage of 100,000 pieces, the 1893-S Morgan dollar is the business-strike key to the series and collectors prize examples in all grades and conditions. This impressive VF example displays considerable wear on the eagle's breast, but two thirds of the detail in Liberty's hair remains intact. The lightly abraded surfaces are toned in shades of pink and beige. *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1893-S Dollar, VF25
Attractive and Problem-Free, CAC



4847 1893-S VF25 PCGS. CAC. Rich, brownish-gray fields contrast with silver-tan high points on both sides of this problem-free and original 1893-S. Blue overtones add depth to the depth to the toning, deepest at the margins. Moderate wear minimizes the few marks that exist on the smooth, hard surfaces, while Liberty's cheek is clear of all but a few tiny marks. Always in demand throughout all grade levels, the '93-S is prized at the midgrade level by the majority of Morgan dollar collectors, where it offers the series' most coveted issue at an accessible price. This one is CAC-endorsed. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Morgan Dollar, XF Details
Important Key Issue**



4848 1893-S — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. The San Francisco Mint coined just 100,000 Morgan dollars in 1893, according to official Mint records, although some suggest the actual mintage might have been smaller. The rims of this piece have been lightly filed, perhaps to remove minor nicks or bruises,

**1893-S Dollar, Choice XF
Strong Detail, Satiny Fields**



4849 1893-S XF45 PCGS. This coin has nearly enough detail to qualify for a low-end AU grade, with satiny luster remaining in the protected portions of the fields. Both sides are tinted golden with no distracting abrasions. Collector-grade 1893-S dollars such as this are highly sought-after. This piece is especially pleasing for the grade. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Silver Dollar, XF45
Clear Diagnostics**



4850 1893-S XF45 PCGS. The diagnostic diagonal die scratch at the top of the T in LIBERTY is clearly evident (with a magnifier, of course). Light friction is seen over the high points on each side, and the abrasions present are remarkably light. Each side also shows just the slightest evidence of golden toning, otherwise the surfaces are brilliant. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

4851 1894 AU58 PCGS. Among circulation-strike Morgan dollars from Philadelphia, the 1894 stands alone with a mintage of only 110,000 coins. A trace of wear appears on the high points of this lovely dollar that exhibits nearly full mint luster and faint peripheral gold toning. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894 Dollar, MS61
Attractive for the Grade**



4852 1894 MS61 PCGS. Thin blushes of golden patina grace the obverse peripheries. The rest of this Uncirculated low-mintage Philadelphia dollar remains brilliant with softly frosted luster. Well-struck devices show good central detail. Scattered abrasions, including a mark on the 9 in the date, are relatively undistracting. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894 Morgan Dollar, MS62
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue**



4853 1894 MS62 NGC. CAC. A remarkably low business-strike mintage of 110,000 pieces makes the 1894 Morgan dollar one of the key issues in the Philadelphia Mint series. This impressive MS62 example displays well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of softness on the hair strands above Liberty's ear. The lightly marked surfaces are lustrous and lightly toned in shades of lavender and sea-green. *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894 Dollar, MS63
Softly Frosted and Largely Brilliant**



4854 1894 MS63 PCGS. Soft mint frost emanates from mostly brilliant surfaces that show dusky golden accents. The hair strands, breast feathers, and wreath leaves exhibit impressively strong detail. This 1894 dollar was one of only 110,000 pieces manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894 Morgan Dollar, MS64
Scarcest Philadelphia Circulation Strike**



4855 1894 MS64 PCGS. The 1894 is the scarcest Philadelphia circulation strike in the Morgan dollar series, and it is a semikey date overall. Just 110,000 pieces were struck. By comparison, the key-date 1893-S boasts a mintage just slightly lower (100,000 coins). The 1894 was better preserved in Mint State and is more collectible in those grade today. Nonetheless, it is a better date in the series. This piece is boldly struck and satiny with brilliant mint luster. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894 Morgan Dollar, MS64
Rarely Seen Finer**



4856 1894 MS64 PCGS. Discounting the unknown in any collection 1895 issue, the 1894 claims the lowest mintage of any Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollar, at a mere 110,000 pieces. This attractive Choice specimen displays well-detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces that show subtle highlights of lavender-gray toning. PCGS has graded 35 numerically finer examples (10/19). *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894 Dollar, Choice Uncirculated
Clean and Attractive**



4857 1894 MS64 PCGS. The typical 1894 dollar, of which only 110,000 pieces were struck (a record-low for the Philadelphia Mint), is apt to grade about XF45. This piece is an impressive nine points higher than that with few coins finer. The obverse is much cleaner than usual, and the reverse is similarly attractive. Totally brilliant and frosty with bold strike detail. A lovely example of this conditionally scarce issue. There are 36 higher grading events at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894-O Morgan Dollar, MS64
Conditionally Challenging in Finer Grades**



4858 1894-O MS64 PCGS. Light caramel-gold toning graces this highly lustrous and conditionally rare New Orleans silver dollar. One slender tick shows on the cheek, but the fields are virtually pristine. The hair above the ear and the eagle's breast are lightly brought up, though the remainder of the designs are bold. PCGS has graded 16 numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

4859 1894-S MS64 NGC. The 1894-S Morgan dollar is an elusive issue in high grade. This impressive Choice example exhibits well-detailed design elements and well-preserved, lustrous surfaces, under dusky shades of lavender-gray and sea-green toning. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232

**1894-S Dollar, Toned MS65
Elusive Date in High Grades**



4860 1894-S MS65 PCGS. The 1894-S is a better date among Morgan dollars, elusive in MS65 and rare finer. This Gem example displays frosty original mint luster with elements of reflectivity in the fields. Mottled golden-orange, lilac, and steel-blue toning appears on each side, masking a few trivial contact marks that prevent an even finer grade. PCGS lists 19 finer non-Prooflike coins (10/19). NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232

**1894-S Morgan Dollar, MS66
Condition Rarity at This Level**



4861 1894-S MS66 NGC. From a smallish mintage of 1.2 million pieces, the 1894-S Morgan dollar is rare at the MS66 grade level, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This delightful Premium Gem offers sharply detailed design elements and virtually flawless brilliant surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster and terrific eye appeal. Census: 9 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232

4862 1895-O AU55 PCGS. The 1895-O Morgan dollar is a low-mintage branch mint issue. Just a trace of friction shows on the high points of the strongly impressed design elements and the still-lustrous surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

**1895-O Silver Dollar, AU58
Scarcest O-Mint Issue**



4863 1895-O AU58 NGC. Although the mintage of 450,000 pieces is 50% higher than its 1893-O predecessor, the 1895-O is the rarer of the two issues. In fact, the 1895-O is the scarcest New Orleans Morgan dollar, and ranks among the rarest issues of the series in Mint State. The present example approaches an Uncirculated assessment, but shows a hint of wear on the eagle's breast. Nonetheless, the silver-gray and autumn-brown surfaces are lustrous, and the minor marks on the left obverse fail to deny the eye appeal. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

**1895-O Morgan Dollar, MS60
One of the Condition Rarities in the Series**



4864 1895-O MS60 NGC. Typical of many Morgan dollars, the reverse appears finer than the obverse. Both sides have brilliant silver surfaces, the obverse with slightly subdued ivory luster and the reverse is much brighter. Both sides show light field scuffs and abrasions, entirely consistent with the grade. In fact, the surfaces are much cleaner than normally expected for the assigned grade. The 1895-O Morgan is well known for its conditional rarity, and any Mint State example is elusive. Consider that NGC has only certified 145 Mint State 1895-O dollars at all different grade levels.
Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 3148. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

**1895-O Silver Dollar, MS61
A Challenging New Orleans Issue**



4865 1895-O MS61 NGC. The 1895-O boasts the second-lowest mintage of the Morgan dollar series from New Orleans. Just 450,000 pieces were struck, which in the realm of Morgan dollars is small. The only O-mint date with a lower mintage is the 1893-O, with 300,000 coins struck. The 1895-O is slightly more plentiful than the 1893-O in circulated grades, but in Mint State the later date is significantly scarcer, despite its higher mintage.

This example is lustrous and untuned, showing satiny cartwheel bands and only light signs of surface contact. Central strike sharpness is above average, which is a welcome attribute for this coin, since the New Orleans dates of the mid-1890s are almost universally plagued by strike problems. This coin is outstanding for the grade and issue. Census: 62 in 61 (2 in 61+), 52 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

**1895-O Dollar, AU58 Deep Prooflike
Brilliant and Frosty, Conditionally Elusive Semikey**



- 4866 1895-O AU58 Deep Prooflike NGC.** The striking eye appeal of this semikey New Orleans dollar from a mintage of 450,000 coins owes much to the thick blanket of frost over the devices and the noted reflectivity in the fields. The coin remains totally brilliant, and strike detail is impressive for a Louisiana mint dollar. Most 1895-O representatives are well-worn, and Mint State coins are scarce. This near-Mint Deep Mirror Prooflike coin balances technical quality, eye appeal, and affordability. Census: 4 in 58 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 97237

**1895-S Morgan Dollar, MS62
Lustrous and Toned**



- 4867 1895-S MS62 PCGS.** While both sides have a few surface marks that are expected at this grade, the overall appearance is quite pleasing with rich golden-brown toning and peripheral orange, blue, and lilac on the obverse. The reverse is mostly medium silver-gray with splashes of lighter gold. Sharp design features and fully lustrous mint frost is visible through the toning. The 1895-S is a better date with its mintage of only 400,000 pieces.
Ex: *Houston Signature* (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 3153. NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

1895-S Morgan, Semiprooflike MS62



- 4868 1895-S MS62 PCGS.** The 1895-S is a better date in Uncirculated condition, partly because of its minimal mintage of 400,000 pieces. This piece has a few scattered abrasions that limit the grade, but the semiprooflike fields increase the visual appeal. Slight strike weakness is noted on the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear, but there are no other distractions. The coin is brilliant on both sides. NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

- 4869 1896-O MS62 PCGS.** Similar to the famous 1886-O conditional rarity, the 1896-O is a high mintage issue that is surprisingly scarce in Uncirculated grades. Examples with good strikes and vibrant luster are especially challenging. The present piece displays original medium lilac-gray and cobalt-blue toning. The satiny surfaces show minimal contact for the designated grade. NGC ID# 27ZU, PCGS# 7242

- 4870 1896-O MS62 PCGS.** The 1896-O Morgan dollar is seldom encountered in high grade. This attractive MS62 specimen displays lightly marked, lustrous surfaces, under shades of lavender-gray and lime-green toning. The design elements are well-detailed, with just a touch of softness on the hair above the ear. NGC ID# 27ZU, PCGS# 7242

- 4871 1896-O MS62 PCGS.** An important issue in the complete set of Morgan silver dollars, the 1896-O had a mintage of 4.9 million coins, but only a small percentage of those remained in treasury vaults. Nearly all of the issue entered circulation as shown by the average certified grade of AU53. This Mint State piece is brilliant and untuned with frosty silver luster. NGC ID# 27ZU, PCGS# 7242

**1896-O Morgan Dollar, MS63
Seldom Seen Finer**



- 4872 1896-O MS63 PCGS.** Richly toned in pewter-gray shades with underlying mint luster, this sharply struck 1896-O defies most of the shortcomings that plague the issue. The surfaces are surprisingly free of bagmarks and abrasions, with just a solitary contact over Liberty's eye well-hidden in the toning, plus a few tiny ticks at the cheekbone. It is worth noting that PCGS has certified fewer than three dozen coins at the MS64 level or finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27ZU, PCGS# 7242

**1896-S Dollar, MS63
Dappled Golden Border Toning**



- 4873 1896-S MS63 PCGS.** This conditionally elusive S-mint issue boasts an unassuming mintage of 5 million coins and a surprising average certified grade between XF45 and AU50. Dappled golden border toning around frosty centers delivers pleasing eye appeal for this Select Uncirculated representative. Trivial softness over the ear and breast, and a tick on Liberty's cheek are the only minor imperfections worth noting, though other small abrasions are scattered about. NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

1896-S Dollar, Bright MS63



4874 1896-S MS63 PCGS. Swirling mint frost rolls over wholly brilliant surfaces. This Select Uncirculated Morgan dollar displays typical central strike softness and a touch of incompleteness on the date, but its preservation vastly exceeds the average certified representative of this conditionally elusive S-mint issue (XF45-AU50). NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS64+
Elusive in Finer Grades**



4875 1896-S MS64+ PCGS. Vibrant, frosty mint luster is the hallmark of this high-end near-Gem, complementing a minimal level of abrasions for the grade. A touch of strike weakness seen on the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear is normal for the issue. The 1896-S is a better date in high grade, scarce any finer than the present example. NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Dollar, MS64
Lustrous and Brilliant**



4876 1896-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Green. The 1896-S is plentiful in Very Fine and lower grades, but at the MS64 level, the issue is significantly scarcer than its Philadelphia counterpart. The present lustrous Choice silver dollar is mostly white but shows a glimmer of rose-gold toning below the chin. We note minor roller marks (as coined) on Liberty's jaw. The strike is good, though slightly soft on the hair above the ear. NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Important Condition Rarity**



4877 1896-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Housed in a green-label holder. The 1896-S Morgan dollar carries an average certified grade of less than AU50, and here we offer an MS64. This brilliant near-Gem has fully lustrous silver surfaces and no evidence of toning on either side. PCGS has only certified 84 finer examples. CAC: 61 in 64, 8 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Seldom Encountered in High Grade**



4878 1896-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 1896-S Morgan dollar claims a substantial mintage of 5 million pieces and examples are easy to locate in grades up to the MS64 level, but finer coins are elusive. This impressive Choice specimen exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of blending on the hair above the ear. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces are enhanced by attractive highlights of golden-tan and lavender toning. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has graded 84 numerically finer examples (10/19). *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1897 Silver Dollar, MS65 Deep Prooflike
Well Struck, Older Holder**



4879 1897 MS65 Deep Prooflike NGC. 1897 silver dollars with cartwheel luster are found without difficulty, but Gems with prominently reflective fields are rare. In addition, this example has a good strike and impressively smooth surfaces. Both sides display a hint of lilac patina. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 11 in 65 Deep Prooflike, 1 finer (11/19). *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 2567, PCGS# 97247

1897-O Dollar, MS63
Lustrous, Untoned Surfaces



4880 1897-O MS63 PCGS. Mint State 1897-O Morgan dollars are rarely encountered at higher grades, and Select Mint State pieces such as this one provide an excellent compromise between grade and price. This piece shows slight central weakness, but it exhibits exceptional vibrant mint luster over brilliant and untoned silver surfaces. There are 61 numerically finer submissions at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 7248

4881 1898 MS67 PCGS. Ex: Michigan Collection. The 1898 Morgan dollar, from a mintage approaching 6 million pieces, is plentiful through Gem condition. Superb Gem examples such as the present coin are very scarce, and none have been certified as MS68 or finer. The lustrous and well struck surfaces are exceptionally preserved and display only a hint of peripheral rose-red toning.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 4707; *Anaheim ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 5501, which realized \$2,350. NGC ID# 2568, PCGS# 7252

4882 1898 MS67 NGC. Fully struck and very attractive with shimmering white luster. In addition to impeccable fields, the portrait is free from all but the tiniest disturbances over Liberty's eye. Census: 20 in 67 (1 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2568, PCGS# 7252

4883 1898 MS67 PCGS. A wonderful Superb Gem, this 1898 Morgan silver dollar is fully brilliant and untoned with pristine surfaces and frosty silver luster. PCGS has not certified any numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 2568, PCGS# 7252

1898-O Dollar, MS67+
Unabraded and Untoned



4884 1898-O MS67+ NGC. More than 150,000 1898-O dollars are certified at NGC and PCGS combined, a testament to the issue's overall availability. However, examples are scarce in this high grade, and only two coins are certified finer, both at NGC (12/19). Brilliant, highly lustrous surfaces display excellent preservation. Well-struck at the centers. NGC ID# 2569, PCGS# 7254

4885 1898-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. This is one of three Morgan silver dollar issues, along with 1903-O and 1904-O, that are considered common dates since the Treasury Hoard of the 1960s, but were major rarities before the release of all those silver dollars. This is a Superb Gem example with soft, frosty luster on both sides. The surfaces are essentially brilliant with only a trace of wispy champagne color along the right obverse border. The central obverse and reverse are a tad weakly struck, although all other design elements are sharply detailed. A Registry grade example of this popular O-mint issue.
Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 3591, which realized \$4,025.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 2569, PCGS# 7254

4886 1898-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. A stone-white Gem of this better San Francisco issue. The semiprooflike surfaces display only minor marks. The strike is above average, though slightly shy of complete. Fewer than one in six 1898-S dollars certified as MS65 by NGC or PCGS have been confirmed by CAC. CAC: 49 in 65, 26 finer (11/19).
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 256A, PCGS# 7256

1898-S Dollar, MS66
VAM-7, Repunched Mintmark



4887 1898-S MS66 PCGS. VAM-7. Ex: Mike Casper II. The upper mintmark serif is repunched. Apple-green, chestnut-gold, and plum-red are seen over both sides of this lustrous and well (but not fully) struck Premium Gem. The fields are exceptionally smooth, and the cheek has only trivial grazes.
Ex: *Amherst & Waccabuc Collections* (Stack's, 11/2007), lot 2340; *Phoenix ANA Signature* (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 1176; *Boston ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 5363, which realized \$4,312.50. NGC ID# 256A, PCGS# 7256

4888 1899 MS66 PCGS. This spectacular Premium Gem displays sharply detailed design elements throughout, and the impeccably preserved surfaces radiate vibrant, frosty mint luster from both sides. PCGS has graded 27 numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 7258

4889 1899-O MS67 PCGS. This sensational New Orleans dollar has brilliant and frosty silver luster with no toning on either side. The surfaces are outstanding, with only a few trivial marks of no consequence. PCGS has only certified one numerically finer 1899-O silver dollar (11/19). NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 7260

4890 1899-O MS67 PCGS. A glorious Superb Gem,, this New Orleans-produced silver dollar has an above average strike for the Louisiana facility, and features brilliant, satiny silver luster and hints of gold toning along the borders. PCGS has only certified one finer example (11/19). NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 7260

4891 1899-S MS65 NGC. CAC. VAM-15, R.4. The date slants upward, and the mintmark tilts right. The 1899-S mintage of more than 2.5 million is misleading. At the MS65 level, the issue is only about one-third as available as its Philadelphia cousin, which has a mintage of just 330,846 pieces. A lustrous Gem with light rose-red toning and an exceptionally smooth obverse. The strike shows only minor blending at the centers. CAC: 67 in 65, 38 finer (11/19).
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 256D, PCGS# 7262

4892 1900-O MS66+ PCGS. Beautiful multicolor toning graces this lustrous and well-struck Premium Gem, complementing vibrant cartwheel luster. Slight softness of strike is noted on the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear, as usual for this New Orleans issue, but the quality for the grade is outstanding, hence the Plus designation. NGC ID# 256F, PCGS# 7266

4893 1900-O/CC VAM-8A MS65 PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. This sharply struck and untoned Gem has uncommonly smooth fields, and gives the initial impression of an even higher grade. Evaluation with a glass finally locates a faint horizontal mark above the mouth. Certified in an old green label holder.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 256G, PCGS# 133961 Base PCGS# 7268

1901 Silver Dollar, MS60
Conditionally Elusive



4894 1901 MS60 NGC. The 1901 Morgan dollar is recognized as a conditionally scarce issue from a mintage of nearly 7 million coins. The majority of those coins entered circulation, and few were released from the Treasury more than half-a-century ago. This example has untoned, satiny silver surfaces with minimal marks for the grade. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1901 Silver Dollar, MS63
Philadelphia Mint Condition Rarity



4895 1901 MS63 PCGS. The 1901 Morgan dollar is a condition rarity that is normally found in circulated grades, or at best in the lower Mint State grades. This Select Mint State piece presents an excellent opportunity for the advanced collector, as PCGS has only certified 36 finer examples (11/19). A typical strike results in central softness over Liberty's ear, as usual. Both sides of this piece have bright, satin luster beneath delicate russet toning. The obverse and reverse peripheries display rich gold, lavender, and sea-green color that enhances the eye appeal. This Morgan dollar represents the first year of operation at the third Philadelphia Mint on Spring Garden Street. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1901 Morgan Dollar, MS63
Challenging Issue in High Grade



4896 1901 MS63 PCGS. An adequate mintage of 6.9 million Morgan dollars was accomplished in 1901, but the issue is more elusive than the respectable production total would suggest, especially in high grade. Many coins were released into circulation and suffered heavy wear and attrition over the years. Of the coins held in government storage, many were probably melted in 1918, under the provisions of the Pittman Act. Relatively few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. Today, the 1901 Morgan dollar can be found in circulated grades without much difficulty, while lower Mint State specimens are scarce, and high-grade examples are rare.

This impressive Select example displays well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of the usual softness on the hair above the ear. The lightly marked, lustrous surfaces show a few subtle hints of lavender-gray and golden-tan toning at selected angles. The overall presentation is most attractive. PCGS has graded 36 numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1901 Morgan Dollar, MS63
Conditionally Rare



4897 1901 MS63 PCGS. CAC. The 1901 is one of the conditional key issues among circulation strike Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollars. The average certified grade of this issue is just AU53. This piece is far finer and exhibits delicate gold toning over frosty silver luster. PCGS has only certified 36 finer examples. CAC: 26 in 63, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1901 Morgan Dollar, MS63
A Premier Condition Rarity in the Series



- 4898 1901 MS63 PCGS. CAC.** A fully brilliant and lustrous example of this popular condition rarity. The 1901 Morgan is easy enough to locate in any circulated grade, through Choice AU. Attractive near-Mint pieces are more difficult to locate, and full Mint State coins like this one are seldom found. The surfaces display bright satin mint luster, with few imperfections. The strike is above average, with excellent central definition on both sides. PCGS has only certified 36 finer examples of the date (10/19), attesting to its high-grade rarity. An excellent opportunity for the advanced collector. *Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2367; West Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 1474.*
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1901-O Silver Dollar, MS67
Among the Finest at NGC



- 4899 1901-O MS67 NGC.** The finest 1901-O Morgan dollars at NGC are at the MS67 numeric level, and none of these pieces are Prooflike or Deep Prooflike. The top grade on the *Census* includes a pair of Star-designated pieces and two Plus-graded pieces, but even the "base grade" MS67s are decidedly rare (11/19). This piece is brilliant and lustrous. The strike is sharper than expected for the issue, and neither side has mentionable abrasions. *Census:* 24 in 67 (2 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 256K, PCGS# 7274

- 4900 1901-S MS65 NGC. CAC.** This untoned Gem displays partially prooflike fields that offer modest variance with the devices. The strike is quite sharp, evidenced by good detail in the hair above Liberty's ear. A few grade-consistent marks are not bothersome. Q. David Bowers (2005) writes that the 1901-S is the most elusive San Francisco Mint dollar after 1896. CAC: 34 in 65, 9 finer (11/19). *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1225, which realized \$2,300.*
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 256L, PCGS# 7276

- 4901 1902-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** San Francisco issues from the early 20th century are scarce in nice Mint State, and the 1902-S is no exception. The present lustrous Gem is brilliant except for a glimpse of golden toning near ERICA and the date. Moderate contact near UNITED and on Liberty's chin preclude a higher grade. CAC: 47 in 65, 19 finer (11/19).
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 256P, PCGS# 7282

1902-S Dollar, MS66
Bright Surfaces



- 4902 1902-S MS66 PCGS. VAM-3.** The 02 in the date are lightly repunched. This is a stone-white Gem that shows dynamic, frosted mint luster and minor blending of impression over the centers. The obverse high points display faint roller marks, as produced, and as seen on many 1902-S dollars. Population: 64 in 66 (11 in 66+), 5 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 256P, PCGS# 7282

- 4903 1903 MS67 PCGS.** Largely brilliant with radiant cartwheel luster that flashes at the proper angle. Pale gold obverse border toning takes on a richer orange hue along the upper right reverse. None numerically finer at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284

1903 Morgan Dollar, MS67
Registry-Grade Example



- 4904 1903 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The 1903 Morgan dollar boasts a substantial mintage of 4.6 million pieces, making it an available issue in grades up to the MS67 level. Superb Gems are scarce, however, and PCGS has graded no examples in MS68 or finer (12/19). This delightful specimen offers sharply detailed devices and impeccably preserved brilliant surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and terrific eye appeal. NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284

- 4905 1903-O MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** This issue was considered a major rarity in the Morgan dollar series until the Treasury vaults were emptied in the early 1960s. While still important, the 1903-O is best called a semi-key issue today. A few minuscule marks include a small nick on Liberty's cheek that may have prevented an MS67 grade. Both sides are frosty, lustrous, and untuned. NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286

**1903-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Sharply Detailed and Lustrous**



- 4906 1903-S MS64 PCGS.** Razor-sharp definition is evident on all design elements of this attractive Choice Morgan dollar, with fine detail in the usual trouble spots, like the hair above the ear. The well-preserved lustrous surfaces show highlights of greenish-gold and lavender-gray toning on the reverse, with mottled sea-green and bluish hues on the obverse.
Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016)*, lot 6117. NGC ID# 256T, PCGS# 7288

**1904-O Dollar, MS67
Richly Toned on Each Side**



- 4907 1904-O MS67 NGC.** The final New Orleans issue is plentiful in most Mint State grades, but none are certified as MS68 or finer. This lustrous Superb Gem is bathed in deep blue-green, pale brown, and lavender-red shades. Both sides are virtually pristine, and the strike is above average. NGC ID# 256V, PCGS# 7292

**1904-S Dollar, MS61
Totally Brilliant and Lustrous**



- 4908 1904-S MS61 PCGS.** Morgan dollar production came to what would be a temporary close in 1904. The San Francisco Mint accomplished a mintage of 2.3 million coins, but the issue is elusive in high grades. Although the centers are incomplete, total brilliance and vibrant luster make this an appealing example for the grade. NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

**1904-S Dollar, CAC-Approved MS65+
Scarce S-Mint Issue in Mint State**



- 4909 1904-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: JCS Collection. The 1904-S is a challenging acquisition in high Mint State grades. Many coins were paid out of government storage in the 1940s and 1950s, but no large quantities of Mint State pieces were preserved. In *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, fifth edition, Q. David Bowers writes: "Dealer John Skubis recalled that the only full bags of S-Mint dollars he never handled were 1892-S, 1893-S, and 1904-S. No mention of quantities of 1904-S dollars has been found in connection with either the Treasury release of 1962 through 1964 or the Redfield hoard (1976)."

This high-end Gem displays vibrant luster and exceptional preservation for the issue. No toning is seen. Mild strike weakness on the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear is typical of the issue. PCGS has seen 22 finer representatives, including a lone Prooflike piece. CAC: 25 in 65, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

- 4910 1921 MS66★ NGC.** The 1921 Morgan dollar may be common as an issue, but as of (11/19), NGC has bestowed the Star designation on only eight MS66 examples. The present fully brilliant coin appears to have received the coveted Star due to its exceptional mint luster. The strike is close to full, and both sides are uncommonly free from abrasions. NGC ID# 256X, PCGS# 7296

- 4911 1921-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The high mintage of 20.3 million coins belies the issue's availability any finer than this CAC-endorsed and Plus-graded Premium Gem. Blushes of golden color complement lustrous, mostly brilliant surfaces. There are significant die cracks at the lower obverse. PCGS has graded 12 finer submissions (12/19). NGC ID# 256Y, PCGS# 7298

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

1882 Morgan Dollar, PR67 Cameo Beautiful Peripheral Toning



- 4912 1882 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** There are a number of proof 1882 Morgan dollars known in the middle to lower grade range, but at the Superb Gem level, Cameo or not, the issue becomes a major condition rarity. This outstanding piece is one of only seven Cameo examples certified at the PR67 numerical level by PCGS, with only five PR68 Cameos numerically finer; a trio of Deep Cameos are also certified at the PR67 level (one in PR67+ Deep Cameo), and two are numerically finer in that category (11/19). The central obverse shows a blush of pale champagne toning, deepening to amber, aquamarine, and mint-gold around the peripheries; the reverse is two-toned, with pale lavender-gold in the center and deeper ocean-blue around the borders. The strike is bold and the carefully preserved surfaces yield pleasing cameo contrast. Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5184. NGC ID# 2726, PCGS# 87317

1886 Morgan, PR65 Cameo Conditionally Elusive as a Cameo



- 4913 1886 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** A modestly contrasted Gem Cameo proof, showing light golden tinting over each side with daubs of lavender and blue-gray around the borders. Strike sharpness is superb. Aside from an obscure reed mark on Liberty's nose, the coin displays no mentionable signs of contact. Population: 14 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 9 finer; 0 in 65 Deep Cameo, 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 27ZF, PCGS# 87321

1890 Dollar, PR67 Richly Toned and Obviously Contrasted



- 4914 1890 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** An amazing Superb Gem, this lovely proof Morgan displays vibrant gold, lilac, and blue toning over deeply mirrored fields and highly lustrous devices. It has excellent cameo contrast, although the coin has not garnered a Cameo designation from the grading service simply because the toning prevents an obvious decision about the degree of contrast. The strike is just a bit soft in the centers, a common trait for Morgan dollars from this era. Population: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (10/19). Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 1530; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 5087. From *The Kodiak Collection*. NGC ID# 27ZK, PCGS# 7325

1890 Morgan Dollar, PR64 Cameo Only 590 Coins Struck



- 4915 1890 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The 1890 Morgan dollar claims the lowest proof mintage of the series, at a meager 590 pieces. This attractive Choice proof exhibits sharply detailed frosty design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply reflective fields to produce a noticeable cameo effect. Only a few minor marks and hairlines are evident and subtle hints of lavender and pale gold toning add to the overall eye appeal. Population: 28 in 64 (3 in 64+) Cameo, 28 finer. CAC: 14 in 64, 12 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 27ZK, PCGS# 87325

1891 Morgan Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Lightly Toned



- 4916 1891 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** One of only 650 proofs struck, the fields are deeply mirrored with a thick layer of mint frost over the devices. As with most proof dollars of this date, this piece shows just a bit of softness over Liberty's ear but the eagle's breast is fully defined. The centers are light in color, almost brilliant, while the peripheries show a light accent of golden-brown toning. Population: 13 in 65 (2 in 65+) Cameo, 21 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 9 finer (10/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 6491.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 27ZL, PCGS# 87326

1891 Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Brilliant With Stark Field-Device Contrast



- 4917 1891 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The Cameo contrast generated by the glassy, reflective fields and devices covered in thick mint frost is captivating. Add to it the exceptional technical preservation and total lack of toning, and the result is a proof dollar that looks as good as it did the day it was struck. An impeccable 1891 Premium Gem from a mintage of 650 pieces. Population: 16 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 5 finer in this category. CAC: 5 in 66, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 27ZL, PCGS# 87326

1894 Dollar, PR64
Gold and Violet Patina



- 4918 1894 PR64 PCGS.** High-grade 1894 proof dollars are much more collectible than their conditionally rare, low-mintage, circulation-strike counterparts. This near-Gem is richly toned in golden-violet patina with cobalt-blue color around the obverse rims. The reflective fields generate partial field-device contrast that is more pronounced on the reverse. NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 7329

1898 Morgan Dollar, PR64
Mintage of 735 Pieces



- 4919 1898 PR64 NGC.** The Philadelphia Mint struck 735 proof Morgan dollars in 1898 to satisfy collector demand. This impressive Choice proof exhibits the sharply detailed design elements expected of proofs from this era. The fields are deeply mirrored and the devices are richly frosted, but attractive shades of lavender-gray and cerulean-blue toning largely mask the field/device contrast. The surfaces are well-preserved and eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 44 in 64, 63 finer (10/19).
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 27ZW, PCGS# 7333

1902 Morgan Dollar, PR66
Vivid Multicolor Toning



- 4920 1902 PR66 PCGS.** Only 777 proof Morgan dollars were struck in 1902 and the issue was not as well-produced as the proofs of earlier years. Fortunately, this spectacular Premium Gem is an exception to the rule, with sharply detailed design elements and deeply mirrored fields, under vivid shades of golden-tan and magenta toning. The surfaces are impeccably preserved and eye appeal is terrific. Population: 25 in 66 (3 in 66+), 10 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 2822, PCGS# 7337

**1903 Dollar, PR67
Exceptional Toning**



- 4921 1903 PR67 NGC. CAC.** Beginning in 1902 proofs were intentionally struck with no contrast between the fields and devices. The reason for this is unknown, but there is definitely a profound difference in appearance of proofs struck between 1902 and 1903 and those struck just five years previously. Perhaps David Bowers explains it best in his 1993 *Dollar Encyclopedia*: "Like the 1902 and 1904, they were struck from dies which had been polished in the deep design recesses, imparting an appearance which makes the coins themselves appear polished." Indeed, the devices as well as the fields on this piece are bright. The only thing that keeps the devices from flashing as the fields do is the lack of a flat, uniform surface. Each side of this coin has a small center of brilliance. Around that bright center are circles of deep rose-golden and sea-green. A magnificent example of this short-lived proofing type. Census: 25 in 67 (1 in 67★), 6 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 2 finer (10/19). *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 2823, PCGS# 7338

**1903 Morgan Dollar, PR68
Virtually Flawless, Attractively Toned**



- 4922 1903 PR68 NGC.** While field-device contrast is lacking, as expected of a post-1902 Morgan dollar proof, the eye appeal and technical quality of this piece are simply unsurpassed. Rather than heavily toned and dusky, the lavender-rose, blue, and lemon-gold patina that covers each side allows the flashy underlying fields to be fully appreciated. There also appear to be zero contact marks on either side of this Superb Gem. It is difficult to discern where the coin lost any points. Although the existence of a flawless PR70 example is almost inconceivable, this piece comes close. Census: 6 in 68 (1 in 68★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2823, PCGS# 7338

- 4923 1904 PR63 PCGS.** A stunning Select proof, and an important issue as circulation strikes of 1904 are conditionally rare. This Select proof has fully mirrored fields beneath intermingled gold and iridescent toning. NGC ID# 2824, PCGS# 7339

**1904 Dollar, PR64
650 Proofs Struck**



- 4924 1904 PR64 NGC.** The 1904 is well-known as the last regular proof issue in the Morgan dollar series. A total of 650 pieces were struck, all featuring this distinctive brilliant finish. Slightly dusky surfaces show minimal toning face-on but reveal pale golden color when rotated under a light source. Reflective fields throughout. Minor hairlines on the cheek are inconsequential. NGC ID# 2824, PCGS# 7339

1904 Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Rare With Any Degree of Contrast



- 4925 1904 PR64 Cameo NGC.** Brilliant, high-contrast surfaces give this near-Gem proof the appearance of having just recently been manufactured. Of course, the coin is 115 years old, but it maintains watery fields showing minimal contact. Definition is predictably sharp. What stands out most about this dollar is the Cameo effect is displays. Post-1902 proofs were struck with a brilliant finish and little field-device contrast. This example is obviously one of the few exceptions. Census: 4 in 64 Cameo, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2824, PCGS# 87339

PEACE DOLLARS

- 4926 1921 MS65 PCGS.** Although more than 44 million Morgan silver dollars were struck at Philadelphia in 1921, the Peace dollar production that year barely surpassed one million pieces. The issue was struck in a higher relief than subsequent dates, and most pieces show blending at the centers. The present Gem displays light honey-gold patina and has an above-average strike, though the second T in TRVST is soft. The cheek and obverse field are remarkably smooth.

From The Kodiak Collection. PCGS# 7356

1921 Peace Dollar, MS66
Iconic Issue, Beautifully Toned



- 4927 1921 MS66 PCGS.** There can be no denying the 1921 Peace dollar's status as an iconic first and single-year type coin struck in High Relief. The present Premium Gem demonstrates dusky chestnut-gold patina over the centers with vibrant shades of sea-green, yellow, and orange around the rims. Strong detail for the issue with attractive satin mint luster. Only six numerically finer submissions at PCGS (11/19). PCGS# 7356

- 4928 1922-S MS65+ PCGS.** An impressive Gem, this 1922-S is scarce at this grade level and rare in finer grades. PCGS has only certified 17 higher grade examples (11/19). Frosty and fully lustrous, this sharply defined Peace dollar has brilliant and untuned silver surfaces. NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359

1922-S Peace Dollar, MS65+
Frosty Luster, Few Pieces Known Finer



- 4929 1922-S MS65+ PCGS.** Plentiful in MS65 but seldom seen this fine with a Plus designation, as the current coin possesses. The 1922-S Peace dollar is a rarity in higher grades. This example displays gold-tinted, frosty mint luster and is exceptionally clean for the grade, a few faint field grazes showing up only under certain angles beneath a light. The centers are weakly struck, as is often seen on this issue. Population: 55 in 65+, 17 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359

- 4930 1923-D MS66 PCGS.** From a mintage of 6.8 million pieces, the 1923-D Peace dollar is an elusive issue in MS66 condition, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved lustrous surfaces with outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded one numerically finer example (9/19). NGC ID# 257G, PCGS# 7361

1923-D Silver Dollar, MS66
Brilliant and Boldly Struck



- 4931 1923-D MS66 PCGS.** The 1923-D is a high mintage issue that can be secured without difficulty in lower Mint State grades. At the MS66 level, however, the 1923-D becomes challenging, and is nearly unobtainable any finer. The present lustrous Premium Gem is well struck and essentially brilliant. The obverse is remarkably close to pristine, save for a tiny rim tick over the Y in LIBERTY. NGC ID# 257G, PCGS# 7361

1924 Peace Dollar, MS67
Uniquely Frosted Luster



- 4932 1924 MS67 PCGS.** The 1924 is among the few Peace dollar issues that are seen in MS67 with any regularity, even if such coins are scarce. This example has a ghostly appearance caused by heavy metal flowlines throughout each side that produce a uniquely frosted luster. The strike is generally sharp despite the die erosion, and there are no abrasions of note. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 45 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 257J, PCGS# 7363

**1924-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Elusive This Well-Preserved**



4933 1924-S MS65 PCGS. Ex: Illinois Set. Unlike the common Philadelphia issue of this year, the 1924-S Peace dollar is elusive in Gem condition, and just a handful of finer pieces are known. The present coin displays a bold strike and vibrant, softly frosted mint luster. Delicate champagne toning graces each side, and a few faint grazes in the left obverse field are all that deny a finer grade. NGC ID# 257K, PCGS# 7364

4934 1925 MS67 PCGS. A magnificent Superb Gem example of this popular type issue, sharply detailed and vibrantly lustrous throughout. The impeccably preserved surfaces are mostly brilliant, with a few hints of golden-tan toning. Overall visual appeal is tremendous. PCGS has graded one finer piece (11/19). NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365

4935 1925 MS67 PCGS. Ex: Illinois Set. Soft golden patina and frosty mint luster grace virtually unabraded surfaces. Slight strike softness occurs on the date, the O in ONE, and the tops of the upper reverse legend, but the centers are sharp. A high-end example of the 1925. PCGS reports one numerically finer submission (12/19). NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365

**1926 Peace Dollar, MS66
Better Philadelphia Date**



4936 1926 MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1926 Peace dollar claims a smallish mintage of 1.9 million pieces, but the issue was well-produced, so the 1926 can be located in high grade without too much difficulty. This attractive Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded no numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 257N, PCGS# 7367

**1926 Silver Dollar, MS66+
Tied for Finest at PCGS**



4937 1926 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Illinois Set. This Philadelphia issue is not particularly scarce in MS66, but it is unknown in MS67 at PCGS. A small number of Plus-graded Premium Gems represent the finest PCGS-certified 1926 Peace dollars known. This example displays bold strike sharpness and frosty, beautifully preserved mint luster. Neither side is toned, and eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 35 in 66+, 0 finer. CAC: 62 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 257N, PCGS# 7367

**1926-D Peace Dollar, MS66+
A Registry Coin of Incredible Quality**



4938 1926-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Illinois Set. Although plentiful to a certain degree in MS66, the 1926-D Peace dollar is a major rarity in Superb Gem condition. PCGS and NGC each report only eight coins that fine. This Plus-graded Premium Gem strikes a balance between the two grades, and it is CAC endorsed, making it highly appealing to the quality conscious collector and the Registry Set specialist. Impressively sharp devices reside amid softly frosted, brilliant mint luster, and neither side exhibits distracting abrasions. Eye appeal is outstanding on this high-end 1926-D dollar, an important coin for the advanced collector of this series. Population: 31 in 66+, 8 finer. CAC: 81 in 66, 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 257P, PCGS# 7368

**1927 Dollar, MS65+
Golden-Gray and Russet Patina**



4939 1927 MS65+ PCGS. Liberty's portrait is bold on this Plus-graded Gem. Both sides display a blanket of golden-gray and russet patina that allows considerable mint luster to shine through. Small abrasions seen only under magnification are well-concealed. There are 19 higher grading events at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 257S, PCGS# 7370

**1927-D Silver Dollar, MS65+
Important Conditional Rarity**



4940 1927-D MS65+ PCGS. VAM-3. As with other branch mint issues from the mid-1920s, the 1927-D is available in lower Mint State grades but emerges as a conditional rarity as a Gem. As of (11/19), PCGS has certified just 23 pieces in MS65+, with only 17 finer. This brilliant and lustrous silver dollar is sharply struck and shows only minor grazes. VAM-3 exhibits minor obverse die doubling, most apparent on IN GOD, the designer's initials, and the tiara rays near the I in LIBERTY.
Ex: Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 3088, which realized \$7,050. NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371

**1927-D Peace Dollar, MS65
Challenging Issue in High Grade**



4941 1927-D MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1927-D Peace dollar boasts a low mintage of 1.2 million pieces and few examples were saved by contemporary collectors, making the issue one of the most challenging of the series in high grade. This impressive Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements and lustrous surfaces with only minor signs of contact. PCGS has graded 17 numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371

**1928 Dollar, MS65
Softly Frosted, Delicate Golden Patina**



4942 1928 MS65 PCGS. CAC. With only 360,649 pieces struck, the 1928 is a key to the series in all grades. It is particularly desirable at this grade level before the population tapers off significantly. This softly frosted, well-struck Gem enjoys delicate golden patina over minimally marked surfaces. PCGS reports 22 finer submissions (11/19). NGC ID# 257V, PCGS# 7373

**1928-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Very Rare Any Finer**



4943 1928-S MS65 PCGS. The 1928-S Peace dollar claims a mintage of slightly more than 1.6 million pieces, a fairly small production total by 20th century standards, but much larger than the Philadelphia Mint issue of that year. The 1928-S was not a well-produced issue and most examples seen are lightly struck. In addition, the 1928-S was largely overlooked by contemporary collectors and few high-quality pieces were saved for numismatic purposes. All these factors combine to make the 1928-S the rarest Peace dollar in MS65, or better, condition today.

The coin offered here is an attractive Gem, with well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of the usual softness on Liberty's hair and the eagle's shoulder. The well-preserved surfaces are blanketed in shades of golden-brown and lavender-gray toning, with vibrant mint luster underneath. Population: 68 in 65 (4 in 65+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 257W, PCGS# 7374

4944 1934 MS66 PCGS. A wonderful Gem with excellent eye appeal created by sharp design details and highly lustrous silver surfaces. There is no evidence of toning on either side of this piece that displays satiny mint brilliance. Premium Gems are not often encountered, and finer pieces are virtually impossible to locate. PCGS has only graded six better ones (11/19). NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7375

**1934 Peace Dollar, MS66
Better Philadelphia Issue**



4945 1934 MS66 PCGS. CAC. VAM-1F. The "Lines in O" variety, which shows curious die scratches within the O in GOD. A bold strike, booming luster, clean surfaces, and light silver-gray toning combine to confirm the lofty Premium Gem grade. A small mark on the eagle's front leg provides an identifier. CAC: 78 in 66, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: Atlanta ANA Money Show (Heritage, 2-3/2014), lot 5050, which realized \$3,525. NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7375

**1934-D Peace Dollar, MS66
Final Denver Issue**



4946 1934-D MS66 PCGS. Micro D. After a six-year hiatus, production of Peace dollars resumed in 1934. The Silver Purchase Act of June 18, 1934 was responsible. The 1934-D is scarcer than early Denver issues, and is virtually unobtainable above the MS66 grade. The present lightly toned Premium Gem has a good strike and an exceptionally smooth obverse. Reverse grazes are confined to the eagle's rock and the field near the U in UNITED. NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7376

**1934-D Peace Dollar, MS66+
Final D-Mint Issue**



4947 1934-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Only 1.5 million Peace dollars were struck at the Denver Mint in 1934, the last year the denomination was struck at the Western facility. The 1934-D is a better date in high grade and this Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with fine definition on Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers. The virtually pristine surfaces show just the slightest hint of golden-tan toning and vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. PCGS has graded two numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7376

**1934-S Peace Dollar, MS64
Challenging in Mint State**



4948 1934-S MS64 PCGS. Vibrant cartwheel luster engulfs this near-Gem 1934-S. Both sides are sharp, complemented by delicate golden toning and minimal abrasions. This is a challenging issue in the series. Barely more than 1 million coins were struck, and Mint State survivors are elusive. In fact, no other issue in the Peace dollar series is scarcer in Uncirculated condition.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

**1934-S Dollar, MS64+
Lightly Toned Around the Borders**



- 4949 1934-S MS64+ PCGS.** This is one of the prime condition rarities in the series. Reddish-violet and gunmetal tones are speckled around the borders. This high-end near-Gem is otherwise frosty and largely brilliant. Two reeding marks behind Liberty's nose pedigree the coin. Only 1 million 1934-S Peace dollars were struck, and the average certified example grades AU50. NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

**1934-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Well-Struck, Exceptionally Smooth**



- 4950 1934-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Although the 1928 has the lowest mintage, the 1934-S is considered the key Peace dollar issue in Mint State. Only 1.01 million pieces were struck, and high-grade examples are very scarce. This is a splendid cream-gray Gem that shows only the slightest luster grazes. A few pinpoint specks of struck-in grease serve as identifiers. High end for the grade, and a desirable addition to an advanced specialized holding.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 7/2004), lot 7435, which realized \$7,475. NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

**1935 Peace Dollar, MS66+
None Finer at PCGS**



- 4951 1935 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** From a mintage of 1.5 million pieces, the 1935 Peace dollar is not too difficult to locate in grades up to the MS66 level, but PCGS has certified no coins in higher numeric grades (10/19). This delightful Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved brilliant surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Eye appeal is terrific. NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

**1935 Peace Dollar, MS66+
CAC Approved High-End Specimen**



- 4952 1935 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** A smallish mintage of 1.5 million Peace dollars was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1935, the final year of the denomination. This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved brilliant surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded no numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

**1935 Peace Dollar, MS66+
None Finer at PCGS**



- 4953 1935 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Despite the smallish mintage of 1.5 million pieces, the 1935 Peace dollar is no too difficult to locate in MS66 condition, but finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and virtually pristine surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and terrific eye appeal. PCGS has certified no coins in higher numeric grades (12/19). NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

**1935-S Silver Dollar, MS66
Ex: California Registry Set**



- 4954 1935-S MS66 PCGS. Ex: California.** Three rays below ONE. A blush of tan-brown toning visits the reverse border near 2:30, but this highly lustrous final-year Peace dollar is otherwise brilliant. The strike is good, and the fields and motifs show only minor signs of contact. The California pedigree is desirable, and belongs to the All-Time Finest PCGS Registry Set of Peace dollars. NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

**1935-S Dollar, Radiant MS66
A Major Rarity in Higher Grades**



4955 1935-S MS66 PCGS. Four rays below ONE. All-brilliant surfaces awash in radiant frosty luster exhibit exceptional preservation. The obverse appears even finer than the grade suggests, and just a few thin grazes are noted on the reverse. The 1935-S Peace dollar claims a mintage of nearly 2 million coins, but only three submissions are numerically finer at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

**1935-S Peace Dollar, MS66
None Finer With CAC Approval**



4956 1935-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Three rays below ONE. Available in lower grades, this San Francisco issue from the final year of the Peace dollar series is elusive at the MS66 level. Just a handful of higher-grade pieces are known. The present coin is among the finest 1935-S dollars with CAC endorsement. Strike sharpness is excellent, and the lustrous surfaces display original, dappled russet toning. PCGS and NGC each list a mere three higher-grade pieces. CAC: 54 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

**1935-S Peace Dollar, MS66
Rarely Encountered Finer, CAC**



4957 1935-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Three rays below ONE. While the 1935-S is available through the Premium Gem level, sharply struck and brilliant examples with great eye appeal and CAC endorsement are scarcely seen. This is vibrantly lustrous coin, with an essentially mark-free obverse and a needle-sharp strike. The reverse is richly frosted and equally brilliant, with a few minuscule ticks and a bold central strike. Numerically finer coins are rare and firmly held in advanced collections. NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

**1935-S Peace Dollar, MS66+
Final-Year Issue**



4958 1935-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Four rays below ONE. The Peace dollar was discontinued after 1935, when a relatively modest mintage of 1.9 million pieces was accomplished at the San Francisco Mint. The 1935-S can be located at the MS66 grade level with a little patience, but Plus-graded, CAC approved examples are rare. This delightful specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved lustrous surfaces with outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded three numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

EISENHOWER DOLLAR

4959 1976-D Type One MS67 NGC. The Bicentennial type was struck in both 1975 and 1976, though all pieces bear the same dual date of 1776-1976. The Type One variety has wide letters on the reverse peripheral legend. Type Two dollars have narrow reverse letters. For the 1976-D, there are about four Type Two examples for every Type One dollar. This is a practically pristine Superb Gem with a hint of butter-gold toning and slight incompleteness of strike on the portrait. It is tied as finest known. Census: 9 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# B76N, PCGS# 7420

SACAGAWEA DOLLAR

**2000-P Sacagawea Dollar, SP69
Special Finish, Goodacre Presentation**



4960 2000-P Goodacre Presentation SP69 PCGS. Sculptor Glenna Goodacre was the designer of the Sacagawea dollar obverse. She was owed \$5,000 by the U.S. Treasury for her contributions, and requested payment in Sacagawea dollars. When those coins were presented to her on April 5, 2000, they had a special non-cameo prooflike finish. She made arrangements with ICG to distribute the coins in serially numbered holders, and some have since found their way into the holders of other services. The variety is separately listed in the *Guide Book*. This is a pristine and fully struck pumpkin-gold representative. Population: 31 in 69, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2U4B, PCGS# 99584

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

1893 Isabella Quarter, MS66+ 24,214 Coins Distributed



4961 1893 Isabella Quarter MS66+ PCGS. Violet-gray and blue-green toning is a hallmark of originality among 1893 Isabella quarters. This fully struck and beautifully toned MS66+ offering presents swirling luster over exceptionally clean surfaces. Only 24,214 pieces were distributed, and the issue curiously features the portrait of a foreign monarch, Queen Isabella of Spain, on the obverse. Always popular with collectors. NGC ID# BYJ9, PCGS# 9220

4962 1893 Isabella Quarter MS66 NGC. CAC. Swirling mint luster radiates from beneath lovely amber-red patina on the obverse, while the central reverse displays more subdued (but equally attractive) olive tones with an amber rim. A well-struck and virtually mark-free representative of this popular odd-denomination commemorative silver coin.
Ex: Rosemont Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 5989. NGC ID# BYJ9, PCGS# 9220

4963 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS64 PCGS. DuVall 2-C. This is one of the plentiful Lafayette dollar varieties, typically seen in type collectors' cabinets. The near-Gem example offered here displays original, softly frosted mint luster with natural toning that covers the obverse in lilac and rose-gold hues, with yellow-gold, mint-green, and aqua coloration around the borders. A partial print behind Washington's head blends into the toning and is hardly noticed. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 9222

1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS65 Popular Early Commemorative



4964 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS65 PCGS. DuVall 2-C. The second S in STATES is repunched. The statue of General Lafayette by Paul Bartlett depicted on the reverse stands in the Cours aa Reine in the 8th arrondissement in Paris, on the banks of the Seine. These coins were struck to raise money for its construction. This Gem representative is bright and frosty. The number of obvious abrasions can be counted on one hand. A popular issue in the early part of the classic commemorative series. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 9222

1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS65+ High-End, Album-Toned



4965 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS65+ PCGS. CAC. DuVall 1-B. Few collectors fully appreciate the significance and nuances of the Lafayette dollar, America's first commemorative coin in the dollar denomination. A challenging coin to find in attractive, Uncirculated condition, there are six varieties known from four obverse dies and five reverse dies. The Lafayette dollar is the only commemorative coin that is collectible by die pairs, and the only commemorative struck from hand-made dies.

This lustrous MS65 example earned the PCGS Plus designation for quality and eye appeal. Concentric hues of rainbow colors surround lightly toned centers on both sides, reminiscent of album toning. Bright silver luster shines through the toning. Boldly struck for the issue, all of the devices are sharp except at the highest point of Washington's cheek, where a few scattered nicks are from marks on the planchet not fully brought up. This coin is the often-seen DuVall 1-B variety where the A of DOLLAR leans left, much lower than the nearest L.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 5001. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 9222

1937 Antietam Half Dollar, MS67+ Exceptional Color, Vibrant Luster



4966 1937 Antietam MS67+ NGC. Although Antietam halves generally "come nice," few examples can match the outstanding visual impact of this high-end Superb Gem. Multicolor toning immerses both sides in a multitude of rainbow hues, with bright mint luster shining through the vibrant patina. Eye appeal is other-worldly. Sharply struck with only a few widely scattered, inconspicuous marks, this standout coin is destined for an advanced set of toned commemoratives. Census: 8 in 67+, 9 in 67★, 2 in 67+★, 23 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYF4, PCGS# 9229

4967 1936 Arkansas MS67 NGC. An original Superb Gem with dappled gold toning on both sides, and crescents of rich orange and emerald-green toning. An important condition rarity in the Arkansas half dollar series. Census: 13 in 67 (1 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYHX, PCGS# 9237

1938-S Arkansas Half Dollar, MS67
One of the Finest Certified



4968 1938-S Arkansas MS67 PCGS. The 1938-S is by far the most challenging of the three Arkansas half dollar commemorative issues for the year to locate in high grades. The certification totals are roughly the same in MS64 and MS65 — the two grades for which the 1938-S is most collectible — but its population drops off in MS66 and it becomes markedly rare in MS67.

Both sides remain brilliant with typically soft mint frost shimmering from beautifully preserved surfaces. Strike detail is complete, and the obverse portraits are notably free from even the tiniest of ticks. Population: 7 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYFH, PCGS# 9247

4969 1925-S California MS67 PCGS. A lovely Superb Gem with original gold and iridescent peripheral toning. While a considerable number of California commemorative half dollars have earned the MS67 grade, PCGS has only certified seven finer pieces (11/19). NGC ID# BYGA, PCGS# 9281

1936 Cincinnati Half Dollar, MS67
Tied Atop the Population Report



4970 1936 Cincinnati MS67 PCGS. The dubious claim that Cincinnati is a “A Music Center of America” contributes to the cult following this one-year type enjoys. Stephen Foster, who wrote “Oh! Susanna” while briefly living in the city is depicted on the obverse. Dusky cream-gray surfaces show pale lavender, powder-blue, and golden accents. Tiny flecks are barely visible. Population: 30 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYCJ, PCGS# 9283

1936 Columbia Half Dollar, MS68
Tied for Finest at Both Services



4971 1936 Columbia MS68 NGC. A strong lens is required to locate any of the microscopic flecks on this near-flawless Superb Gem Columbia Sesquicentennial half dollar. Satiny, mostly brilliant surfaces exhibit ice-blue and golden-orange accents around the borders with speckled crimson and violet hues elsewhere. This coin is tied for finest at both services combined. Census: 7 in 68, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYGC, PCGS# 9291

4972 1936-S Columbia MS67+ NGC. An extraordinary Superb Gem, this Columbia half dollar has earned the NGC Plus-designation for its exceptional quality within the grade level. Both sides are pristine with a high degree of frosty mint luster. This piece is brilliant, untoned, and extraordinarily attractive. NGC has only certified 15 numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# BYGE, PCGS# 9293

1936-S Columbia Half Dollar, MS68
Tied for the Finest Certified



4973 1936-S Columbia MS68 PCGS. Fully brilliant at the central obverse and reverse, with brilliant gold and iridescent toning around the obverse border, and partially around the reverse border. The Columbia half dollar struck in San Francisco had a distribution of only 8,000 coins, and they are never found nicer than this piece. Population: 16 in 68 (2 in 68+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYGE, PCGS# 9293

4974 1892 Columbian MS65★ Prooflike NGC. Ex: Bagne Collection. The aqua, ocean-blue, and violet-rose shadings across much of the obverse lend that side instant eye appeal. Similar toning is present at the reverse periphery, as well as mustard-gold. Distinctly reflective and undeniably attractive. NGC has graded 22 numerically finer Prooflike coins (11/19).

Ex: Jerry Bagne Collection of Prooflike Commemoratives / Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 1224. NGC ID# BYGF, PCGS# 89296

4975 1893 Columbian MS67 NGC. Rich gold and bright blue toning appear over satiny silver surfaces on this Superb Gem Columbian half dollar. The strike is excellent with full underlying luster. Census: 41 in 67 (2 in 67+, 6 in 67★), 2 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYGG, PCGS# 9297

**1893 Columbian Half Dollar, MS67+
Impressively Toned**



4976 1893 Columbian MS67+ PCGS. CAC. This lovely Superb Gem is tied for the finest that PCGS has certified. A boldly struck example, this piece exhibits satin mint luster beneath splendid iridescent toning. Light sea-green toning at the center of the obverse gradually changes to gold, violet, and blue. Vivid blue and magenta toning at the central reverse changes to gold, violet, and steel along the border. This piece ranks among the finest surviving Columbian half dollars of either issue date. Population: 44 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 19 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYGG, PCGS# 9297

**1893 Columbian Half, MS66 Deep Prooflike
Finest Known**



4977 1893 Columbian MS66 Deep Prooflike NGC. As one of just four Deep Prooflike examples of this issue graded by NGC and the sole finest by two points (11/19), this Premium Gem held a special place in the Jerry Bagne Collection (in 2009), and it will undoubtedly hold an equally distinguished place in another collection of classic commemoratives. Each side is profoundly reflective beneath a scattering of thin cloud-white patina that takes on a golden cast near the rims. Instantly memorable and highly desirable.

Ex: The Jerry Bagne Collection of Prooflike Commemoratives / Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 1234.

**1936 Delaware Half Dollar, MS67 ★
Excellent Eye Appeal**



4978 1936 Delaware MS67 ★ NGC. CAC. Magenta, peach-orange, green, and blue tones adhere to areas of the border, while the softly frosted centers display speckled flecks of crimson patina. Central ticks are microscopic. Excellent technical quality and eye appeal. NGC reports six numerically finer submissions (11/19).

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# BYGJ, PCGS# 9301

4979 1936 Gettysburg MS67 PCGS. Hints of magenta and gold toning appear on the satin surfaces of this brilliant and highly lustrous Superb Gem. A condition rarity, PCGS has only graded three coins at a higher numeric level (11/19). NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

4980 1922 Grant No Star MS67 PCGS. The No Star Grant half dollar is an elusive issue at the MS67 grade level, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This well-detailed Superb Gem exhibits virtually flawless surfaces, with vibrant satiny mint luster. Population: 85 in 67 (12 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYGP, PCGS# 9306

4981 1922 Grant No Star MS67 PCGS. A small rim flaw is apparent near the N in IN and the H in HALF. This unimportant mint-made feature has no effect on the eye appeal or the technical grade of this outstanding Superb Gem. Pastel olive-gold, chestnut-tan, slate-gray, and plum patina graces unmarked fields and strong devices. Population: 85 in 67 (12 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYGP, PCGS# 9306

4982 1922 Grant No Star MS67 NGC. This Superb Gem is delightfully toned in shades of lilac and pastel blue. Grant's cheek and the coin overall are refreshingly free of marks. Census: 45 in 67 (9 in 67+, 5 in 67★), 2 finer (12/19).

Ex: Fort Worth Signature (Heritage, 3/2010), lot 1778. NGC ID# BYGP, PCGS# 9306

4983 1928 Hawaiian MS62 PCGS. The Hawaiian is scarcest among the 50 coins in a classic silver commemorative type set. The Hawaiian also has the lowest mintage, slightly below the Hudson and Spanish Trail. This brilliant and satiny example has a good strike, and is limited in grade only by a few unobtrusive hairlines. NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

**1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar, MS65
Silver Commemorative Key**



4984 1928 Hawaiian MS65 PCGS. CAC. Well-struck with splashes of violet patina at the rims and a thin wash of sky-blue patina over the otherwise silver-white centers. The carefully preserved surfaces appear clean for the grade. While the design of the Hawaiian half proclaims Captain James Cook the “Discoverer of Hawaii,” a number of historians believe that a Spanish explorer may have visited the island chain over two centuries before Cook’s landfall. NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

**1928 Hawaiian Half, MS66+
Attractively Toned**



4985 1928 Hawaiian MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The Hawaiian Sesquicentennial half dollar is among the scarcest of U.S. commemorative coins. From a production of 10,000 pieces for distribution (not counting eight Assay coins and 50 Sandblast Proofs), very few examples have survived in the Premium Gem condition demonstrated by this outstanding half dollar. The perimeter toning suggests it came out of one of the five-coin cardboard holders used to market the coins in 1928.

Few abrasions are found on the coin’s surfaces. The strike is strong on both Captain Cook and the Hawaiian warrior chieftain. Nice luster emanates from elegant toning, which includes a sophisticated combination of bright-gold highlights on pewter surfaces with an intermingled rainbow of pastel lavender, pine-green, turquoise-blue, and canary-yellow. This key Hawaiian half is a condition rarity of the finest quality.

Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014)*, lot 6174. NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

**1936 Long Island Half Dollar, MS67
None Finer at PCGS**



4986 1936 Long Island MS67 PCGS. CAC. An impressive Superb Gem, this Long Island half dollar has vibrant gold and iridescent toning over brilliant silver luster with virtually flawless surfaces. This Long Island half dollar is tied for the finest that PCGS has certified. CAC: 54 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYGX, PCGS# 9322

**1921 Missouri Half Dollar, MS66
Rarely Seen Finer**



4987 1921 Missouri MS66 PCGS. The 1921 Missouri Commemorative half dollar claims a distribution of 15,428 pieces, making the issue scarce in MS66 condition and virtually unobtainable any finer. This impressive Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces, under mottled shades of lavender-gray and amber toning. Population: 61 in 66 (5 in 66+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYH2, PCGS# 9330

**1921 Missouri Half Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest Certified**



4988 1921 Missouri MS67 NGC. Struck to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Missouri’s statehood, the 1921 Missouri Centennial half dollar claims an estimated distribution of 20,800 pieces. Two varieties of the issue were struck, one with the incuse inscription 2★4, to symbolize Missouri’s status as the 24th state, and a “Plain” variety, with no inscription. The two varieties are about equally available in an absolute sense, but the “Plain” version is known in higher grades.

This spectacular “Plain” Superb Gem is tied with four other coins at NGC for the title of finest certified at either of the leading grading services, regardless of variety (11/19). The design elements are sharply detailed and the impeccably preserved surfaces are lustrous and appealing. Attractive shades of lavender and greenish-gold toning enhance the terrific eye appeal. NGC ID# BYH2, PCGS# 9330

**1936 Norfolk Half Dollar, MS68
Gorgeous Multicolor Toning**



- 4989 1936 Norfolk MS68 NGC. CAC.** The central obverse is the only area of this gorgeous Superb Gem Norfolk half dollar not richly toned in plum, orange, yellow, pink, green, and blue patina. The visual quality is extraordinary, and only one coin is graded finer at NGC (11/19).

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# BYH5, PCGS# 9337

- 4990 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS66 PCGS.** An exceptionally luminous, modestly glossy example of this popular commemorative type, showing original russet-gray and olive-gold toning over each side. No abrasions are worthy of mention, and indeed, few are even discernible with a loupe. Higher-grade examples are seldom offered. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 9357

- 4991 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS66 PCGS.** Luminous, frosty luster reveals golden-olive and gunmetal-blue toning on this Premium Gem example, while the devices show bold definition and few abrasions. The half dollar is the most plentiful of the Pan-Pac commemoratives, boasting a distribution of 27,134 coins. Nonetheless, it is scarce finer than the present example. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 9357

- 4992 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS66 NGC.** The 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar had a fairly modest distribution of 27,134 pieces. This clean, largely brilliant representative enjoys soft, shimmering mint frost over each side. Bold motifs throughout. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 9357

- 4993 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Soft mint luster rolls over surfaces lightly toned in original shades of dusky gray and gold. This Premium Gem is free of mentionable contact. The 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar is one of the more popular issues in the classic commemorative series. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 9357

**1915-S Pan-Pac Half Dollar, MS67
Luminous CAC Coin**



- 4994 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The Panama-Pacific half dollar was the first commemorative half struck since the World's Columbian Exposition souvenir coins of 1892 and 1893. Of the five commemoratives produced for the Pan-Pac Expo, the half dollar was distributed in the largest quantity (27,134 pieces) and is the most collectible today in high grade. This Superb Gem is an exceptional type coin. The luminous, satiny surfaces feature well-rendered design elements and delicate lilac-gold toning across the interiors. Daubs of olive and amber around the borders attractively frame each side. Among the finest coins with CAC approval. PCGS lists just four higher-grade examples. CAC: 70 in 67, 0 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 9357

- 4995 1921 Pilgrim MS67 PCGS.** Sharply detailed and impeccably preserved, with outstanding eye appeal. Some soft golden color is seen primarily on the obverse. Scarce in this grade, rare any finer. Population: 62 in 67 (11 in 67+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYHS, PCGS# 9360

- 4996 1936-D Rhode Island MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Delicate peripheral gold toning visits the obverse of this Superb Gem while the reverse has wispy gold over the entire surface. This piece is virtually flawless with brilliant silver luster. Population: 91 in 67 (9 in 67+), 2 finer. CAC: 33 in 67, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYHU, PCGS# 9364

- 4997 1935 Spanish Trail MS67 PCGS.** The Spanish Trail half dollar, or more properly, the Old Spanish Trail half dollar that marks the 400th anniversary of the Cabeza de Vaca Expedition that traveled overland from Florida to Texas. This Superb Gem is sharply detailed and fully lustrous with brilliant, untuned surfaces. PCGS has only certified eight numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# BYJ5, PCGS# 9376

**1935 Spanish Trail Half, MS67+
Conditionally Scarce**



- 4998 1935 Spanish Trail MS67+ PCGS.** A total of 10,000 coins were distributed to collectors and dealers (eight more were used for assay purposes). This Plus-graded Superb Gem approaches the finest survivors. The pristine surfaces are satiny and devoid of both color and marks. Only eight finer submissions have been seen at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# BYJ5, PCGS# 9376

- 4999 1925 Stone Mountain MS67+ NGC.** A sharply defined and highly attractive Superb Gem, this Stone Mountain half dollar enjoys traces of gold and amber toning on its highly lustrous silver surfaces. NGC has certified 11 pieces in MS67+, 16 in MS67★, or MS67+★, and only 15 numerically finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYJ6, PCGS# 9378

- 5000 1936-D Texas MS68 NGC.** Rich gold, lavender, and mint-green patina colors each side. Satiny luster shines through the toning on this exquisitely preserved Texas half. The obverse is particularly attractive, with only the tiniest faults visible even under scrutiny. Census: 19 in 68 (2 in 68 ★), 0 finer (12/19). *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 4291.* NGC ID# BYJF, PCGS# 9387

**1946-S Booker T. Washington Half
CAC-Endorsed MS68
Among the Finest Known**



- 5001 1946-S Booker T. Washington MS68 NGC. CAC.** Plentiful in lower grades, the 1946-S Booker T. Washington half dollar is a great rarity in MS68, the finest numeric grade achieved at either leading service. This example is one of just eight pieces in this condition endorsed by CAC, displaying original olive-gold and amber toning across the obverse while the reverse remains brilliant. The strike is bold, and eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 15 in 68 (1 in 68+, 8 in 68★, 2 in 68+★), 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 68, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYJU, PCGS# 9406

**1947 Booker T. Washington Half, MS67
Tied for Finest Certified at NGC, CAC**



- 5002 1947 Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC. CAC.** The Booker T. Washington series encompassed six years, 1946-1951. A total of 3,167,205 pieces were struck (P-D-S mintages combined), but only 1,609,041 pieces were actually distributed according to estimates. The balance of the coins were melted as unsold. In 1947, 100,017 P-mint pieces were struck, but only 6,000 coins were actually distributed. This is a rare Superb Gem survivor, brilliant and sharply struck, with just a few tiny marks and scattered flecks visible under a loupe. No examples are finer at NGC. Census: 11 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYJW, PCGS# 9408

- 5003 1948 Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC. CAC.** The Philadelphia Booker T. Washington half dollar is scarcer in high grades than its Denver and San Francisco counterparts for the year. This is a frosty, well-preserved Superb Gem with CAC-approved eye appeal and quality for the grade. Census: 20 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 15 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYJY, PCGS# 9412

**1953-S Half Dollar, MS67
Washington-Carver Issue**



- 5004 1953-S Washington-Carver MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The traditional numismatic name for this type is "Washington-Carver" although contemporary documentation suggests that it is more properly the "Carver-Washington" half dollar. This Superb Gem hosts dappled gold toning with vibrant emerald, rose, and gold toning on the obverse, with similar but bright toning on the reverse. A stunning example that is tied for the finest PCGS has certified. Population: 20 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 332B, PCGS# 9440

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

- 5005 1903 Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson Gold Dollar MS67 PCGS.** Both sides of this Jefferson portrait gold dollar are pristine and highly lustrous with lovely light yellow-gold surfaces. The obverse is faintly reflective and the reverse is frosty. This piece is tied for the finest numerically that PCGS has certified (12/19). NGC ID# BYLD, PCGS# 7443

**1903 Jefferson Gold Dollar, MS67+
Top-Graded Louisiana Purchase Commemorative**



- 5006 1903 Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson Gold Dollar MS67+ PCGS.** Reflective, semiprooflike fields and frosted devices are defining features of this 1903 Jefferson gold dollar. The rims are broad, and the portrait and reverse legends exhibit similarly needle-sharp detail. This Plus-graded Superb Gem ranks among the finest examples at PCGS (12/19). NGC ID# BYLD, PCGS# 7443

- 5007 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS67 NGC.** McKinley's portrait is sharply defined on this Superb Gem, including details of his bow tie and lapel pin. Heavy die polish is evident in the right obverse field. This brilliant and highly lustrous example has pristine, frosty surfaces. NGC has only certified six numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

- 5008 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS67 PCGS.** An attractive, high-end example of the McKinley Louisiana Purchase gold dollar, showing a sharp strike and satiny wheat-gold mint luster. Neither side has mentionable abrasions. This issue is scarce in MS67, and PCGS lists only three numerically finer representatives (11/19). NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

- 5009 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS67 PCGS.** The McKinley and Jefferson gold dollars were the first commemorative gold issues. The McKinley has a reported net mintage of 17,500 pieces, but only a small percentage of that production has been certified by either NGC or PCGS. Since PCGS has graded just three MS68 examples, the MS67 grade is the finest that can be secured by most collectors. This apricot-gold Superb Gem is well struck and essentially immaculate. Hints of lilac toning visit the obverse border at 3 and 7 o'clock.
From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

- 5010 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS67 PCGS.** This amazing Superb Gem features a bold strike on brilliant orange-gold surfaces with a small copper toning spot on the reverse. The surfaces are nearly flawless. PCGS has certified only three numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

**1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar, MS67+
McKinley Obverse, CAC Approval**



- 5011 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The McKinley variant of the Louisiana Purchase gold dollar is rare in MS67 with a Plus designation, and only a handful of finer coins are known. This piece is CAC endorsed, and it is among the finest pieces with that recognition. Luster is satiny and displays rich orange-gold patina. The obverse fields show faint die striations, while the reverse is semiprooflike. Population: 15 in 67+, 3 finer. CAC: 67 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

**1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar
Pristine and Sharp, MS66**



- 5012 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar MS66 PCGS.** A die crack connects the rim to the C in CLARK on this rich orange-gold commemorative. The fields are pristine, and the central portraits showcase full strike detail. The 1904 is the more available issue in high grades, though both it and the 1905 claim equal distribution totals. PCGS reports 29 finer submissions (11/19). NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7447

**1904 Gold Dollar, MS66
First Lewis and Clark Issue**



- 5013 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar MS66 PCGS.** Designed by Charles Barber, the profile portraits of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were inspired by the works of Charles Willson Peale. The Lewis and Clark Exposition followed the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which issued a pair of its own classic commemorative gold dollars in 1903. The Lewis and Clark gold dollars of 1904 and 1905 were less popular, with just over 10,000 pieces of each year distributed. This is a sparkling Premium Gem 1904 survivor, with a sharp strike and only minor die erosion opposite Clark's portrait. Lustrous greenish-gold surfaces reveal only one or two inconsequential marks. PCGS reports just 29 numerically finer submissions, plus 15 pieces in 66+ (12/19). NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7447

**1915-S Gold Dollar, MS67+
Panama-Pacific Exposition**



- 5014 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS67+ PCGS.** A richly patinated Superb Gem. On both sides, olive-green and peach-gold shades compete for territory. The coruscating surfaces are close to immaculate, and the strike shows only slight incompleteness on the left-side peripheral legends. The mintmark is repunched southeast, an unlisted but collectible variety. PCGS has certified just five examples as MS67+, with none finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYLH, PCGS# 7449
- 5015 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle AU58 PCGS.** Most Panama-Pacific two and a halves are Mint State. The arrival of a problem-free example with minor high point friction provides an opportunity for collectors on a budget to acquire this scarce gold issue. This canary-gold piece has considerable mint bloom, and is smooth aside from light contact on the left reverse field.
From The RFK Collection. NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450
- 5016 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS62 PCGS.** A coruscating peach-gold representative. The strike is good, and the fields show only unimportant contact. A small speck or two of struck-in grease is on the reverse at 6 o'clock. A fanciful design collaboration between U.S. Mint engravers Charles Barber and George Morgan. NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

**1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle
Attractive Premium Gem**



- 5017 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS66 PCGS.** A satiny, lustrous Premium Gem example of the quarter eagle struck for the Panama-Pacific International exposition. The coin is well-struck and devoid of bothersome abrasions. Designed by George T. Morgan and Charles E. Barber, the design shows the figure of Columbia seated on a hippocampus, representing the use of the newly opened Panama Canal. Although the design was criticized at the time of issue, it is now an iconic and sought-after member of the classic commemorative series.
From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

**1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS66
Elusive Issue Any Finer**



- 5018 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle is not difficult to locate in MS66 condition, but finer coins are elusive. This attractive Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded 61 numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

**1916 McKinley Memorial Gold Dollar
Top-Grade MS67+**



- 5019 1916 McKinley Gold Dollar MS67+ PCGS.** Full sharpness complements satiny wheat-gold luster on this high-end 1916 McKinley Memorial gold dollar. Surface preservation is exceptional, hence the Plus designation. The 1916 McKinley is scarce in MS67 and unknown in MS68 at PCGS. This Plus-graded coin is among the finest in a PCGS holder. Population: 12 in 67+, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# BYLK, PCGS# 7454

**1916 McKinley Gold Dollar, MS67+
None Finer at PCGS**



- 5020 1916 McKinley Gold Dollar MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1916 McKinley gold dollar claims a small distribution of 9,977 pieces, but the issue can be located in most grades up to the MS67 level without much difficulty. Plus-graded Superb Gems, like the present coin, are rare, and PCGS has graded no finer examples (12/19). This well-detailed specimen exhibits virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces, with strong highlights of lilac and vibrant mint luster on both sides. NGC ID# BYLK, PCGS# 7454

**1916 McKinley Gold Dollar, MS67+
Exceptional Registry Set Contender**



- 5021 1916 McKinley Gold Dollar MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** A well-struck, satiny example of this popular gold commemorative, with wheat-gold luster that is devoid of abrasions. The 1916 McKinley gold dollar is scarce in MS67, and only a handful of finer coins are reported. This piece is ideal for the Registry Set enthusiast. PCGS has graded no numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# BYLK, PCGS# 7454

- 5022 1917 McKinley Gold Dollar MS67 PCGS.** Despite a small distribution of 10,000 pieces, the 1917 McKinley gold dollar can be found in high grade without much difficulty. It becomes scarce at the MS67 grade level, however, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This delightful Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed devices and impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces with vibrant mint luster throughout. Population: 100 in 67 (17 in 67+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BYLL, PCGS# 7455

**1917 McKinley Gold Dollar, MS67+
Gleaming Orange-Gold Example**



- 5023 1917 McKinley Gold Dollar MS67+ PCGS.** The estimated distribution for the 1917 McKinley gold dollar, per the *Guide Book*, was 5,000 coins compared to an estimated 10,000 pieces for the 1916. To be sure, this is the scarcer issue in high grades. Gleaming orange-gold surfaces show accents of rose. Both sides are impeccably preserved, and just a hint of softness occurs atop McKinley's head. NGC ID# BYLL, PCGS# 7455

**1922 No Star Grant Gold Dollar, MS67
Memorial to the General and President**



- 5024 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, No Star, MS67 PCGS.** A sharp, glistening Superb Gem No Star type coin with tangerine-orange and golden luster. Neither side exhibits notable abrasions. The Grant Memorial gold dollar shares its design with the Grant half dollar, struck to commemorate the centennial of Grant's birth in 1822. Laura Gardin Fraser prepared the designs. The No Star variety of the gold dollar is rare finer than MS67, with only one such coin reported at PCGS (11/19).
From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# BYLN, PCGS# 7458

**1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle, MS66+
Mint-Green Accents, Orange-Gold Centers**



- 5025 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle MS66+ PCGS.** Distinct mint-green accents encircle the orange-gold interiors. Taken with the vibrant mint frost that shimmers across this Sesquicentennial quarter eagle, both sides deliver terrific aesthetic appeal to match the elevated technical quality. There are a few microscopic ticks in the field above 1776 and left of the torch, but the rest of the coin is impeccably preserved. Distribution for this classic commemorative issue was 46,019 coins. Although many were saved through MS64 and MS65, only a single example is graded finer than this MS66+ at PCGS (12/19). NGC ID# 2FE9, PCGS# 7466

**1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle
High-End CAC Coin, MS66+**



- 5026 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS and NGC combined report a few hundred Sesquicentennial quarter eagles in MS66, but between the two services only 14 of those coins carry a Plus designation. Moreover, only five coins — one at PCGS and four at NGC — are finer (11/19). This high-end example displays a sharp strike and bright, frosty luster. Original yellow-gold, peach-orange, and rose hues adorn each side. Population: 12 in 66+, 1 finer. CAC: 18 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2FE9, PCGS# 7466

MODERN BULLION COINS

**1987 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Rare in the Ultimate Grade**



- 5027 1987 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** The second-year half-ounce gold eagle has less than one-fourth the mintage of the introductory 1986 issue. It is also surprisingly rare in the ultimate grade. This fully struck example displays uniform caramel-gold color aside from a trace of tan toning beneath the right wing of the father eagle. As required by the MS70 level, the surfaces are immaculate. Population: 53 in 70 (12/19). NGC ID# 26N8, PCGS# 9812

**1991 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Few Qualify for This Flawless Grade**



- 5028 1991 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, Thomas Cleveland Signature, Art Deco Label MS70 PCGS.** Only 34 of the of the nearly 2,000 1991 half-ounce Gold Eagle submissions at PCGS have been awarded a flawless grade of MS70 (3/19). This is one of them. Merely 24,100 examples were struck for the year, adding to the issue's appeal. Fully struck and perfectly preserved lemon-gold surfaces shine with soft, satiny mint luster. PCGS# 694880 Base PCGS# 9852

- 5029 Six-Piece Lot of Modern Bullion Coins.** The group includes a 1993-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC, with an August Saint-Gaudens facsimile signature on the insert; and an individually holdered five-piece 1993-P Philadelphia Set PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS comprised of a tenth-ounce gold eagle; quarter-ounce gold eagle; half-ounce gold eagle, silver eagle; and silver medal. (Total: 6 pieces) NGC ID# 28Z5, PCGS# 9875

**1995-W Bullion Coin Proof Set
10th Anniversary Set in Mint Presentation Case
Includes the Rare Silver Eagle**



- 5030 1995-W Five-Piece 10th Anniversary Silver Eagle and Gold Proof Set, Uncertified.** This set includes the coveted 1995-W proof Silver Eagle and all four West Point Gold Eagle proofs of the same date, housed in their original velvet-lined Mint presentation box. This set was issued to mark the 10th anniversary of the bullion program legislation that was signed into law in 1985. West Point had not previously struck a Silver Eagle proof, and in 1995, this special set was the only method of distribution for the 1995-W coin. Including all five proofs, the 1995-W set was offered for \$999 at the time of issue. Only 30,125 sets were distributed. Today, the proof Silver Eagle from this set is highly sought-after and valued at many multiples of the original purchase price of the whole set. (Total: 5 coins) NGC ID# CFWX, PCGS# 9887

**1995 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle
Low Mintage, Ideal MS70 Grade**



- 5031 1995 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** Value-conscious hard money accumulators prefer the one-ounce gold eagle over its smaller-diameter cousins. This was also the case in 1995, and the half-ounce gold eagle has a mintage of less than one-fourth of its one-ounce counterpart. Examples command a premium in all grades, and pieces in the ultimate MS70 grade are rare. This immaculate representative exhibits a needle-sharp strike and satiny butter-gold surfaces. Population: 32 in 70 (11/19). NGC ID# 26NG, PCGS# 9892

- 5032 2006-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle, 20th Anniversary, Reverse Proof, PR70 PCGS.** The reverse proof was the star of the three-piece 20th anniversary set, which also included Uncirculated finish and normal proof 2006-W one-ounce gold eagles. This is a pristine example with coruscating matte fields and flashy fully struck devices. NGC ID# CNCZ, PCGS# 89994

COINS OF HAWAII

- 5033 1883 Hawaii Half Dollar MS64 NGC.** A single-year type, the 1883 Hawaii half dollar was eventually recalled and melted once the island nation became a U.S. territory. The denomination has a net mintage of only 87,755 pieces, and Mint State pieces are very scarce. This lustrous Choice hapalua or half dollar displays moderate autumn-gold and slate-gray toning. The crisply struck surfaces exhibit only delicate signs of contact. Census: 38 in 64 (2 in 64+), 10 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2C5B, PCGS# 10991

**1880 Wailuku Plantation 1 Real Token
Medcalf 2TE-6, XF45**



- 5034 1880 Wailuku Plantation Token, 1 Real, XF45 PCGS. Medcalf 2TE-6.** Produced by a blacksmith on the island of Maui, at the Wailuku Plantation. The 1880 1 real token was equivalent to 12 1/2 cents. This Choice XF piece displays pleasantly smooth reddish-brown surfaces with contrasting olive-brown color on the worn relief elements. Eye appeal is excellent for the grade. Listed on page 431 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2UBN, PCGS# 600512

**1880 Hawaiian 1 Real Token, AU53
Medcalf 2TE-6, Wailuku Plantation**



- 5035 1880 Wailuku Plantation Token, 1 Real, AU53 PCGS. Medcalf 2TE-6.** Struck by a blacksmith on Maui island at the Wailuku Plantation, these rare and popular tokens were issued in 1/2 and 1 real denominations — undated in 1871, with similar tokens struck dated 1880. This 1880 1 real token was equivalent to 12 1/2 cents, or one-eighth of a Spanish dollar, the value of a Spanish 1 real piece. This is one of the finer pieces we have ever handled, with glossy and deep, reddish-brown color over smooth, lightly porous surfaces. The eye appeal is excellent. Listed on page 431 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2UBN, PCGS# 600512

- 5036 1879 T. Hobron, Kahului-Wailuku 12 1/2 Cent Railroad Token, 6/2 Stars, Thick Planchet, VF25 PCGS. Medcalf 2TE-8a.** In 1879, Captain Thomas H. Hobron completed a narrow gauge railroad line from Kahului to the sugar cane plantations of Maui. An evenly struck and microgranular walnut-brown example. A thin mark is noted on the left reverse border. The rarer 2 mm thick variant of M. 2TE-8. The thick and thin varieties were struck from two pairs of dies. One has a large star 5 (3 o'clock on the date side) while the other has a small star at that location. Other minor differences exist. Listed on page 431 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2016), lot 5538, which realized \$2,232.50. PCGS# 515876 Base PCGS# 600515

CERTIFIED MODERN PROOF SET

- 5037** 1938 Five-Piece Proof Set PR63 to PR66 NGC. The coins are individually certified in former generation holders bearing consecutive certification numbers. The set includes: **Cent PR63 Red**, splendid orange-red color, moderate reverse carbon; **Nickel PR66, FS-403**, light peripheral lilac toning; **Dime PR66**, streaky powder-blue toning; **Quarter PR63**, blushes of blue-green and lavender near the rims; and a **Half Dollar PR66**, lightly dappled mauve and aqua toning. (Total: 5 coins) PCGS# 904752

GSA DOLLARS

- 5038** 1878-CC GSA MS65 NGC. The first-year Carson City Morgan dollar can be located without difficulty in a GSA holder, but Gems are elusive, and the issue becomes rare any finer. This brilliant and boldly struck representative displays sweeping cartwheel luster. The obverse is unusually smooth, and the reverse shows only minor contact. Accompanied by a GSA box sans certificate. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 518845 Base PCGS# 7080

1880-CC Silver Dollar, MS66 From the GSA Hoard



- 5039** 1880-CC GSA MS66 NGC. VAM-9. This brilliant Premium Gem has frosty silver luster and untuned surfaces. Despite the substantial number of 1880-CC silver dollars that were released in the 1970s through the General Services Administration, few match the quality of this example. This piece remains in its original GSA plastic holder with an NGC grading band affixed to the holder. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 518851 Base PCGS# 7100

1880-CC GSA Dollar, MS67 Partly Patinated, VAM-10



- 5040** 1880-CC GSA MS67 NGC. VAM-10. The reverse is patinated between 5 and 9 o'clock, including Liberty's neck, jaw, mouth, and nose tip. Within that region, cherry-red, forest-green, and sun-gold shades dominate. The reverse displays peripheral golden-brown toning between 9 and 3 o'clock. The fields are smooth, and the portrait displays only wispy grazes. Census: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 518851 Base PCGS# 7100

1881-CC Silver Dollar, MS67 GSA Holder, VAM-2



- 5041** 1881-CC GSA MS67 NGC VAM-2. Die fill within the upper loop of the second 8 in the date is characteristic of VAM-2. A brilliant, fully struck, and highly lustrous Superb Gem. The fields are essentially pristine, and the portrait shows only delicate contact. Census: 39 in 67 (3 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19). Ex: Reiner Collection, Part 1 / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 6250, which realized \$4,935. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 518863 Base PCGS# 7126

1882-CC GSA Dollar, MS67 Remarkable Obverse Toning



- 5042** 1882-CC GSA MS67 NGC. VAM-2A1. A Hit List 40 Variety. The top of a 1 is misplaced beneath the first 8 in the date. Of greater interest to most collectors is the eye-catching obverse toning. Sun-gold, plum-red, and apple-green dominate that side. The reverse is brilliant aside from a blush of golden patina near the left (facing) wingtip. A crisply struck and well preserved Carson City GSA type coin. Census: 20 in 67 (1 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 518866 Base PCGS# 7134

1883-CC VAM-5B GSA Dollar, MS67 Colorfully Toned Obverse



- 5043** 1883-CC GSA MS67 NGC. VAM-5B. Vibrant russet-red, peach-gold, lilac, and aquamarine toning consumes the obverse. The reverse shows only a narrow arc of lemon patina between 9 and 11 o'clock. A nicely struck and attractive GSA type coin. Refreshingly free of contact save for minor field marks near the UM in UNUM. Census: 47 in 67 (8 in 67+, 3 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 518869 Base PCGS# 7144

**1883-CC VAM-5B Dollar, MS67+
High Grade GSA Type coin**



5044 1883-CC GSA MS67+ NGC. CAC. VAM-5B. More than 750,000 1883-CC silver dollars appeared in the GSA auctions, but most such pieces are abraded from decades of loose storage in canvas bags. Additionally, many high grade pieces were removed from their GSA holders for encapsulation with third party grading services. Thus, there are surprisingly few Superb Gems still in their government-issued holders. The present lustrous and remarkably smooth Carson City dollar has a good strike and a hint of tan toning near TRUST. As of (11/19), NGC has graded only eight GSA examples as MS67+ with none finer. A GSA box and certificate accompany the lot.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 5829, which realized \$6,325. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 518869 Base PCGS# 7144

**1884-CC GSA Dollar, MS67
Multicolor Obverse Toning**



5045 1884-CC GSA MS67 NGC. VAM-9. The "Dash Under 8" variety. This well struck Carson City GSA type coin is memorable for its colorful obverse patina. Though the lower left field is brilliant, the remainder of the obverse displays rich golden-brown, sea-green, and plum-red patina. The reverse remains brilliant. Marks are limited to moderate contact on the cheekbone. Census: 47 in 67 (4 in 67+, 4 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 254L, PCGS# 518872 Base PCGS# 7152

**1885-CC GSA Dollar, MS65 ★
Wild Obverse Toning**



5046 1885-CC GSA MS65 ★ NGC. Ex: GSA Hoard. This spectacular Carson City Morgan dollar displays blended neon-green, purple, yellow, and orange toning over the entire obverse. NGC has rightfully awarded a Star designation for eye appeal. The reverse remains brilliant, and both sides are equally sharp. Housed in a GSA holder without box or papers. NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 518875 Base PCGS# 7160

**1885-CC GSA Dollar, MS67
Lowest Mintage Issue, VAM-2**



5047 1885-CC GSA MS67 NGC. VAM-2. Light honey-gold toning visits the reverse of this otherwise brilliant Superb Gem. A sharp strike, exemplary preservation, and booming luster confirm the MS67 grade. The lower portion of Liberty's face has a few shallow strike-throughs, as produced. Census: 25 in 67 (4 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 518875 Base PCGS# 7160

**1890-CC Silver Dollar, MS62
GSA Hoard**



5048 1890-CC GSA MS62 NGC. Ex: GSA Hoard. The original box and 1972-dated certificate accompany this brilliant Mint State 1890-CC silver dollar that is one of less than 4,000 such pieces distributed in the early 1970s. Both sides are lustrous with faint lines of dark toning on the obverse. Reflective fields and a sharp strike are evident. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 518878 Base PCGS# 7198

**1891-CC GSA Dollar, MS62
VAM-3, 'Spitting Eagle'**



- 5049** 1891-CC Spitting Eagle, VAM-3, GSA, MS62 PCGS. CAC. A Top 100 Variety, showing a die chip in the field near the eagle's beak. This CAC-endorsed MS62 example is PCGS-certified in its original GSA holder with vibrant, brilliant luster and well-struck design elements. Scattered abrasions — primarily on the obverse — preclude a finer grade. Box and certificate of authenticity included; the box is missing its blue molded insert and the hinge is torn. Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016)*, lot 6265. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 544108 Base PCGS# 518881

**1902-O Silver Dollar, MS63
Rare in Black GSA Holder**



- 5050** 1902-O GSA MS63 NGC. Most of the silver dollars sold by the GSA in the 1970s auctions bore Carson City mintmarks. The 1902-O is a challenge to locate in a black GSA holder. NGC has certified only 15 such pieces in all grades. This brilliant and lustrous has a good strike and a smooth reverse. The obverse exhibits luster grazes consistent with the Select level. Census: 5 in 63, 2 finer (12/19). PCGS# 712120 Base PCGS# 7280

REDFIELD DOLLARS

**1896-S Silver Dollar, MS64
Red Redfield Paramount Holder**



- 5051** 1896-S Morgan Dollar MS65 Paramount (MS64 NGC). Ex: Redfield Collection. Housed in a red Paramount holder. A lustrous Choice example of this better San Francisco issue. The obverse border shows only a hint of golden patina, but the reverse displays lovely aquamarine and wheat-gold shades. Distributed minor marks do not refute the eye appeal. NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Redfield Dollar, MS62
Lustrous and Peripherally Toned**



- 5052** 1896-S Morgan Dollar MS65 Paramount (MS62 NGC). Ex: Redfield Collection. Encapsulated in a vintage red Paramount holder. Golden-brown and forest-green patina fills the obverse margin. The reverse has a vertical streak of freckled tan toning across the center. A nicely struck silver dollar with potent luster and a well preserved reverse. Minor contact on Liberty's cheek decides the grade. PCGS# 43936 Base PCGS# 7244

ERRORS

**1916 Lincoln Cent, MS63 Brown
Struck 20% Off Center**



- 5053** 1916 Lincoln Cent — Struck 20% Off Center — MS63 Brown NGC. Struck blatantly off-center toward 10:30. IN GOD WE is gone, and so is the LI in LIBERTY. Much of the left wheat ear is absent, but the reverse legends are complete. The obverse is ice-blue and brick-red, while the reverse is mahogany-brown. A scarce San Francisco issue in Select Mint State.

**1958 Lincoln Cent, MS64
Overstruck on a Cuba Centavo**



- 5054** 1958 Lincoln Cent — Overstruck on a 1958 Cuba Centavo — MS64 NGC. Ex: EMO Collection. 2.45 grams. In 1958, the U.S. Mint struck copper-nickel centavos for Cuba (KM-30). A few such pieces ended up between 1958 Lincoln cent dies. A search of our auction archives reveals five appearances of this cross-country double denomination error, most recently an MS65 NGC piece that brought \$4,935 in our 2016 Central States Signature. This unblemished and coruscating almond-gold example has a full cent date. IN GOD WE TRUST is mostly absent. The 958 in the centavo date is present above the O in ONE. Portions of the upper reverse centavo legends are visible on Lincoln's shoulder and the truncation of his suit.
Selection from the EMO Collection Cabinet.

**1983 Cent, MS61 Red and Brown
Struck on a Bronze Planchet**



- 5055 1983 Lincoln Cent — Transitional, Struck on a Bronze Planchet — MS61 Red and Brown NGC.** 3.1 grams. The Lincoln cent transitioned from copper alloy to copper-plated zinc during 1982. Similar to the famous 1943 copper cent, some planchets of the obsolete composition were struck by the next year's dies. The most offered explanation for a transitional alloy error is a planchet stuck in a crevice of a bin used to transport a large number of planchets to the dies. The planchet is eventually dislodged from the bin and coined, after newly dated dies are installed. Our online archives show only three prior Heritage auction appearances of 1983 copper cents, most recently in August 2014. This is a well struck and unworn light mahogany example with hints of forest-green patina near the rims.

**1943-S Nickel, AU Details
Struck on a Steel Cent Planchet**



- 5056 1943-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Steel Cent Planchet — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. AU Details.** The steel planchet is almost perfectly centered in the Jefferson nickel dies. The large S mintmark is prominent above Monticello. The 1943-S nickel is among the silver alloy issues struck during World War II in an effort to preserve copper for the war effort. In 1943 cents were struck on zinc-coated steel planchets. This wrong planchet error embodies both denominations' wartime allures. PCGS notes environmental damage on this piece, which is all too common for steel cent planchets. Both sides have olive-gray patina and faint granularity, with light wear as mentioned by the AU Details designation.

**1943-S Jefferson Nickel, AU58
Struck on a Steel Cent Planchet**



- 5057 1943-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Zinc-Plated Steel Cent Planchet — AU58 NGC.** This off-metal war nickel was struck aligned with the collar die at 3 o'clock, which allows a complete IN GOD WE TRUST while LIBERTY and the date are partial. But the bases of all four digits in the date are present, including the lower curve of the 3. The well-struck and satiny surfaces are steel-gray with distributed minute russet freckles.

**1977-S Nickel, PR64 Red
Struck on a Cent Planchet**



- 5058 1977-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Copper Cent Planchet, 180 Degree Rotated Reverse — PR64 Red PCGS.** Beautiful liquid mirroring in the fields enlivens the copper-orange glow of this proof wrong planchet error. Subtle daubs of lilac appear on the obverse, and the devices have satiny luster. The cent planchet is flush with the collar at 8 o'clock, gradually pulling away from the rim as one looks toward 2 o'clock. Most of LIBERTY remains readable, though, and the date is legible.

**1977-S Nickel, PR64 Cameo
Struck on a Philippines 10 Sentimos Planchet**



- 5059 1977-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Philippines 10 Sentimos Planchet — PR64 Cameo PCGS.** 2.04 grams. In 1976, the U.S. Mint secured a contract to produce 250 million coins for the Central Bank of the Philippines. The San Francisco branch was selected as the coining facility, where U.S. proof sets were also produced. This 1977-S proof nickel was struck on an errant Philippines 10 sentimos planchet, which has a copper-nickel alloy and weighs roughly 2 grams. The planchet is well-centered in the Jefferson nickel dies on this piece, with portions of the border legends off the flan all the way around. Yet, the date and mintmark are legible. Both sides have good cameo contrast and bright silver surfaces.

**Washington Quarter, PR62 Red
Struck on a Cent Planchet**



- 5060 Undated Washington Quarter, Flanagan Reverse — Struck on a Cent Planchet — PR62 Red NGC.** 3.1 grams. NGC designates the insert as (S), suggesting they believe it was struck at the San Francisco Mint between 1968 and 1982, when cent planchets become mostly zinc. The date is off the flan, but Washington and the eagle are virtually complete. In particular, the LAR in DOLLAR is distorted, characteristic of an undersized planchet. The coin was struck aligned with the collar die at 11 o'clock. The orange-gold surfaces are reflective and exhibit moderate obverse field contact.

**1999-P Delaware Quarter, MS66
On a Experimental Planchet**



- 5061 1999-P Delaware Quarter — Struck on an Experimental Planchet — MS66 PCGS.** In 1999, the U.S. Mint prepared to strike dollar coins in a “golden” manganese alloy to replace the unloved Anthony dollar. Apparently, the alloy was devised before Sacagawea dollar dies were available for testing. Instead, a small number of state quarters were struck on the experimental manganese alloy planchets. Examples are known for each of the five 1999 designs: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut. This is a sharply struck and lustrous Premium Gem with exemplary preservation. The open field display olive-green toning. The peripheral legends spread moderately toward the rim, characteristic of a broadstrike or undersized planchet.

**1999-P Pennsylvania Quarter, MS64
On an Experimental ‘Golden’ Planchet**



- 5062 1999-P Pennsylvania Quarter — Struck on an Experimental Planchet — MS64 PCGS.** Each of the five state quarter designs from 1999 are known struck on “golden” manganese alloy planchets. Sacagawea dollar dies were apparently unavailable for testing, so state quarter dies of similar diameter were used instead. One could argue that such pieces are patterns more than errors, since their striking was intentional and presumably authorized. In any event, they are all rare. This well struck example is smooth aside from a few hairlines. The rim is coarse, especially near QUARTER. The fields have an orange peel texture, suggesting the dies earlier struck many quarters. Spreading on PLURIBUS UNUM implies a broadstrike or undersized flan.

**1999-P Georgia Quarter, MS67
on a 'Golden' Experimental Planchet**



5063 1999-P Georgia Quarter — Struck on an Experimental Planchet — MS67 PCGS. 105 grains. A standard Sacagawea dollar weights 125 grains. During 1999, "golden" alloys for a proposed Sacagawea dollar were tested at the U.S. Mint. Rare examples of Philadelphia Mint quarters such on "golden" alloy planchets are known for each of the five 1999 state quarter designs. The present coin differs from the experimental planchet Delaware and Pennsylvania quarters (offered in the preceding two lots) in that the color is bright lemon-gold and consistent throughout. In addition, the rims are well formed, and there is no spreading on E PLURIBUS UNUM. A razor-sharp strike contributes further to the eye appeal.

**1961-D Half Dollar, AU Details
Double Struck Error
Second Strike 90% Off-Center**



5064 1961-D Half Dollar — Double Struck, Second Strike 90% Off-Center — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The second strike is on the rim at 10 o'clock relative to the obverse, covering the LIB in LIBERTY. Much of the ALF in HALF is covered on the reverse. Light rub on each side yields satiny luster in the fields, and the surfaces display pleasing light golden color. PCGS notes light cleaning, revealed by faint hairlines on each side.

**1879-S Silver Dollar, MS64
Partial Collar Strike**



5065 1879-S Morgan Dollar, Third Reverse — Partial Collar Strike — MS64 PCGS. At first glance, this lustrous and intricately struck silver dollar appears to be a nice, normal Uncirculated type coin. Close inspection shows the edge near 12 o'clock is about evenly divided into plain and reeded regions, with the plain half of the edge against the obverse rim. At 6 o'clock, the edge is approximately three-quarters plain, and one-quarter reeded. The collar die was only partly deployed during the strike, with the obverse die as the hammer. Medium sun-gold toning adorns the obverse field, though the portrait is nearly brilliant. The reverse shows only a glimpse of autumn-brown and ruby-red circa 1 o'clock.

**1921 Morgan Dollar, Near-Mint
Double Struck in Collar**



5066 1921 Morgan Dollar — Double Struck in Collar — AU58 PCGS. The first strike was normal, but the coin failed to eject from the dies. Instead, it rotated a couple of degrees counter-clockwise, and struck a second time. No planchet was fed in during the second strike. The peripheral legends on both sides show many remnants of the first impression. Sharply struck and lustrous with medium caramel-gold and ice-blue toning. Marks are surprisingly few, though the reverse field exhibits three patches of interesting vertical die lines (as made).
Ex: *New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2016)*, lot 5101, which realized \$2,115.

**1921 Peace Dollar, Broadstruck
Well-Struck, Mint State Sharpness**



5067 1921 Peace Dollar — Broadstruck Out of Collar, Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. Unc. Details. This out-of-collar strike on a 1921 Peace dollar has some of the sharpest definition a collector will ever see on the single-year high-relief subtype. The broadstruck 1921 Peace dollar is ranked #63 in the Whitman *100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins* reference, which states "approximately 6 known." Surface marks are limited to two digs, located above and below the second L in DOLLAR. Peripheral elements exhibit distortion toward the rim, and the rim itself is irregular in width, all characteristic of a broadstrike. The coin has been dipped, and is brilliant and a bit bright.

**2000-P Sacagawea Dollar, MS65
Double Struck on Aluminum Scrap**



5068 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar — Double Struck on Aluminum Scrap — MS65 PCGS. Perhaps struck on the tip of a feeder finger, since this piece strongly resembles such errors, particularly lot 6302 in our January 2009 FUN Signature, which brought \$10,925. The flan is sufficiently large that nearly all of the design is present. The date and mintmark are bold. The unstruck portions are thick and exhibit three splits. Sharply struck and satiny without any noticeable marks. Evidence of the double strike is clearest at UNITED STATES.

**1987 'Silver' Eagle, MS64
Struck on a 3M Sanding Disc**



- 5069 1987 Silver Eagle — Struck on a 3M Sanding Disc — MS64 PCGS.** A sanding (or emery) disc is thin, round, granular, and backed by an adhesive. Often, it is affixed to a buffing wheel, and was presumably used at the Mint to help prepare dies. Somehow, an unpeeled sanding disc covered a silver eagle planchet at the moment of strike. The silver planchet (not included) blocked the reverse die, thus the reverse of this item shows an incused impression of the obverse, along with the pre-strike inscriptions on the still-affixed peel of the disc. The obverse displays the silver eagle obverse design, but retains the dark gray color and granular texture of the disc.

**2015 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS69
Obverse Indented by Plastic Fragment
Both Coin and Fragment Included in Lot**



- 5070 2015 One-Ounce Gold Eagle — Obverse Indented by Retained Plastic Fragment — First Strike, MS69 PCGS.** The dark plastic fragment weighs 1 gram, and is housed in the same two-piece holder as the indented one-ounce gold eagle. The kidney-shaped fragment is wafer-thin, and was struck into the gold coin above the Capitol Building with a right jog over Liberty's torch, head, and chest. Heritage has sold struck-through bullion gold coins from time to time, but this is the first time that we can remember that the fragment is auctioned *with* the coin it was struck through.

- 5071 36-Piece Error Type Set.** Housed in a specially made plastic Capital holder are 36 error coins, arranged in six rows and six columns. The rows demonstrate different error types: from top to bottom, broadstrikes, off-center strikes, multiple strikes, multiple clips, single clips, and off-center strikes on incomplete planchets. The columns, from left to right, show Lincoln cents, Jefferson nickels, Roosevelt dimes, Washington quarters, Kennedy halves, and Eisenhower dollars. The final half dollar is the Bicentennial type. The coins are dated between 1959 and 1983. An entertaining and informative display that obviously took many hours of effort, not only to locate the coins on the bourse but to properly frame them in the present holder. (Total: 36 coins)



1869 Massachusetts Humane Society Silver Medal, MS61 Prooflike
Presented to Ambrose Wise



5072 1869 Humane Society of Massachusetts Silver Medal Presented to Ambrose Wise. MS61 Prooflike NGC. 85.1 grams. 57.1 mm. This "Reward of Merit, Courage, and Perseverance," was presented "to Ambrose Wise for perilous exertions in rescuing the crew of Yacht 'Edith' at Gloucester in the gale of September 8th, 1869."

Ambrose Wise was born at St. Johns, Newfoundland about 1840. Wise was a fisherman out of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and there is no record that he was married or had children. Two decades after this Lifesaving medal was presented, in 1888, the name of Ambrose Wise appeared in a list of crew members that were lost when the schooner Joseph O. foundered in the gale of November 25. While that may be a coincidence of similar names, it is likely the same individual.

NGC assigns the number of Julian LS-17A to this medal. The obverse is the same design as the U.S. Mint version, Julian LS-17, that was struck for the society from 1880 until at least 1899. However, the reverse of the present medal is different, and the award date of 1869 suggests an earlier production, likely in London where Benjamin Wyon (1802-1858) engraved the dies.

This impressive medal exhibits sharply defined design elements set on a fully mirrored background with precise and fancy engraving on the reverse. Noticeable hairlines prevent a higher grade to this piece that displays pale gold and blue toning at the borders.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.

1846 Loss of the Somers Silver Medal
Julian NA-24, MS64



5073 1846 Mexican War Silver Medal. Loss of the Brig Somers. MS64 NGC. Julian NA-24. By Charles Cushing Wright. Silver. 93.2 grams. 57.8 mm. This important medal is attributed as a Naval medal but crosses over to the Lifesaving category. The U.S.S. Somers had a nearly-fictional four-and-one-half year history from its launch on May 12, 1842 to its loss on December 8, 1846. In fact, the “Somers Affair” in late 1842 was the basis for Herman Melville’s posthumously-published novella titled “Bully Budd.”

In November 1842 as the Somers was sailing from Africa to the West Indies when word of a planned mutiny reached Captain Alexander Mackenzie. The head of the mutinous group was Midshipman Philip Spencer, son of Secretary of War John Spencer. Other leaders were Elisha Small and Samuel Cromwell. All three were hanged for treason and buried at sea.

Early in 1846 found the Somers off the coast of Vera Cruz at the beginning of the Mexican-American War. The ship conducted blockade duty through early December, and capsized in a sudden squall on December 8. Nearly half of the 80-man crew was lost. French, British, and Spanish ships participated in the rescue of survivors. Congress authorized gold and silver medals to reward the officers and men who aided.

This Choice Mint State silver example of the Congressionally-authorized medal has reflective, mirrored fields and intricate design motifs. The medium gray surfaces have lovely gold and blue toning at the peripheries. After production challenges, Charles Cushing Wright completed the dies in 1851, and the required 10 gold and 100 silver medals were struck. Additional silver medals were struck for collectors later in the 19th century. While the total number produced is unknown, it is likely small.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.

MEDALS AND TOKENS

1858 Cyrus W. Field Medal, MS64 George H. Lovett Silver Medal



- 5074** 1858 Cyrus W. Field Silver Medal by George H. Lovett, New York. MS64 NGC. 51.7 grams, 51.3 mm. Cyrus West Field of Stockbridge, Massachusetts was born on November 30, 1819, and died at New York City on July 12, 1892. He was the son of the Reverend David Dudley Field (1781-1867) and Submit (Dickinson) Field (1782-1861). He had several famous siblings including David Dudley Field, Jr. (1805-1894), an American lawyer and law reformer, Timothy Field (1809-1836), a Navy midshipman and merchant sailor who died at sea in the Gulf of Mexico, Matthew Field (1811-1870), a mechanical genius, a railroad and bridge contractor, and later a member of the Massachusetts Senate, Jonathan Field (1813-1868), a lawyer and state Senator, Stephen Field (1816-1899), a judge on the U.S. Supreme Court, and Henry Martyn Field (1822-1907), an author and clergyman.

While he was moderately successful in his early paper business, Cyrus West Field was intrigued by a proposal for a trans-Atlantic telegraph cable. Unsuccessful attempts began in 1857, and success was finally achieved in 1866. Following his success with the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable, Field entered other ventures. He purchased a controlling interest in the New York Elevated Railroad Company in 1877, and he worked with Jay Gould developing the Wabash Railroad.

George H. Lovett's impressive medal honoring Cyrus West Field has bold, high relief on the obverse, depicting a draped bust of Field facing right on the obverse. The reverse is inscribed: NIL DESPERANDUM PERSEVERANTIA VINCIT around, with a wreath enclosing PRESENTED TO CYRUS W. FIELD BY A FEW OF HIS FRIENDS IN NEW YORK FOR HIS PERSEVERANCE IN SUPERINTENDING THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE AUG 5th, 1858. The medal has lightly mirrored fields with rich silver-gray surfaces that exhibit steel-blue toning and traces of reddish-gold accents.

There are two versions of this medal, one with the date on the reverse and the other without the date, and they apparently exist in bronze, white metal, and silver. The undated reverse developed a bisecting crack, likely necessitating a new die. We know of this example and one other in silver, along with half a dozen in bronze, and two in white metal. A comment in the Bang's & Co. February 1859 catalog of the Henry Bogert collection explains the rarity of this medal: "Field, C.W., by Lovett; pub. by A.B. Sage. Medal presented by a few of his friends for his perseverance in superintending the laying of the Atlantic Cable; in silver. Very rare, but three impressions in silver being struck." As Sage was the cataloger for that sale, his comment seems reliable.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.

1858 Trans-Atlantic Cable Medal, MS64 Brown
Tiffany & Co. Bronze



5075 1858 Tiffany & Co. Bronze Medal. Commemorative of the Trans-Atlantic Cable. Type One. MS64 Brown NGC. 68.9 mm. 95.0 grams. 137.2 grams. Unawarded. Instant communication is taken for granted in today's world of mobile phones. However, that was hardly the case in the 19th century. The written word in the form of letters took days or even weeks to reach their destination, followed by many more days or weeks for a reply. Other forms of communication included smoke signals and semaphore, both requiring an unimpeded line of sight between transmission locations.

Samuel Morse (1791-1872) and other inventors developed the telegraph that forever changed long-distance communication. The telegraph was the first use of electric signals over a transmission line, and led to all later forms of electronic communication including the telephone, radio, internet, and eventually the mobile or cell phone.

Morse partnered with Leonard Gale (1800-1883) and Alfred Vail (1807-1859) to invent a single-circuit telegraph that worked with a simple tap of a key to complete the electric connection. Various combinations of long and short taps of the key represented different letters or numbers based on the code that Morse developed and that retains his name today. Morse code assigned simple elements to frequently used letters, or complex elements to infrequently used letters. A single dot, for example, represents the letter E and a single dash is for T. A seldom-used letter, Q, is dash-dash-dot-dash.

Samuel Morse and Alfred Vail successfully communicated between Washington, D.C. and Baltimore on May 24, 1844. The system eventually swept across America and the rest of the world. Cyrus West Field proposed a telegraph connection between Europe and the U.S., and he completed a cable from Newfoundland to Ireland in 1858. The first transmission was sent on August 5, while Queen Victoria sent a 98-word greeting to President James Buchanan on August 16. Her message took 16 hours to complete, and the President's 149-word reply took 10 hours to transmit. The first cable was compromised three weeks later with transmissions after September 1 arriving garbled or incomplete. The project was eventually abandoned to the near financial ruin of Cyrus W. Field.

This Choice Mint State bronze medal has rich chestnut-brown patina on the obverse with considerable faded red on the reverse. The fields are slightly reflective. An attractive example of this rare and important Tiffany & Co. medal.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.

EXPOSITIONS AND FAIRS

1872-Awarded Louisiana Silver Medal, MS62
Harkness LA-20, Presented to A.H.M. Petersen



5076 1872 Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana Silver Medal. MS62 NGC. Harkness LA-20. Awarded to A.H.M. Petersen. 44.6 grams, 46.6 mm. This silver medal was "Awarded to A.H.M. Petersen For Best Specimens of Seal Engraving 1872."

Auguste Henry Marius Petersen was born in Denmark about 1834, and died in London, England in March 1914. He was living in New Orleans in 1860, where he appeared in the Federal census as an engraver. He remained there until the late 1870s (he was listed in the 1879 New Orleans directory) when he relocated to Denver, Colorado where he was listed in the 1880 Denver city directory as an engraver. Later Denver directories record his work as a locksmith. His eldest son, Otto Auguste Anaieas Petersen (1857-1941) followed his father as an engraver and remained in New Orleans.

Both sides of this piece are sharply defined. The obverse exhibits rich steel-blue and iridescent toning while the reverse is pewter-gray at the center with peripheral gold and powder-blue toning.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS AND TOKENS

1849 New York Life Saving Medal, MS61
Presented to Ship Master John Johnston in 1858



5077 1849-Dated Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York Gold Medal. Presented to John Johnston in 1858. MS61 NGC. 54.65 grams (1.76 troy ounces). 51.0 mm. Specific gravity: 11.55 suggesting about 10K gold. From the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York: "Presented to John Johnston, Master of the Ship *Isaac Bell* for rescuing six lives from the *Barque Claude* on the 28th Oct. A.D. 1858."

An article in the *Belfast News-Letter* of November 25, 1858 reports:

"The American ship *Isaac Bell*, arrived at New York from London, bringing the survivors of the British barque *Claude*, six in all, who were rescued from that vessel by the exertions of Captain Johnston and crew. The following are the particulars of the wreck of the vessel and the loss of eight lives, including the captain's wife."

The article continues with a "thrilling account" of the tragedy, the breakup of the ship, the loss of the captain's wife, and the rescue of six members of the ill-fated barque.

Captain John Johnston was the son of Judge John Johnston of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. He was born at Hyde Park on June 20, 1807, and died at his home in Brooklyn on December 27, 1883. Johnston was educated locally and at West Point.

This light yellow medal has reflective fields with slight hairlines that prevent a higher grade. Faint orange toning appears at the left obverse border with rich blue and iridescent toning at the right side of the reverse. The obverse is signed G.H. Lovett.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 2TGG, PCGS# 661340

BETTS MEDAL

1777 Battle of German Town Medal
Revolutionary War, Betts-556
XF Sharpness



- 5078** 1777 Battle of German Town — Corrosion — NGC Details. XF. Betts-556. Bronze. 45 mm. The Battle of Germantown was waged on October 4, 1777, and resulted in a British victory commemorated in the present British medal. Most survivors are pierced, and some are engraved to a soldier across the upper obverse field. This lightly worn example is unholed and unissued. The peripheries display a few speckles of greenish verdigris, and close inspection reveals moderate field contact.

WASHINGTONIA

Washington and Lafayette Counterstamps
on an 1824 O-103 Half Dollar, VF25
Baker-198E, Fuld LA.1824.12



- 5079** Washington / Lafayette Counterstamps on an 1824 Half Dollar VF25 NGC. Baker-198E, Fuld LA.1824.12, Musante GW-112. The host coin grades Fine to Very Fine, and is the 1824 Over Various Dates variety, Overton-103. The Marquis de Lafayette, originally from Chavaniac, France, was a Revolutionary War hero, and a close friend of George Washington. In 1824, the now-elderly Lafayette journeyed from France to the United States and enjoyed a lengthy tour of the country. He was feted at every stop. Numerous U.S. coins, and Spanish-American silver coins circulating in the U.S., were stamped with the 13.6 mm Baker-198 dies. Bust half dollar counterstamps are seen far less often than large cents bearing the busts of the two famous generals. This is a problem-free example with wear that suggests it served as a pocket piece for a fortunate owner.

U.S. MINT MEDALS

1864 (1865) U.S. Colored Troops Silver Medal, AU55 First Sergeant Thomas C. Burbridge



5080 1864 (1865) U.S. Colored Troops, Richmond, Silver Medal, Julian MI-30, AU55 NGC. 40 mm. The edge is inscribed "1st Sergeant Thomas C. Burbridge." Holed for suspension, the hole plugged. There is no hanger or ribbon accompanying this medal. R.W. Julian reports that 197 silver and 11 bronze medals were the personal order of General Benjamin F. Butler who awarded the medals for the attack on Newmarket Heights (about 10 miles southeast of Richmond, Virginia), September 28, 1864. Anthony Paquet was the engraver of this medal that was designed by Butler whose name appears below the vignette. Just a trace of wear appears on the design high-points of this gray-brown medal that has pleasing, original surfaces.

Thomas C. Burbridge was born in Woodford County, Kentucky about 1842, and died at his residence in Biloxi, Mississippi in 1885. Burbridge entered the 114th Infantry Regiment of U.S. Colored Troops on July 2, 1864 at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and immediately earned the rank of Sergeant on the basis that he could read. His descendants report that he was a slave who was sold into military service. We know that he signed his own name on United States Freedman's Bank Records of 1865 to 1871. That record states that he was a Sergeant Major in the 114th U.S. Colored Infantry.

A 1998 Louisville, Kentucky newspaper article in *The Courier-Journal* records the comments of his great-grandsons, Richard and William Burbridge: "Sgt. Major Thomas Burbridge, a former slave from Lexington, Ky., saw the surrender [at Appomattox Courthouse]. We have no idea what he looks like ... other than (when he enlisted) he was 22 years old and 5 feet 6 inches tall."

SO-CALLED DOLLARS

5081 1826 Erie Canal Completion, White Metal, HK-1, R.6, MS61 NGC. The Erie Canal medal is the first entry in the classic Hibler-Kappen reference, and among the best known so-called dollar varieties. This sharply struck and unabraded example is void of wear. The surfaces have oxidized and are chiefly charcoal-gray. The original wooden box for the medal accompanies the lot, and is in good shape with both paper inserts. Census: 13 in 61, 14 finer (11/19). PCGS# 642001

5082 1959 Nevada Silver Centennial, Silver, HK-552, R.5, MS66 NGC. HK-552 commemorates the centennial of the discovery of the Comstock Lode in Virginia City, Nevada. It was the first large silver ore discovery in the United States, and contributed significantly to the 1870 founding of the Carson City Mint. Lustrous and lightly toned with lilac-gray fields and a hint of lime-green near the obverse rim. Census: 8 in 66, 4 finer (11/19). PCGS# 642936

1900 Leshor Dollar, VF20
First Type, HK-787
Well Pedigreed



5083 1900 Leshor Dollar, First Type, Silver, Serial #75, Z-1, HK-787, R.6, VF20 PCGS. The rare First Type Leshor dollar lacks the mining scene and Colorado coat of arms present on later varieties. Nonetheless, the engraving on both sides is professional instead of crude. Only about 100 examples of the First Type were made, and less than half that number have survived. This is a circulated but attractive cream-gray example. Marks are trivial save for a minor corner knock on the reverse at 2 o'clock. The pedigree is per Wilde and LeshorDollars.com.

Ex: Elmer Sears Numismatic Stock (B. Max Mehl, 10/1918), lot 82; D.A. Crichton (B. Max Mehl, 2/1919), lot 1007; Celebrated Cowell Collection of Leshor Dollars (B. Max Mehl, 12/1923), lot 926; ANA Auction (Kagin's, 8/1977); lot 5355; Stetson University Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1993), lot 1749, which realized \$990. NGC ID# 26BJ, PCGS# 19000

1900 Leshor Dollar, XF40
HK-787, Rare First Type



5084 1900 Leshor Dollar, First Type, Serial #85, Silver, Z-1, HK-787, R.6, XF40 PCGS. The introductory Joseph Leshor design eschews iconography and emphasizes that the piece can be redeemed for "CURRENCY COIN OR MERCHANDISE." This example has powder-blue and honey-gold toning. Moderate field marks are noted on the serial side. In addition to the auction appearance below, Adna Wilde's 1978 census states owners as "Krewson" and "Henderson," and LeshorDollars.com adds prior owners "Gaarder" and "Keatley." Listed on page 428 of the 2020 Guide Book. Ex: Tower Hill Collection (Bowers and Merena 9/1993), lot 631, which realized \$52.50. NGC ID# 26BJ, PCGS# 19000

5085 1900 Leshor Dollar, A.B. Bumstead, Type One, Serial #195, Silver, Z-2, HK-788, R.5, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Deep steel-gray blankets this moderately circulated Leshor type coin. Patience and a lens reveals field marks near 1 OZ. Type One Bumstead dollars (Zerbe-2) have scrollwork on the upper reverse field. Wilde (1978) wrote "it is highly unlikely that more than 210 [Z-2 dollars] were actually struck." He omits a roster for #195, but LeshorDollars.com lists the pedigree for that serial number as "Keatley." Listed on page 428 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2F6D, PCGS# 19001

1900 Leshor Dollar, MS61
A.B. Bumstead, HK-788, Type One
Ex: Garrett, Serial #526



5086 1900 Leshor Dollar, A.B. Bumstead, Type One, Serial #526, Silver, Z-2, HK-788, R.5, MS61 PCGS. Joseph Leshor's octagonal "referendum souvenir" coinage. Leshor was a silver mine owner in Colorado and an advocate of "free silver." A.B. Bumstead, a grocer, was the most prominent merchant supporter of Leshor's campaign. This Type One Leshor dollar displays sharp definition throughout, with glossy fields. The obverse is deeply toned in ebony-gray and olive hues, while the reverse displays lighter golden-gray and lilac toning. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Garrett Family; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part 4 (Bowers & Ruddy, 4/1981), lot 2036, which realized \$1,150. NGC ID# 2F6D, PCGS# 19001

5087 1900 Leshor Dollar, A.B. Bumstead, Type Two, Serial #924, Silver, Z-3, HK-789, R.5, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Victor, Colorado grocer Bumstead was an early advocate of Joseph Leshor's "referendum souvenir." Bumstead examples come in two varieties, with and without scrollwork on the upper reverse field. Type Two is sans scrollwork. Powder-blue, lilac, and olive-green toning accompanies moderately circulated surfaces. Serial #924 is absent from the Adna G. Wilde's 1978 census, but LeshorDollars.com correctly notes that the piece appeared in a 1964 Stack's auction, and further describes the pedigree as "Hess - Machase - Keatley." Listed on page 428 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Irl E. Baker Collection (Stack's, 9/1964), lot 1323, which realized \$300. NGC ID# 2F6F, PCGS# 19002

5088 1900 Leshor Dollar, A.B. Bumstead, Type Two, Serial #723, Silver, Z-3, HK-789, R.5, AU50 PCGS. CAC. A pleasing gunmetal-gray example of the popular Bumstead Type Two variety. The reverse exhibits sea-green and sun-gold undertones. Light wear is apparent, along with distributed minor marks. From issued serial numbers, the mintage for Zerbe-3 was about 500 pieces. Wilde (1978) lists the pedigree for #723 simply as "Kwock." LeshorDollars.com adds "Keatley" to the roster of prior owners. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2F6F, PCGS# 19002

1900 HK-789 Lesher Dollar, Choice AU
Serial #824, Type Two A.B. Bumstead



- 5089 1900 Lesher Dollar, A.B. Bumstead, Type Two, Serial #824, Silver, Z-3, HK-789, R.5, AU55 PCGS. Lesher dollar researcher Adna Wilde believed "that there were not more than 500 Zerbe No. 3 medals struck." Although the Bumstead Type Two ranks among the more available varieties, many collectors seek to add only a single Lesher dollar to their collection. This is a pleasing gunmetal-gray example with hints of apple-green and rose-red toning on the reverse. The letters show slight wear, but no marks distract. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 9 in 55, 32 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2F6F, PCGS# 19002

1900 Lesher Dollar, Serial #649, MS62
Type Two A.B. Bumstead, HK-789



- 5090 1900 Lesher Dollar, A.B. Bumstead, Type Two, Serial #649, Silver, Z-3, HK-789, R.5, MS62 PCGS. 482.5 grains. A.B. Bumstead, no relation to Dagwood, was a grocer in Victor, Colorado who supported Joseph Lesher's silver circulation scheme. The Type Two design lacks the scrollwork on the upper reverse field found on the Type One Bumstead pieces. Bumstead's untimely demise was a blow to Lesher's efforts. This well struck example has satiny luster and medium lavender-gray toning. The fields display minor marks. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 8 in 62, 15 finer (11/19).
Ex: Massachusetts Historical Society Sale (Bowers & Merena, 11/1994), lot 3028, which realized \$880. NGC ID# 2F6F, PCGS# 19002

1900 HK-789 Lesher Dollar, MS63
Type Two A.B. Bumstead, #627



- 5091 1900 Lesher Dollar, A.B. Bumstead, Type Two, Serial #627, Silver, Z-3, HK-789, R.5, MS63 PCGS. CAC. A splendid sea-green, sun-gold, and cherry-red example with a sharp strike and smooth, glossy surfaces. A.B. Bumstead, a Victor, Colorado grocer, was the most prolific issuer of Lesher dollars. Adna Wilde's February 1978 *Numismatist* article does not list a pedigree for #627, but the LesherDollars.com website lists a pedigree of Zerbe - Sheldon - Folcraft with no further information. Zerbe is presumably Farran Zerbe, and Sheldon is most likely M. Vernon Sheldon. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 12 in 63 (1 in 63+), 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 63, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2F6F, PCGS# 19002

1901 Lesher Dollar, Serial #1018, AU58
Imprint Type, HK-791



- 5092 1901 Lesher Dollar, Imprint Type, Serial #1018, Silver, Z-5, HK-791, R.6, AU58 PCGS. CAC. The 1901 Lesher dollars are smaller and lighter than their 1900 predecessors. Now, they weighed the same as a Morgan dollar, and were similarly priced at \$1.00. The lower obverse shows a blank area intended for entry of a merchant name, though some pieces, such as the present lot, were never designated. A lightly circulated but sharp cream-gray representative with relatively few marks. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 58, 5 finer. CAC: 2 in 58, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2F6K, PCGS# 19005

**1901 HK-791 Lesher Dollar, MS61
Imprint Type, Serial #1044**



5093 1901 Lesher Dollar, Imprint Type, Serial #1044, Silver, Z-5, HK-791, R.6, MS61 PCGS. Aquamarine and wheat-gold shades blend throughout this satiny and crisply struck example. A few light marks are scattered. The Imprint Type sans merchant is very scarce, since a majority of the 1901 delivery was eventually stamped with a vendor name, usually Boyd Park or J.M. Slusher. LesherDollars.com lists R. Chow as the pedigree for Zerbe-5, Serial #1044. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 61, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2F6K, PCGS# 19005

5094 1901 Lesher Dollar, J.M. Slusher, #547, Silver, Z-6, HK-792, R.5, VF25 PCGS. CAC. Cripple Creek grocer J.M. Slusher ordered approximately 260 Lesher dollars. These were serially numbered 1 to 250, with a few stray higher numbers including the present lot. The LesherDollars.com website designates the pedigree as Adna Wilde, Keatley. This example was likely a pocket piece carried by a proud Colorado resident during the early 20th century. The chocolate-brown surfaces show wear, but the stamp impression remains bold, and the sole mentionable mark is a thin pinscratch across the mining scene. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. PCGS# 19007

**1901 Lesher Dollar, Choice VF
HK-792, J.M. Slusher #201**



5095 1901 Lesher Dollar, J.M. Slusher, Serial #201. Silver, Z-6, HK-792, R.5, VF35 PCGS. Lesher dollars bearing the J.M. Slusher imprint are scarcer than those stamped A.B. Bumstead. Both men were Colorado grocers at the turn of the last century. This silver-gray representative displays even, honest wear. Minor marks are scattered, but are fewer than expected. In addition to the pedigree listed below, LesherDollars.com lists "Keatley" as an additional owner. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Ex: ANA Auction (*Federal Coin Exchange*, 8/1954), lot 1360; Andrew Lustig; Tower Hill Collection (Bowers & Merena Auction, 9/1993), lot 634, which realized \$660. PCGS# 19007

**1901 Lesher Dollar, AU58
HK-792, J.M. Slusher, No. 51**



5096 1901 Lesher Dollar, J.M. Slusher, Serial #51, Silver, Z-6, HK-792, R.5, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Sharp and borderline Uncirculated, one of 260 Lesher Referendum dollars stamped with J.M. Slusher. About 77 pieces are known today. This one is stamped No. 51. Lesher dollars were stamped while still in the die to avoid flattening the reverse lettering in that area. The strike is sharp, and the fields are satiny. A light golden hue covers each side, complementing a lack of distracting abrasions. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. PCGS# 643508

**1901 HK-795 Lesher Dollar, Choice AU
Geo. Mullen, Serial #1501**



5097 1901 Lesher Dollar, Geo. Mullen, Serial #1501, Silver, Z-9, HK-795, R.6, AU55 PCGS. CAC. It appears that the serial number range for George Mullen Lesher dollars is 1501 to 1550. Thus, the present lot may have been the first Mullen example stamped by Joseph Lesher, and one of only 50 such examples that were made. LesherDollars.com states "24 known examples," and the present piece makes 25 as it lacks a pedigree on that website. Most survivors are in Good through XF grades. This briefly circulated steel-gray representative displays minor to moderate field marks. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 55, 2 finer. CAC: 1 in 55, 0 finer (11/19). PCGS# 19010

1901 Lesher Dollar, #1543, MS61
HK-795, George Mullen



- 5098 1901 Lesher Dollar, Geo. Mullen, Serial #1543, Silver, Z-9, HK-795, R.6, MS61 PCGS. Iridescent ruby-red, butter-gold, jade-green, and autumn-brown toning accompanies this intricately struck specimen. Relevant contact is limited to ticks above the S in U.S. and on a reverse dentil at 10 o'clock. For Serial No. 1543, Adna Wilder (1978) listed the pedigree as Kaplan. LesherDollars.com lists the early pedigree as Henderson - Fitzgerald. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 61, 1 finer (11/19).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 9877, which realized \$5,175. PCGS# 19010

1901 Lesher Dollar, AU55
Boyd Park, Serial #535
Zerbe-10, HK-796



- 5099 1901 Lesher Dollar, Boyd Park, Serial #535, Silver, Z-10, HK-796, R.6, AU55 PCGS. CAC. An attractive tan-gray piece, only lightly marked from minor non-numismatic handling, including a couple of tiny spots on the reverse. In his February 1978 article, appearing in *The Numismatist*, Adna Wilde estimated 150 examples of the Boyd Park Lesher dollars were issued, some with and others without serial numbers. Boyd Park was a jeweler in Denver who operated his store at the corner of 16th and Curtis Streets. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 7295. NGC ID# 2F6U, PCGS# 19012

1901 HK-796 Lesher Dollar, MS62
Boyd Park, #648



- 5100 1901 Lesher Dollar, Boyd Park, Serial #648, Silver, Z-10, HK-796, R.6, MS62 PCGS. Adna Wilde believed "only 150 were stamped BOYD PARK" with a likely serial number range of 501 to 650. Serial #648 is the highest number recorded with a Boyd Park stamp. LesherDollars.com states "60 Known Examples." Wilde notes that "Mr. Park was a jeweler, and the store was located at 16th and Curtis Streets, Denver." This piece has a flan flaw west of the 4 in the serial number, and the reverse 4 o'clock corner appears pressed, but is otherwise bold and unblemished. Cherry-red, peach-gold, electric-blue, and lime-green toning invigorate the surfaces. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 7 in 62, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2F6U, PCGS# 19012

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

- 5101 **Six-Piece Set of 1962 Bashlow Restrikes.** All six pieces are essentially as made, and housed in a black plastic Capital holder. The set includes: Confederate cent in silver (Breen-8011, Bertram-B861-208), bronze (Breen-8013, Bertram-B861-206), and goldine (Breen-8014, Bertram-B861-207); Confederate half dollar in silver (Bertram-B861-220), goldine (Bertram-B861-219), and bronze (Bertram-B861-218). The lot is accompanied by a vintage 1960s mailing box. (Total: 6 pieces)

End of Session Four

SESSION FIVE

GOLD DOLLARS

1849-D Gold Dollar, AU55
Variety 1-B, Open Wreath as Always



- 5102 1849-D AU55 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-B.** On March 3, 1849, in the second session of the 30th United States Congress, legislators passed “An Act to Authorize the Coinage of Gold Dollars and Double Eagles.” The law was a direct result of the large gold discovery in California the previous year. The coinage was authorized at “the Mint of the United States, and the branches thereof ...” That first year, the Dahlonega Mint struck 21,588 gold dollars beginning in mid-July, and that was the highest production total of any Dahlonega gold dollar issue. While the date is considered scarce, it is the easiest obtained Georgia gold dollar, and an ideal Dahlonega Mint type coin. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this lovely honey-gold example has sharp design motifs and nearly full luster. A few scattered marks are consistent with the grade. Light clash marks are noted on the reverse.
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25BD, PCGS# 7507

1850-D Variety 2-C Gold Dollar, AU50
Underrated and Undervalued Issue



- 5103 1850-D AU50 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2-C.** The only known dies. Doug Winter writes that the 1850-D is among the rarest, most underrated, and most undervalued gold dollars struck in Dahlonega. Although the grading services report that 37 examples have been certified in MS60 or finer grades, that total probably represents about double the actual number of different Mint State examples known. Therefore, any piece that falls in the AU grade range is ideal for an advanced collector. The mintage was just 8,382 coins that were struck in May, August, October, and December. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this piece has a typical strike with design weakness on the high points. The lustrous surfaces are yellow-gold with hints of orange overtones. Population: 15 in 50, 55 finer (11/19).
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25BH, PCGS# 7511

1850-O Gold Dollar, MS61
Early New Orleans Type Coin



- 5104 1850-O MS61 PCGS. Variety 1.** Enough Mint State 1850-O gold dollars survive to make this issue collectible in such grades, although this date still retains a certain degree of scarcity at this level. Gold dollars struck at New Orleans in 1850 were intended to circulate, and few — if any — representatives were preserved for numismatic purposes. This MS61 coin displays an impressively sharp strike and modest satin luster. Hints of reflectivity are visible in the central fields. Rich orange-gold and amber hues adorn each side, and grade-limiting surface chatter is minimal. Population: 16 in 61, 22 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25BJ, PCGS# 7512

1850-O Gold Dollar, MS62
Fully Struck New Orleans Coin



- 5105 1850-O MS62 PCGS. Variety 1.** This is a fully struck and unworn gold dollar from a New Orleans production of 14,000 coins minted during the denomination's second year of issue. Soft mint luster glows around the devices but is subdued in the open fields, partly explaining the grade. Abrasions are scant. Population: 11 in 62, 11 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25BJ, PCGS# 7512
- 5106 1851-C AU53 NGC. Variety 1.** The 1851-C is often pursued by Charlotte Mint type collectors, but that does not mean the issue is common. The 1851 Philadelphia mintage was more than 80 times greater. This lightly circulated example displays honey-gold toning and substantial luster. The strike is above average, though we note a field mark near the forehead and a tick on the obverse rim at 2 o'clock. NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514
- 5107 1851-C AU58 NGC. Variety 3.** A lovely Borderline Uncirculated Charlotte Mint type coin. Sharply struck and partly lustrous with hints of sea-green toning at the borders. The fields and centers are apricot-gold. Evaluation beneath a loupe shows only minor contact and a strike-through (as made) below the left termination of the wreath. NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514

1851-C Gold Dollar, MS60
Strong Strike Definition



5108 1851-C MS60 NGC. Soft mint luster encircles the motifs on this Uncirculated 1851-C gold dollar, one of 41,267 such coins struck. Nearly complete design definition is undoubtedly the most impressive feature, especially on the obverse. Each side showcases rich orange-gold color. Fine hairlines and a few ticks around the denomination limit the technical grade. NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514

1851-D Variety 3-E Gold Dollar, AU58
Second Highest Dahlonega Mintage



5109 1851-D AU58 PCGS. Variety 3-E. The mintage of 1851-D gold dollars, totaling 9,882 coins, was the second highest production of gold dollars in Dahlonega, and the issue is considered the second most common gold dollar struck at that facility. However, the word "common" is only in regard to coins produced in Dahlonega, as the survival is limited to just 300 to 400 coins in all grades. In many U.S. coinage series, that total would constitute a major rarity. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this piece has trivial marks on each side as expected for the grade. Slightly weak on the high points as usual, this light yellow-gold dollar has nearly full luster. Population: 27 in 58, 30 finer (11/19).
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25BM, PCGS# 7515

1851-O Gold Dollar, MS65
Frosty Luster, Stellar Eye Appeal
Rarely Seen Any Finer



5110 1851-O MS65 PCGS. Variety 1. This frosted Gem coin represents virtually the finest surface quality and eye appeal offered among high-grade 1851-O gold dollars. Attractive medium-gold color displays olive-gold accents along the obverse margins and sparkling lilac highlights at the central reverse. The coin is sharply struck for the issue, with just a touch of weakness at the central hair curls and at 85 of the date. DOLLARS is sharp, as are the obverse stars. We see no significant marks requiring individual mention on either side. Population: 27 in 65 (3 in 65+), 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25BN, PCGS# 7516

1852-C Gold Dollar, MS64+
Semiprooflike Obverse
Seldom Offered in This Grade



5111 1852-C MS64+ NGC. Variety 2. The 1852-C is among the most plentiful Charlotte gold dollar issues despite a mintage of only 9,434 coins. Doug Winter estimates that as many as 350 coins may survive. However, few are in the upper Mint State grades. This Plus-graded near-Gem is conditionally rare, and just a few finer pieces are reported. It is the only MS64 coin at NGC with a Plus designation. Both sides exhibit sharp definition and bright yellow-gold color. A few minor contact marks are seen in the fields, although eye appeal is balanced by a prooflike effect that surrounds the portrait of Liberty. Eye appeal is excellent. Census: 10 in 64 (1 in 64+), 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25BR, PCGS# 7518

**1852-D Variety 4-F Gold Dollar, AU55
The Only Known Die Pair**



5112 1852-D AU55 PCGS. Variety 4-F. The only known dies produced 6,360 gold dollars at Dahlonega in 1852. The total surviving population of this issue is estimated at 150 to 250 coins. Most survivors grade in the VF to XF range, and many have mild to moderate problems. Jeff Garrett writes: "As a result of clashed or lapped dies, most examples feature defects on the obverse, particularly about the nose and forehead." Wholesome, problem-free examples such as this Choice AU piece are elusive. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this piece has splendid orange-gold surfaces with nearly full luster. A few small nicks are evident in the upper left obverse field. Population: 19 in 55, 35 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25BS, PCGS# 7519

5113 1853 MS65+ PCGS. The 1853 is the most plentiful Type One gold dollar issue, although even this date becomes conditionally scarce finer than MS65. This Plus-graded piece shows thick, frosty luster that illuminates razor-sharp design elements on each side. Distracting abrasions are nonexistent, and we instead note only a single faint luster graze in the left obverse field that limits the grade. *Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 6024.* NGC ID# 25BU, PCGS# 7521

1853 Gold Dollar, Gleaming MS66



5114 1853 MS66 PCGS. Bright lemon-gold color blends with swirling mint luster, and strike definition is needle-sharp throughout this gleaming Premium Gem gold dollar. The 1853 is a plentiful issue regularly found in type sets. Population: 75 in 66 (10 in 66+), 13 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25BU, PCGS# 7521

**1853 Gold Dollar, MS66
CAC-Approved Type Coin**



5115 1853 MS66 PCGS. CAC. This "common date" becomes moderately scarce at the Premium Gem level, and it is rare finer. Few examples in this condition are CAC endorsed, and they command a premium among type collectors seeking the best quality for the grade. Offered here is a magnificent, lustrous example with frosty orange-gold luster. There are no mentionable abrasions. Population: 74 in 66 (9 in 66+), 13 finer. CAC: 31 in 66, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25BU, PCGS# 7521

**1853-D Variety 5-G Gold Dollar, AU53
Probable California Gold Content**



5116 1853-D AU53 PCGS. Variety 5-G. The only known dies. The mintage of 1853-D gold dollars totaled 6,583 coins, all from a single pair of dies. Three reverse dies were shipped from Philadelphia to Dahlonega in December 1852, so new varieties may be awaiting discovery. Dahlonega Mint records indicate that nearly 80% of gold used for coinage in 1853 came from California. Jeff Garrett observes: "The quality of production for this issue is about par for a coin of the era from a Southern mint. Poor planchets and weakness of strike are not unusual." This piece is far finer than the normal survivor. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this piece has frosty honey-gold surfaces with considerable luster. A trifle blunt on the high points as usual for the issue. Population: 13 in 53, 65 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25BW, PCGS# 7523

5117 1853-O MS61 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Variety 2. The present lot is the only 1853-O gold dollar certified as Prooflike by either leading service (11/19). Presumably, it was one of the first coins struck from the Variety 2 dies. Variety 2 is the Centered Date variety, and is much scarcer than its High Date counterpart. Only those two die pairings are confirmed, though the '53-O is the most available New Orleans issue of the denomination. This flashy example has a bold strike and impressive obverse cameo contrast, despite the wispy field marks throughout both sides. PCGS# 87524 Base PCGS# 7524

**1854-D Variety 6-H Gold Dollar, AU50
A Prized Type One Rarity**



5118 1854-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 6-H. The only known dies. Following the large initial mintage in 1849, the Dahlonega Mint averaged 7,800 gold dollars annually from 1850 to 1853. Once the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854, and less gold bullion was sent back East, the Dahlonega Mint averaged about 2,600 gold dollars annually. The mintage in 1854 was slightly above that average with a production of 2,935 coins. This prized issue ranks among the rarest of the Dahlonega series of gold dollars. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this piece exhibits attractive orange toning on its brilliant and lustrous yellow-gold surfaces with slight wear and blunt striking on the design high-points. Population: 6 in 50, 44 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25BZ, PCGS# 7526

5119 1854-S AU58 NGC. Just a trace of wear is evident on the high points of the strongly impressed design elements of this attractive near-Mint example. The lightly abraded apricot-gold surfaces retain much original mint luster. Census: 54 in 58, 58 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 25C2, PCGS# 7527

**1854 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS63
Outstanding Original Mint Luster**



5120 1854 Type Two MS63 PCGS. Type Two gold dollars are difficult to find with attractive, original mint luster, but this Select example is just such a coin. Each side displays luminous orange-gold and tangerine hues with barely any significant surface contact to limit the grade. Strike sharpness is above average, and eye appeal is significantly above average. Housed in a green label holder.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531

**1854 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS64
Semiprooflike Fields**



5121 1854 Type Two MS64 NGC. The 1854 is a popular type coin to represent the modified gold dollar design that debuted the same year. Like most Type Two representatives, this near-Gem is struck from clashed dies. The design elements are nonetheless sharp, and the fields are semiprooflike. Pleasing honey-gold color on each side complements a lack of bothersome abrasions. Higher-grade representatives are scarce. NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531

**1855-C Gold Dollar, AU Details
Scarce Branch Mint Type Two Issue**



5122 1855-C — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 1. Struck from clashed dies, this Charlotte Mint gold dollar is in a scarce unclapped state with strong detail on the upper left portion of the wreath. The two Ls in DOLLARS and the top of the 8 are indistinct, as is the central part of Liberty's portrait. Peripheral detail is considerably stronger on this hairlined, slightly muted survivor from a mintage of 9,803 coins. An important single-year Type Two gold dollar.

**1855-D Gold Dollar, AU Details
Rare Date Right Variant**



5123 1855-D — Repaired, Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 7-J. A difficult Dahlonega date with a paltry production of 1,811 pieces. Approximately 5 in 6 survivors are the Date Left Variety 7-I, but this is an example of the rare Date Right Variety 7-J. As usual for the Date Right variant, the 8 in the date and the LL in DOLLAR are softly brought up. The left obverse field is smoothed, the surfaces are a bit bright, and we note a diagonal mark on the cheekbone and a horizontal mark above the DO in DOLLAR.

5124 1855-O AU55 NGC. Variety 2. As the final gold dollar struck at the New Orleans Mint and a representative of the short-lived Type Two design, the 1855-O is highly sought by collectors. This example was struck from lapped dies, with the upper left wreath incomplete, and (as always) the 8 in the date weaker than the other numerals. Attractive orange-gold surfaces show a number of light, criss crossing abrasions throughout the fields, but the strike is strong for a Type Two with LIBERTY fully readable. Nice luster remains throughout this Choice About Uncirculated example. NGC ID# 25C7, PCGS# 7535

5125 1855-O AU55 NGC. Variety 2. A beautiful Choice AU example of this lone Type Two New Orleans issue, showing only light wear over moderately well-struck surfaces. The 8 in the date is the only notably weak element. Coloration is blatantly original, yielding lustrous fire-orange hues in the protected areas with mellow olive-gold where surface rub is present. Eye appeal is outstanding. NGC ID# 25C7, PCGS# 7535

**1855-O Gold Dollar, AU58
Essential Type Two Issue**



5126 1855-O AU58 NGC. Variety 2. The reverse is in its later, lapped die state, as usual. The 1855-O is an essential and in-demand issue — the only Type Two gold dollar struck at the New Orleans Mint. A total of 55,000 pieces were produced. This example shows good detail on the headdress and lower wreath, with light yellow-gold color, and glimpses of remaining luster. Minimally marked, save for a few hairlines on the obverse. NGC ID# 25C7, PCGS# 7535

5127 1856-S Type Two AU53 NGC. FS-501. The 1856-S is the only Type Two San Francisco issue, and has a small mintage of 24,600 pieces. Despite the stingy production, at least three reverse dies were used. In addition to the present repunched mintmark variety, there are normal date pieces with High Date and Low Date variants. This example has original orange-gold surfaces and shows wear on the high points of Liberty. Luster fills the obverse legend. NGC ID# 25C8, PCGS# 7536

**1856-S Gold Dollar, AU58
Sole San Francisco Type Two Issue**



5128 1856-S Type Two AU58 NGC. High Date. The 1856-S is the only Type Two issue for the year. It is also the sole San Francisco emission for this popular short-lived design. A total of 24,600 pieces were struck. Straw-gold surfaces show a bit of field reflectivity and scattered hairlines. Detail is strong on the headdress and lower wreath. NGC reports 30 finer grading events (11/19). NGC ID# 25C8, PCGS# 7536

**1856-S/S Gold Dollar, AU58
FS-501, Sole Western Type Two Issue**



5129 1856-S/S FS-501 AU58 NGC. The mintmark is dramatically repunched southwest of the original impression, with strong remnants of that first punch remaining. This is an appealing near-Mint example of the only Western Type Two gold dollar issue (24,600 coins minted). Orange-gold surfaces show minimal high-point rub and scattered hairlines. The headdress and lower wreath are notably sharp. NGC ID# 25C8, PCGS# 145703 Base PCGS# 7536

**1857-C Gold Dollar, AU58
Seldom Seen Finer**



5130 1857-C AU58 NGC. Variety 1, the only known dies. Some mint luster still adheres to both sides of this lightly worn survivor. Warm orange-gold highlights accent otherwise yellow-gold surfaces. Although not abrasion-free, this coin is free of sizeable or singularly distracting blemishes. A small planchet void is noted under the TA of STATES for future identification. The 1857-C (13,280 pieces produced) is typically offered in either VF or XF grades with Winter describing AU58 examples as “extremely rare.” Census: 35 in 58, 13 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25CE, PCGS# 7545

**1857-D Gold Dollar, AU50
150 to 200 Coins Extant**



5131 1857-D AU50 NGC. Variety 9-L. Production quality was not exactly top of mind as Dahlonega Mint officials were busy striking off a small run of 3,533 gold dollars in 1857. The cotton bolls, upper curls, and much of the wreath are indistinct on this warm orange-gold representative. The upper reverse is notably soft with a crack above the wreath. Strong detail appears on the date, mintmark, and obverse legends. Fine hairlines and a bit of rub do not diminish the appeal. NGC ID# 25CF, PCGS# 7546

1857-D Gold Dollar, AU50
Attractive Color, Smooth Surfaces



5132 1857-D AU50 PCGS. CAC. Variety 9-L. The 1857-D gold dollar is rare in Mint State. The finest example certified is a lone MS63 NGC coin. Attractive AU specimens are in high demand among Dahlonega gold collectors. Doug Winter considers this date to be underrated, scarcer than the 1858-D and 1859-D. This example shows some strike softness on Liberty's hair curls and the lower wreath, but the orange-gold surfaces have little wear. Rich, satiny luster complements a lack of severe abrasions. Housed in a green label holder.

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25CF, PCGS# 7546

1858-D Gold Dollar, AU50
Exceptionally Smooth, Original Surfaces



5133 1858-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 10-M. The 1858-D gold dollar is more available than its mintage of only 3,477 coins would suggest, and it is popular with collectors seeking a single coin from the Dahlonega Mint. It also tends to be better struck than most of its D-mint counterparts, and the present coin supports that reputation. Border dentils are complement around each side, and the only mentionable weakness on the interiors devices occurs on the lower right portion of the wreath. Smooth, satiny surfaces are immensely attractive for the grade. Peach-orange and original olive hues adorn the luminous fields. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 18 in 50, 80 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25CJ, PCGS# 7549

1858-D Gold Dollar, AU58
Only 3,477 Pieces Produced



5134 1858-D AU58 PCGS. Variety 10-M. The 1858-D is similar to the 1857-D in terms of its mintage, although it is generally more available and better produced. This attractive, near-Mint dollar is sharply struck despite lightly clashed dies. LIBERTY is bold on the headband, and the wreath lacks sharpness only on the bowknot. Smooth in-hand, the coin hosts a few trivial marks viewable with magnification, including a tiny scrape beneath E in UNITED. Honey-gold surfaces include a few pale-orange accents. Eye appeal is excellent. NGC ID# 25CJ, PCGS# 7549

1860-D Gold Dollar, AU53
Pleasant, Smooth Surfaces
Low-Mintage Dahlonega Favorite



5135 1860-D AU53 PCGS. Variety 12-P. Dahlonega gold specialist Doug Winter considers the 1860-D to be among the scarcest gold dollars from this Mint, although he reasons that it is more collectible than its paltry mintage of 1,566 coins would suggest. The present example is remarkably appealing for a D-mint coin. It shows the usual strike softness at the UN in UNITED and on the reverse wreath bow, as well as on the date, but satiny luster remains in the fields and there are remarkably few abrasions. Rich orange-gold and straw-yellow color adorns each side. Population: 10 in 53 (1 in 53+), 37 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25CS, PCGS# 7556

1868 Gold Dollar, Semiprooflike MS67
A Commanding Rarity in This Grade



- 5136 1868 MS67 PCGS.** Collectors are well acquainted with the availability of late-date Type Three gold dollars in high grades, but the early issues are another case entirely. Type Three gold dollars dated prior to 1880 are universally rare or unknown in Superb Gem condition.

The 1868 is the highest-mintage gold dollar struck during the ten years from 1863 to 1872. Still, its production amounted to only 10,525 coins. PCGS has graded 144 examples, but just 19 of those coins grade MS65 or finer. Just seven pieces qualify for Superb Gem classification, grading MS67 or finer. This piece has rich orange-gold luster and semiprooflike fields. It is sharply struck and beautifully preserved. A true prize for the gold dollar specialist. Population: 5 in 67 (1 in 67 Prooflike), 2 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 25D4, PCGS# 7567

1876 Gold Dollar, MS66
Two at This Level, One Finer at NGC



- 5137 1876 MS66 NGC.** This 1876 gold dollar is a prime condition rarity, representing one of the top collectible examples from a small production of 3,200 coins. The only finer appearances of 1876 gold dollars in MS67 were three and four years ago. This Premium Gem has smooth, glittering, unabraded fields that are noticeably reflective. Rich orange-gold color are incomplete on the curls, cotton bolls, and wreath bow. Deep reddish accents occur on the reverse. Census: 2 in 66, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25DE, PCGS# 7577

- 5138 1877 MS62 Prooflike PCGS.** This is the only 1877 gold dollar thus far designated Prooflike by PCGS. For comparative purposes, NGC lists 34 Prooflike coins and two Deep Prooflike examples (9/19). This piece is deeply reflective with bright yellow-gold color. A well-struck piece, and few significant abrasions are present. Population: 1 in 62 Prooflike, 0 finer (9/19). PCGS# 87578 Base PCGS# 7578

1879 Gold Dollar, MS67
Flawless and Fully Struck



- 5139 1879 MS67 PCGS.** This fully struck Superb Gem gold dollar has rich orange-gold color with a few deep reddish alloy spots on each side. The obverse fields are flawless, as is Liberty's cheek. Bold clash marks appear on the reverse. Only of only 3,000 coins struck. Population: 15 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25DH, PCGS# 7580

1880 Gold Dollar, MS67
Lovely Eye Appeal



- 5140 1880 MS67 NGC.** A sharp, beautifully preserved Superb Gem, balancing the frosty luster of the devices with the semiprooflike mirroring of the fields beneath lovely yellow-gold patina. Under a loupe one can see a singular vertical graze on Liberty's cheek, which is apparently all that keeps this coin from an even finer grade. Even as an MS67, thought, it is conditionally elusive. Census: 65 in 67 (3 in 67+, 6 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 25 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25DJ, PCGS# 7581

**1880 Gold Dollar, MS67+
Prooflike Fields, Exceptional Visual Appeal**



- 5141 1880 MS67+ NGC.** Although coinage amounted to only 1,600 pieces, the 1880 gold dollar is a collectible issue today, often seen with prooflike fields, a sharp strike, and in Superb Gem condition — all of the check boxes needed for an ideal type coin. This piece, Plus graded and deeply reflective, is an outstanding type coin. The strike is sharp, and both sides feature attractive straw-gold coloration. Census: 64 in 67 (3 in 67+, 6 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 25 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25DJ, PCGS# 7581

**1881 Gold Dollar, MS67+
Low-Mintage, Better Survival Rate**



- 5142 1881 MS67+ NGC.** The 1881 gold dollar claims a small mintage of 7,620 pieces. Fortunately, the issue was heavily saved by contemporary collectors and the 1881 is readily available in high grade today. This Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and terrific eye appeal. Census: 71 in 67 (7 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 36 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25DK, PCGS# 7582

- 5143 1883 MS66+ NGC. CAC.** This is an impressive Premium Gem, one of just three that NGC has certified as MS66+. The pristine surfaces show frosty yellow-gold luster with a few trivial orange toning spots on the reverse. CAC: 24 in 66, 52 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25DM, PCGS# 7584

- 5144 1883 MS67 PCGS.** While the mintage of 1883 gold dollars was a mere 10,800 coins, many survive in higher grades. The primary demand for the denomination in the 1880s was for Christmas presents, and those received were likely saved. This Superb Gem exhibits frosty yellow luster with wisps of blue and orange overtones. A frosty and delightful beauty. PCGS has only certified 22 finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 25DM, PCGS# 7584

- 5145 1883 MS67 PCGS.** The 1883 has one of the higher mintages for the period (10,800 coins), but it remains low in the broader context of American coinage. This is a superb orange-gold example with faint lavender and mint-green accents. Frosty luster swirls over sharply defined and essentially unabraded surfaces. PCGS reports 22 numerically finer grading events (12/19). NGC ID# 25DM, PCGS# 7584

**1887 Gold Dollar, MS66+ Prooflike
Sole Prooflike Coin at PCGS**



- 5146 1887 MS66+ Prooflike PCGS.** Many 1887 gold dollars are semiprooflike, a product of the low 7,500-coin mintage, however, examples with deep enough mirroring to warrant a Prooflike designation are moderately scarce. Until recently, only NGC awarded Prooflike designations to Mint State gold dollars, and that service lists 41 such pieces in all grades, including three Premium Gems and six Superb Gems finer. PCGS has thus far only designated a single 1887 gold dollar Prooflike, the present MS66+ example (12/19). The coin is fully struck and bright yellow-gold in color, with start cameo contrast. A thin line in the planchet from Liberty's brow to the first S in STATES is mint made. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Prooflike, 0 finer (12/19). PCGS# 87588 Base PCGS# 7588

**1889 Gold Dollar, Impeccable MS68
Among the Finest Certified**



- 5147 1889 Doubled Die Reverse, VP-001, MS68 NGC.** Dramatic reverse die doubling is strongest on the lower wreath and bow, characteristic of the issue. Scintillating mint luster glimmers across the unabraded, fully struck surfaces of this impeccable Superb Gem. Rich orange-gold color includes lilac accents that greatly enhance the elegant eye appeal. From a mintage of 29,000 coins, representing the final year gold dollars were produced. Census: 15 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25DU, PCGS# 7590

PROOF GOLD DOLLARS

1884 Gold Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo
JD-1, Repunched Date Proof Variety



- 5148** 1884 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.4. Among 19th century proof gold issues, the 1884 gold dollar is moderately plentiful. Proof coinage amounted to 1,006 pieces, although it is believed that only 150 to 200 pieces survive. Still, that survivorship makes the 1884 a target for proof type collectors. The challenge comes in locating a Gem example with cameo contrast. Cameos are rare this fine, and only two Deep Cameos are reported at PCGS. NGC also reports two Ultra Cameos. This Gem PCGS coin is fully struck and dramatically contrasted, yielding bright yellow-gold color. Population: 2 in 65 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25EU, PCGS# 97634

1886 Gold Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Registry-Grade Example



- 5149** 1886 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.4. The 1886 proof gold dollar claims a generous mintage of 1,016 pieces. Two proof varieties are known for the date. This coin represents the more available JD-1 variety, with the date centered on the reverse. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population of JD-1 at 125 to 175 examples in all grades. Unfortunately, the JD-1 dies were also used to strike coins for circulation, making it difficult to differentiate between proofs and business strikes.

This delightful Premium Gem proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with deeply reflective fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices. The vivid yellow-gold surfaces are impeccably preserved and eye appeal is terrific. Census: 10 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66★), 3 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 1 finer (12/19). *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 25EW, PCGS# 87636

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

1802/1 BD-3 Quarter Eagle, VF20

Estimated 60 to 75 Examples Extant



- 5150** 1802/1 BD-3, R.5, VF20 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/h, with a tiny crack that connects the eagle's wing to the rim at 2 o'clock. The reverse of the 1802/1 BD-3 quarter eagle features distinctive repunching on the first star below the first S in STATES. Interestingly, the same reverse die was used to coin dimes in 1802 (before the production of these quarter eagles) and 1803. Deep orange-gold surfaces exhibit significant evidence of friction from circulation, but definition remains bold. Central strike detail is slightly soft. Adjustment marks appear at the rim near stars 11 through 13.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 25F6, PCGS# 45508 Base PCGS# 7650

1804 BD-2 Quarter Eagle, XF40

14 Stars Reverse



- 5151** 1804 14 Stars Reverse, BD-2, R.4, XF40 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. With only 20 or so examples of the 1804 13 Stars Reverse quarter eagle extant, this variety stands as the only accessible type for the year. John Dannreuther suggests a population of 150 to 200 1804 BD-2 quarter eagles from an estimated mintage of 2,324 to 2,827 coins. What makes the variety interesting is the presence of the extra reverse star, which despite being inadvertent, did not stop Mint personnel from employing it in the production of these two and a half dollar pieces, and also later for a scarce variety of 1804-dated dimes (JR-2). This XF40 offering presents well-defined orange-gold surfaces with numerous adjustment marks across the central reverse and along the edges. Few obvious abrasions.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# BFTV, PCGS# 45510 Base PCGS# 7652

1807 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, VF30

Deep Reddish-Gold Color, Hints of Luster



- 5152** 1807 BD-1, R.3, VF30 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/h. A thin crack meanders through the tops of ERTY. Perhaps 250 to 350 of the 6,812 quarter eagles struck in 1807 (all from the same die pair) survive. Nevertheless, this final-year issue represents the most collectible date for the type. Attractive reddish-gold surfaces show blue and purple accents with hints of luster around the design elements. Moderate high-point rub is minimal for the grade. Elusive this nice.

From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# BFVY, PCGS# 45514 Base PCGS# 7656

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

1834 No Motto Quarter Eagle, MS61 Small Head, Breen-6138



- 5153** 1834 MS61 NGC. Small Head, Breen-6138, Variety 1, R.1. This is the most plentiful of the four 1834 No Motto quarter eagle varieties. It features a Small Head with less pronounced curls above LI(BERTY). Bright lemon-gold surfaces exhibit crisp detail and a trace of reflectivity in the fields. A tiny dig near the chin and scattered hairlines are relatively minor. Partial mint luster remains. NGC ID# 25FS, PCGS# 7692

1834 Classic Quarter Eagle, MS62 Popular First-Year Issue



- 5154** 1834 MS62 PCGS. CAC. Large Head, Breen-6140, Variety 2, R.3. The Large Head type displays prominent hair curls when compared with its Small Head counterpart, while the widely spaced AM in AMERICA on the reverse is also diagnostic of the die marriage. This flashy green-gold representative is notable for its strong strike and semireflective luster. Moderate field marks are noted on each side and a diagonal blemish is rather prominent on the eagle's shield.
Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7133.
From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 25FS, PCGS# 7692

- 5155** 1836 Head of 1835, Script 8—Cleaned—NGC Details. Unc. Breen-6143, Variety 11. This light yellow-gold quarter eagle has evidence of cleaning on both sides but retains good eye appeal. Planchet lamination is evident across the lower obverse. Variety 11 is frequently encountered and an excellent choice for a type collection.

1838-C Quarter Eagle, AU55 Collar Alignment Mint Error



- 5156** 1838-C AU55 NGC. Breen-6147, Variety 20, R.3. The introductory Charlotte Mint five dollar issue has a tiny mintage of 7,880 pieces. One die pairing is known, identified by a southern-repunched mintmark and a "bridle" die crack through the eagle's beak. Protected areas are golden-brown, while the open fields and high points are olive-green. Strike-throughs, as made, are at the obverse center, below the F in OF, and below the beak. The collar die was out of alignment when this piece was struck, which results in a steep wire rim on the obverse near 12 o'clock. NGC ID# 25FZ, PCGS# 7697

- 5157** 1839 — Graffiti — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Breen-6148, Variety 21, R.3. The final-year Philadelphia Mint Classic two and a half is a scarce and underappreciated issue. Only 27,021 pieces were coined. This caramel-gold example has little wear but displays a pair of intersecting obverse pinscratches. The reverse has three lighter thin marks and a small roundish mark at the center of the shield.

- 5158** 1839-C XF40 PCGS. Breen-6149, Winter-3, Variety 24, R.4. The second-year quarter eagle from the Charlotte Mint is the final-year issue of the Classic Head design. This lightly circulated piece displays partly lustrous orange-gold and lilac surfaces with deep original patina. Scattered abrasions accompany the light wear that determine an XF grade. NGC ID# 25G4, PCGS# 7699

1839-D Quarter Eagle, Choice AU Important Dahlonge Type



- 5159** 1839-D AU55 PCGS. CAC. Winter 1-A, Variety 26, R.3. The fact that 1839-D the quarter eagle is the first issue of this denomination struck at the Dahlonge branch mint, the only Classic Head D-mint quarter eagle, and the only Georgia two and a half dollar with an obverse mintmark contributes significantly to its popularity with collectors. However, there are only 200 to 250 pieces to go around. Doug Winter adds: "Properly graded About Uncirculated-55 to About Uncirculated-58 pieces are rare and this date is very rare in Uncirculated." The centers are impressively strong on this orange-gold Choice AU representative. A pinscratch that extends upward from Liberty's chin into the field is the only singular mark.
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 4UKS, PCGS# 7700

1839-D Two and a Half, AU58
Debut of Dahlonega Quarter Eagle Coinage



- 5160 1839-D AU58 NGC. Winter 1-A, Variety 26, R.3.** The Dahlonega Mint, established by the same legislation that authorized the Charlotte and New Orleans branches, began coinage operations in 1838 with the half eagle denomination. In 1839, the quarter eagle was added to its capabilities. The Dahlonega Mint was built to service local mining communities, and it coined almost entirely locally mined bullion. In 1839, 13,674 quarter eagles were struck. There was no numismatic interest at the time to preserve high-grade specimens, and most surviving examples show varying degrees of wear or damage. In AU58, this issue is scarce, and it is a rarity with a Mint State designation from the grading services. This near-Mint coin displays bright yellow-gold surfaces with satiny, lustrous fields. The strike is generally sharp. On the obverse, a mint-made, linear planchet depression is seen below Liberty's chin, but actual abrasions are tiny and unobtrusive. Census: 18 in 58, 13 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 4UKS, PCGS# 7700

1839-O Two and a Half, AU58
Classic Head Charlotte Type Coin



- 5161 1839-O AU58 PCGS. Breen-6152, Variety 27, R.3.** In this die state, a heavy crack runs from the rim through the I in UNITED and the olive leaves to the first 2 in the denomination, then back to the rim, forming a retained cud. Partial luster remains in the fields on this piece, the surfaces bright yellow-gold overall. Little wear is observed. Some strike softness is noted on the hair curls around Liberty's face and the lower part of the shield. Heavy die lapping affects the lower-reverse margin and border legends. Population: 36 in 58, 26 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25G7, PCGS# 7701

1839-O Quarter Eagle, AU58
Debut of Gold Coinage at New Orleans



- 5162 1839-O AU58 NGC. Breen-6152, Variety 27, R.3.** The New Orleans Mint began coinage operations in 1838 but did not produce gold pieces until 1839. The quarter eagle was the inaugural denomination in New Orleans for the yellow metal, and the 1839-O issue is the only O-mint gold piece struck with William Kneass' Classic Head design. The type coin appeal is thus significant. The present coin displays impressively sharp definition and satiny, bright yellow-gold surfaces. Slight friction on each side affirms the AU58 grade, although there is no loss of detail. NGC ID# 25G7, PCGS# 7701

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

1840-C Quarter Eagle, MS62
Charlotte Mint Condition Rarity



5163 1840-C MS62 NGC. Variety 1. One die variety is known to exist. Douglas Winter, in his *Gold Coins of the Charlotte Mint*, writes that: "The 1840-C quarter eagle is usually seen in Very Fine and low-end Extremely Fine grades. The date remains very rare in the higher About Uncirculated grades and it is extremely rare in Mint State." Winter estimates eight Uncirculated pieces are extant. NGC and PCGS have certified 26 examples in Mint State, a number of which are undoubtedly resubmissions.

The lustrous yellow-gold surfaces of this MS62 example exhibit relatively well-struck design elements, though most of the star centers are weak. Several minute marks are scattered over each side, and what appears to be a planchet flaw is visible on Liberty's jaw. Census: 2 in 62, 3 finer (11/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 7-8/2008), lot 1899. NGC ID# 25GB, PCGS# 7718

1841-C Quarter Eagle, AU53
Reverse Lamination



5164 1841-C — Reverse Planchet Lamination — AU53 PCGS. Variety 1. This early Charlotte Mint rarity has pleasing sharpness and unmarked straw-gold surfaces. Luster brightens the design recesses. A partially retained lamination affects the upper reverse below STATES OF. The 1841-C quarter eagle was struck to the extent of 10,281 coins.

1842-D Quarter Eagle, Choice XF
Rarely Seen in Any Grade



5165 1842-D XF45 PCGS. Variety 3-F. The 1842-D is one of the great rarities of the Dahlonega quarter eagle series. Fewer than 100 pieces are believed known. Doug Winter has written that none are known in Mint State, although NGC records a few submissions that fine. This date is most often seen in XF and low-end AU grades. The present Choice XF example displays deep orange-gold and olive coloration, with light, scattered contact marks that are consistent with the grade. Dirt clings to the reverse crevices, attesting to the originality of the surfaces. The date is boldly repunched in this early die state. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 16 in 45, 27 finer (11/19).

From *The Ellijay Georgia Collection*. NGC ID# 25GJ, PCGS# 7725

1842-O Quarter Eagle, AU55
Bright, Minimally Abraded Surfaces



5166 1842-O AU55 PCGS. After no quarter eagles were struck at the New Orleans Mint in 1841, a moderate mintage of 19,800 1842-O coins followed. This is a bright, greenish-gold example with smooth, finely grained fields. As usually seen on the 1842-O, a weak strike is seen at the left-hand stars, Liberty's face curls, at LIBERTY, and along the eagle's neck and leg feathers. A few light abrasions are noted in the left obverse field. This piece is struck from an early die state, without die cracks at AMERICA. Mint luster remains across the Choice About Uncirculated surfaces. Population: 11 in 55, 23 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25GK, PCGS# 7726

1843-C Quarter Eagle, AU53

Large Date, Plain 4



- 5167** 1843-C Large Date, Plain 4, AU53 NGC. Variety 1. The Large Date 1843-C is more available than its Small Date counterpart but is nonetheless rare relative to the Philadelphia issue, which has a mintage more than four times greater. Demand from Charlotte Mint collectors makes partly lustrous, problem-free survivors quite desirable. This caramel-gold example displays incompleteness of strike on the eagle, but marks are inconsequential. Aqua residue within the E in AMERICA provides an identifier. NGC ID# 7HLG, PCGS# 7728
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1843-O Quarter Eagle, MS62

Rare Large Date Variant



- 5168** 1843-O Large Date, Plain 4 MS62 PCGS. CAC. The 1843-O quarter eagle, with the large numerals in the date, is much more elusive than its Small Date counterpart. It claims a low reported mintage of just 76,000 pieces. The issue is actually the second-rarest Liberty quarter eagle from the New Orleans Mint, although its rarity is largely unappreciated outside of series specialists. The surviving population numbers 75-85 examples in all grades, and Mint State specimens are very rare.

The present coin is well-detailed in most areas, but some softness shows on the eagle's legs and claws. The pleasing yellow-gold surfaces show highlights of rose around the peripheries, with a few grade-consistent contact marks on both sides. The surfaces show vibrant mint luster mixed with prooflike reflectivity in selected areas. Population: 6 in 62, 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 62, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 6430. NGC ID# 25GS, PCGS# 7732

1845-D Quarter Eagle, AU55

Well-Preserved and Attractive Surfaces



- 5169** 1845-D AU55 NGC. Each increment above the AU50 level adds considerably to the 1845-D's scarcity, which becomes challenging in Choice About Uncirculated condition, and rare in full Mint State. A single die pair was used to strike 19,460 pieces, a moderate mintage for the Georgia facility. This is bright and well-produced example — a medium yellow-gold coin, with a few light abrasions and hairlines, but no distracting marks. Much mint luster survives on each side, with a bit of central weakness as always for the issue. Census: 33 in 55, 49 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25GX, PCGS# 7738

**1846-D/D Quarter Eagle, AU50
Scarce Early Die State**



- 5170 1846-D/D AU50 PCGS. Variety 7-L.** Although not attributed on the PCGS holder, this is an example of the 1846-D/D variety. The reverse is in an early die state with clear remnants of a previous D punch over the fraction bar. This strongly defined AU representative displays yellow-gold color and faint traces of mint luster around the raised devices. A couple of hairlines and small pinscratches appear on each side, including one below STATES. NGC ID# 25H3, PCGS# 97742

**1846-D/D Quarter Eagle, AU55
Widely Repunched Mintmark**



- 5171 1846-D/D AU55 NGC. Variety 7-L.** Although nearly identical to the 1845-D mintage, the 19,303-piece 1846-D production yields a greater number of survivors than the previous year. Examples in the upper About Uncirculated grades are scarce, and as expected, the Mint State rarity is profound. This is the popular 1846-D/D variety, with the ghostly upright of a widely mispunched D above 1 in the fraction, mostly effaced. The primary D mintmark sits far to the right, bumping the branch, its top serif buried in the feathers. Bright, medium-gold color displays greenish accents across lightly abraded surfaces. The 1846-D varieties are surprisingly numerous given the sub 20,000-piece mintage, with five die marriages including this impressive doubled mintmark variety. Census: 2 in 55, 1 finer (11/19).

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25H3, PCGS# 97742

**1848-C Two and a Half, AU55
Better Charlotte Date in High Grade**



- 5172 1848-C AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** Doug Winter considers the 1848-C underrated in high grade, as most of the 200 to 250 pieces known grade only VF or XF. This Choice AU example is well-detailed with only light wear on the devices. Scattered abrasions appear in the fields, but none are individually bothersome. A pleasing example. Census: 28 in 55, 42 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25HB, PCGS# 7750

**1849-C Quarter Eagle, AU50
Bold Definition**



- 5173 1849-C AU50 NGC. Variety 1.** Specialist Doug Winter suggests a survival rate of about 1.5% for the 1849-C quarter eagle, or 125 to 150 of the 10,220 coins struck. The surfaces of this AU50 representative are bright wheat-gold with traces of reflectivity. Strike definition is bold, the only exception being the feathers on the eagle's left (facing) leg. Scattered flecks and hairlines appear throughout, but a single dig above the eagle's head is the sole individually noteworthy abrasion. NGC ID# 7HRT, PCGS# 7753

**1849-C Liberty Quarter Eagle, AU58
Seldom Seen Any Finer**



- 5174 1849-C AU58 PCGS. Variety 1.** From a mintage of 10,220 pieces, the 1849-C Liberty quarter eagle was struck from a single pair of dies and is seldom encountered in high grade. This attractive near-Mint specimen features well-detailed design elements with just a trace of high-point wear and some localized softness on the eagle's leg. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and lightly abraded. Population: 9 in 58, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 7HRT, PCGS# 7753

**1849-D Quarter Eagle, AU50
Variety 11-N**



- 5175 1849-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 11-N.** This is the usual variety encountered from the 10,945 quarter eagles struck at Dahlonega in 1849. The date on this obverse is close to the bust while the 1 touches the border on the other variety. A splash of orange and violet toning appears at the lower obverse, from the date to star 12. The balance is lustrous and attractive light yellow with frosty and minimally marked surfaces. Population: 21 in 50, 71 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25HF, PCGS# 7754

**1849-D Two and a Half, AU58
Nicely Struck, Considerable Luster**



- 5176 1849-D AU58 NGC. Variety 11-N.** An attractive sun-gold example with substantial luster about design elements. Close inspection reveals a few scattered obverse ticks. Well struck given its remote branch mint origin, though the eagle's neck and claws show slight inexactness. A rare Dahlonega issue with a scant production of 10,945 pieces. Most survivors are in XF to AU grades. Census: 50 in 58, 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25HF, PCGS# 7754

**1849-D Two and a Half, AU58
Sharp Strike, Most Luster Remains**



- 5177 1849-D AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 11-N.** The base of 1 is repunched below the right foot. Its mintage was just shy of 11,000 pieces, although the 1849-D is much scarcer than that quantity implies. Many survivors are impaired either by cleaning or damage, and others were poorly struck at the mint. This example is far above average in grade and eye appeal, with partially reflective, sharply struck motifs and only minor weakness at the lower reverse dentils. Abrasions are limited to wispy field lines, and Liberty's cheek is smooth. Elusive in AU58 condition, the 1849-D is distinctly rare in Mint State grades and unknown finer than MS62 at either service. Census: 50 in 58, 9 finer (11/19).
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25HF, PCGS# 7754

- 5178 1850-C XF45 NGC. Variety 1.** The mintmark is centered over the numerator on this variety, and it is centered over the top of the fraction bar on Variety 2. Scattered circulation marks are evident with light yellow surfaces toned in lemon-yellow with subtle blue overtones. A wonderful example of this low-mintage issue. NGC ID# 25HH, PCGS# 7756

**1850-D Liberty Quarter Eagle, AU55
Popular 1850s Dahlonega Issue**



- 5179 1850-D AU55 NGC. CAC. Variety 13-N.** The 1850 Dahlonega quarter eagle ushers in a series of scarce-to-rare D-mint issues. Seldom seen finer than the AU50 level, the 1850-D has a moderate mintage (12,148 pieces) that disguises its true scarcity. We typically offer no more than a few AU pieces in a year. This is a brilliant yellow-gold example, with plentiful remaining mint luster and eye appeal that exceeds the norm. Light abrasions and a touch of wear confirm the assigned Choice About Uncirculated grade. Census: 33 in 55, 52 finer (11/19).
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25HJ, PCGS# 7757

- 5180 1850-O AU58 NGC. Variety 4.** The repunching on the flag of the 5, which is typically seen on Variety 4 coins, is lapped away on this piece. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold and satiny with partial luster in the peripheral recesses. Scattered light abrasions accompany the grade. Census: 60 in 58 (1 in 58+), 14 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 25HK, PCGS# 7758

- 5181 1851-C XF40 PCGS.** An 1851-C two and a half in a first generation "rattler" holder is a rare sight indeed. A perusal of Heritage auction archives from the present century failed to locate another example, and it would not surprise the cataloger if it is the only '51-C quarter eagle still housed in a rattler holder, out of production for thirty years. This is an attractive Charlotte representative with moderate wear and ample orange-tinged luster. Minor roller marks (as made) cross the portrait. NGC ID# 25HM, PCGS# 7760

**1852 Quarter Eagle, MS66
Rare This Fine, One Higher at PCGS**



- 5182 1852 MS66 PCGS.** The 1852 is one of the highest-mintage quarter eagles ever produced, with a total of 1.1 million pieces. Examples can be obtained without too much trouble in MS64 and lower grades. Gems are scarce, and comparable Premium Gems are rare. This is the PCGS CoinFacts plate coin. It features rich orange-gold color and radiant mint luster over remarkably clean surfaces. Well-struck with an area of lavender and powder-blue above the left wing. Population: 4 in 66, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25HR, PCGS# 7763

**1852-O Two and a Half, MS61
Heavy Reverse Mintmark Variety**



- 5183 1852-O MS61 NGC. Variety 2.** The mintmark on this variety is unusually large and heavy, leading some researchers to believe it was hand-cut into the die at New Orleans, similar to the circumstances surrounding the 1854-O Huge O quarter dollar. In any event, the 1852-O quarter eagle as a date is scarce in Uncirculated condition. This piece is weakly struck on the eagle's left (facing) leg but is sharp elsewhere. The satiny yellow-gold surfaces show no mentionable abrasions, although faint handling marks appear beneath a loupe and limit the grade. Census: 18 in 61, 11 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 7HX8, PCGS# 7766

**1853 Quarter Eagle, MS65+
Strong Strike, Rich Mint Frost**



- 5184 1853 MS65+ NGC.** It is difficult to imagine a better-preserved, more appealing No Motto Coronet quarter eagle. Rich mint frost blankets light yellow-gold surfaces. The stars are fully struck, as are the wings, talons, fletchings, and olive leaves. Trivial field grazes barely preclude a Premium Gem assessment. Census: 21 in 65 (1 in 65+, 3 in 65 ★), 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25HV, PCGS# 7767

**1853-D Quarter Eagle, XF45
Low Mintage and Low Availability**



- 5185 1853-D XF45 PCGS. CAC. Variety 17-N.** Dahlonga quarter eagles become progressively rarer throughout the mid-1850s. Just 3,176 pieces were struck of the 1853-D, and this underrated Dahlonga date ranks close behind the famously low-mintage 1854-D, 1855-D, and 1856-D issues. The present Choice XF example retains its original coloration, with attractive rich, orange-gold surfaces and grade-consistent wear. The strike lacks sharpness at the eagle's lower extremities and on a few of the obverse stars. There are no distracting marks, although myriad light abrasions are visible under scrutiny with a loupe. Housed in a previous generation green label holder. Population: 8 in 45, 40 finer (11/19).
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25HW, PCGS# 7768

**1854-D Two and a Half, AU50
Low Mintage, Green Label Holder**



- 5186 1854-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 18-N.** The 1854-D was struck in small quantity (just 1,760 pieces), most of which was poorly produced with substandard strikes and marginal eye appeal. PCGS CoinFacts and Doug Winter are in agreement that only 70 to 90 pieces survive in all grades. The 1854-D popularity remains strong among branch mint gold specialists, with collectors willing to overlook the surface quality for the sake of rarity. No such compromises are need for this 1854-D — a solid About Uncirculated example, with above-average strike and eye appeal. Weakness at the eagle's talons is offset by the general lack of meaningful abrasions or marks. Much mint luster remains, and eye appeal is strong. Population: 10 in 50, 21 finer (11/19).
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25HZ, PCGS# 7771

- 5187 1855 MS63 NGC.** Despite the mintage of 235,480 pieces, the 1855 Liberty quarter eagle is an elusive issue in Mint State grades. This attractive Select example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on the eagle's leg. The lightly marked orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. Census: 22 in 63 (1 in 63+), 21 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25J4, PCGS# 7774

**1856-C Quarter Eagle, AU53
Winter: 95 to 125 Pieces Extant**



- 5188 1856-C AU53 NGC. Variety 1.** Doug Winter estimates the total number of 1856-C quarter eagles known as ranging from 95 to 125 coins. Only 7,913 examples of this challenging branch mint issue were struck. Orange-gold surfaces show typical strike definition with an often-seen strip of roughness from Liberty's chin to star 2. The borders are better-detailed. NGC ID# 25J8, PCGS# 7778

**1856-S Two and a Half, MS61
Scarce in Mint State**



- 5189 1856-S MS61 NGC.** Although more than 72,000 quarter eagles were struck at San Francisco in 1856, this issue was heavily circulated in commerce. Mint State survivors are scarce in any grade. This accessible MS61 coin displays a sharp strike and satiny yellow-gold luster with minor field chatter that limits the grade. Thin rim cuds are developing along the upper-left obverse border, and a small planchet defect appears below the eagle's left (facing) wing. Census: 13 in 61, 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25KL, PCGS# 7781

**1857-D Two and a Half Dollar, AU58
Pinpoint-Sharp Strike**



- 5190 1857-D AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 21-N.** The 1857-D quarter eagle has an estimated survival rate of 5% to 6%. That is to say that only 125 to 150 of the 2,364 pieces struck are available to collectors. All are from the same set of dies, and examples tend to come well-defined, at least for an 1850s Georgia product. That is certainly the case with this pinpoint near-Mint quarter eagle. Bright yellow-gold surfaces show trivial hairlines and a tick on the reverse rim at 9:30. *From The Ellijay Georgia Collection.* NGC ID# 25JD, PCGS# 7783

- 5191 1859-S AU55 NGC.** The sharply detailed design elements of this attractive Choice AU specimen show just a trace of rub and the pleasing yellow-gold surfaces are lustrous and lightly abraded, with strong eye appeal for the grade. From a mintage of 15,200 pieces. Census: 20 in 55, 34 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25JN, PCGS# 7790

- 5192 1860-S AU58 NGC.** The 1860-S quarter eagle is somewhat more elusive than many novices realize, partly due to a limited mintage of 35,600 coins. This near-Mint example displays modest friction over well-struck devices. Hints of luster compete with orange-gold overtones for dominance in the fields. Census: 25 in 58 (1 in 58+), 10 finer (11/19).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2015), lot 4419. NGC ID# 7FRV, PCGS# 7793

- 5193 1861 New Reverse, Type Two, MS64 PCGS.** Thick, frosty orange-gold and umber hues adorn the original surfaces of this near-Gem Type Two example. The strike is sharp, and were it not for some truly faint grazes in the left obverse field, Gem classification would surely have been the result for this attractive 1861 quarter eagle. NGC ID# 25JX, PCGS# 7794

1862-S Quarter Eagle, Unc Details



- 5194 1862-S — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details.** Several scratches are evident in the right obverse field of this light yellow quarter eagle, one of the low mintage rarities in the Liberty series. Additional small surface marks are evident on both sides of this piece. However, it is sharply struck with no evidence of wear or rub on the high points.

- 5195 1872 AU58 NGC.** The 1872 quarter eagle is an important low-mintage rarity, having a production of just 3,000 circulation strikes and 30 proofs. Both sides exhibit myriad handling marks, all trivial in nature other than a thin scratch in the left obverse field and minor obverse rim nicks at 3 o'clock. The light yellow-gold surfaces are faintly reflective. Census: 22 in 58, 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25KK, PCGS# 7815

- 5196 1876-S AU58 NGC.** The 5,000-coin mintage of the 1876-S quarter eagle was the second smallest of the denomination in San Francisco. Only the extremely rare 1854-S had a lower mintage with 246 coins. This light yellow-gold example has a trace of rub on otherwise fully lustrous surfaces. A few trivial marks are evident on each side. Census: 48 in 58 (1 in 58+), 22 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 7JS6, PCGS# 7825

**1897 Quarter Eagle, MS67
Terrific Visual and Technical Quality**



- 5197 1897 MS67 NGC.** Mint-green accents complement orange-gold color overall. The devices on both sides show complete design definition. As expected of a coin in this high grade, the fields and other exposed areas are virtually pristine, enhancing the eye appeal. Only 29,768 quarter eagles were struck in 1897. Few coins match, and only a couple of pieces surpass, the technical quality of this Superb Gem. Census: 17 in 67 (1 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25LM, PCGS# 7849

1900 Two and a Half, MS67
Conditionally Scarce Type Coin



5198 1900 MS67 NGC. A common date in most grades, the 1900 quarter eagle is a popular coin among type collectors. Nonetheless, pieces in Superb Gem condition are scarce, and only a single coin is graded numerically finer than the present. This representative is fully struck and vibrantly frosted, showing untouched peach-gold surfaces. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 41 in 67 (2 in 67★), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25LR, PCGS# 7852

5199 1903 MS67 PCGS. An impressive Superb Gem, this frosty and fully lustrous quarter eagle has splashes of orange on the obverse and rich orange on the reverse. Sharply struck and highly attractive. An important opportunity for an advanced collector. Population: 94 in 67 (11 in 67+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 7855

1903 Quarter Eagle, MS68
Tied for the Finest Certified



5200 1903 MS68 NGC. When compared to other issues in the long-lived Liberty quarter eagle series, the 1903 is a common coin. Still, the original business strike mintage is a not overly generous 201,000 pieces, and survivors are seldom encountered above the Gem grade level. This is a gorgeous and conditionally rare Superb Gem with pinpoint striking definition over all features. The surfaces glisten with frosty mint luster and original green-gold color. Both sides are expectantly smooth for the assigned grade, although a couple of wispy marks on Liberty's jaw and in the reverse field are mentioned for accuracy. Census: 6 in 68, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 7855

5201 1904 MS67 NGC. Amazing quality that is rarely exceeded, this Superb Gem has lovely lemon-yellow luster and sharp design definition. A few small marks are evident on each side, preventing a finer grade. NGC has certified seven numerically finer examples of this issue (11/19). NGC ID# 25LV, PCGS# 7856

5202 1907 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The final year of issue for the Liberty quarter eagle, and this Superb Gem is an exquisite representative of that coinage. Both sides have brilliant and satiny orange gold luster with bold design definition. PCGS has certified only one finer examples (11/19). CAC: 29 in 67, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 7859

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

1895 Quarter Eagle, PR64 Ultra Cameo
19th Century Proof Type Coin



5203 1895 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.4. About 60 to 70 of the 119 proof quarter eagles manufactured for collectors in 1895 are believed to survive. Production quality was generally excellent, with all but one of the proofs certified at NGC showing either Cameo or Ultra Cameo contrast. This PR64 Ultra Cameo Liberty quarter eagle exhibits stark field-device contrast and profound orange-gold color. A few minor hairlines prevent a Gem assessment, but they have no effect on the excellent eye appeal. NGC ID# 288J, PCGS# 97921

1903 Quarter Eagle, PR65 Cameo
Scarce With Contrasted Devices



5204 1903 PR65 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4. The reverse exhibits unimprovable cameo contrast, and the stars, the date, and Liberty's hair are also frosty. Extended rotation of this mirrored Gem beneath a light and loupe cannot find any remotely mentionable hairlines. Although business strike Liberty quarter eagles from this era are also well struck, proofs are readily distinguished by the reflectivity of their fields and the squared edges of the denticles. On business strikes, the edges of the denticles tend to slope toward the field.

For the 1903, 197 proofs were struck, but far fewer than that number has survived unimpaired. In all, JD estimates that between 120 and 160 proofs may still be extant in all grades and with both die varieties combined. NGC has certified 118 Cameo pieces in all grades, but certainly a portion of that figure reflects resubmissions. Census: 4 in 65 Cameo, none finer with a Cameo designation (11/19).

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2007), lot 1920. NGC ID# 288T, PCGS# 87929

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

1908 Two and a Half, MS66 CAC-Approved Indian Type Coin



- 5205 1908 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The first-year issue is always a favorite type coin for any series, provided that date is not a rarity. The 1908 Indian quarter eagle was saved in ample numbers at the time of issue, the public being intrigued by the sunken relief of the design, by the hand of famed sculptor Bela Lyon Pratt. Today, this issue is readily available through Gem condition, and only in MS66 does it begin to require some patience for acquisition. This Premium Gem is among the finest 1908 Indian quarter eagles with CAC recognition, and it is rare with that coveted green label. Shimmering yellow-gold luster envelops sharp devices and pristine fields. Eye appeal is certainly generous. PCGS has seen a mere three Superb Gems finer. CAC: 22 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).

From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

- 5206 1909 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** This early Indian quarter eagle exhibits wonderful surfaces for its Choice Mint State grade with excellent eye appeal. Hints of mint-green appear on the brilliant and satiny honey-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

1909 Two and a Half, MS65 Beautiful Deeply Frosted Surfaces



- 5207 1909 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The khaki-gold surfaces have slightly granular luster that resembles the proofs of the year to a certain degree. The main focal point are the boldly impressed devices, where sharp definition is noted on the bonnet feathers and on those of the eagle. A couple of minor luster grazes are present on the reverse. Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 3426; *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2905. NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

1909 Two and a Half Dollar, MS65+ A Beautiful Example for the Grade



- 5208 1909 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1909 quarter eagle experiences a 90% reduction in the certified population at PCGS between MS65 and MS66, attesting to its scarcity above this high grade. A tick left of the nose is the only obvious imperfection, and a small one at that. Strike detail is bold, and yellow-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster. PCGS reports 23 finer submissions. CAC: 47 in 65, 4 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

- 5209 1911-D Weak D AU55 NGC.** Although definitely the Weak D variant, the mintmark on this 1911-D quarter eagle is nonetheless obvious at a certain angle, where the light glints off of the D silhouette. Other design elements are sharp despite light wear, and luster remains in the recesses. Original orange-gold patina blankets each side. NGC ID# 2895, PCGS# 7954

1911-D Quarter Eagle, Choice AU Bold Definition



- 5210 1911-D AU55 NGC.** The D mintmark is bold on this lightly circulated quarter eagle key, although no mention of it is made on the holder. Each side exhibits a tinge of reddish-gold color. Like the mintmark, strong detail appears on the headdress and eagle despite a touch of friction. There are faint hairlines on each side and a couple of crusty dark spots within LI. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, AU55 Bold Mintmark



- 5211 1911-D AU55 NGC.** Collectors find the series-low mintage of 55,680 pieces irresistible, making the 1911-D the most sought-after Indian quarter eagle. This attractive Choice AU specimen features well-detailed design elements, with a bold mintmark and just a touch of wear on the incuse devices. The lightly abraded yellow and rose-gold surfaces are still lustrous and appealing. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Quarter Eagle, AU58
Partial Wire Rim, Lightly Circulated



- 5212 1911-D AU58 NGC. The D mintmark is fully visible, but not particularly bold on this coin. The surfaces show brief high-point weakness on the upper headdress feathers and the eagle's shoulder, yet the fields are relatively smooth and display only a few small marks. Soft mint luster glows beneath pleasing straw-gold surfaces. Just 55,680 pieces were struck, the unquestioned key to the Indian Head quarter eagle series. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Two and a Half, AU58
Strong D, Approved by CAC



- 5213 1911-D AU58 PCGS. CAC. Strong D. The bold mintmark, rich orange-gold color, and satiny mint luster contribute to the excellent eye appeal of this borderline-Uncirculated 1911-D quarter eagle, which CAC has appropriately awarded a green sticker. The only mark of note descends from the lower point of star 8. Another tiny abrasion occurs below (UNU)M, but that side is notably clean. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, MS61
Sharply Detailed Series Key



- 5214 1911-D MS61 PCGS. The mintmark is strong, representative of the overall sharp strike, while marks are limited to a few minor field abrasions and some minor rim crumble near L of LIBERTY. A short mark on star 7 requires magnification to view. Pleasing orange-gold color emits soft mint luster throughout both sides. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, MS61
'Dropped Letter' Error on Obverse



- 5215 1911-D MS61 NGC. The mintmark is bold in this Mint State 1911-D — of primary importance, given its low-mintage scarcity within the series. Equally interesting is the “dropped letter error” on the obverse, with an incuse D mintmark appearing near the inward point of star 4. Dropped letter errors are rare but occasionally seen on different denominations, the result of debris filling an area of the die, then dropping between strikes onto a subsequent coin where it is struck in. Here, the result is two mintmarks on the coin — one oddly struck on the obverse, the other in its normal reverse position. Orange-gold color gleams from the lustrous surfaces, deepening at the margins for strong eye appeal. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS62
Strong D Mintmark



- 5216 1911-D MS62 PCGS. Strong D. Unlike many examples of this sought-after, low-mintage key, this attractive MS62 specimen has a bold mintmark, and the design elements are sharply detailed in other areas as well. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly marked for the grade and vibrant mint luster is evident on both sides. Overall eye appeal is excellent. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Two and a Half, MS62
Series Key



5217 1911-D MS62 NGC. The low-mintage 1911-D is the key to the 15-coin Indian Head quarter eagle series. Also appearing on the half eagle, this bold Bela Lyon Pratt design was produced with the devices recessed. The style was unique in American coinage, part of the same artistic dynamic of the early 20th century that gave us the Saint-Gaudens double eagle. Reaction to the design was mixed. Some faulted the representation of both the obverse Indian and the reverse eagle. Others stirred up fears that the sunken design might collect dirt and spread disease, a concern that proved to be overwrought. The series ended in 1929, an apparent casualty of the Wall Street crash of that year, and none were produced from 1916 through 1924. This is a fully struck example that also displays a strong mintmark. The rich orange-gold surfaces show no obvious or distracting marks.

Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 1877. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS63
Most Elusive Indian Two and a Half



5218 1911-D MS63 PCGS. The 1911-D Indian quarter eagle is the most elusive issue of the series, from a tiny mintage of 56,680 pieces. This attractive Select specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas but, like many examples seen, the mintmark is somewhat lightly impressed. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces are lightly marked and overall eye appeal is outstanding. *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS64
Eye-Appealing Color, Strong D



5219 1911-D MS64 PCGS. Strong D. The famous key date with a series-low mintage of 55,680 coins is challenging to obtain in high grades and is especially difficult to find with a bold mintmark. Not only is the D strongly brought-up on this near-Gem, the other design elements are equally crisp. That includes the headdress and the tip of the eagle's wing. Impressively preserved surfaces glisten with satiny mint luster. Rich orange-gold color yields to pale accents of green, red, and lavender that make this coin all the more appealing. PCGS reports 27 higher grading events for the 1911-D quarter eagle (11/19). NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

5220 1914 MS63 NGC. CAC. The 1914 has the second lowest mintage of the Indian quarter eagle series, trailing only the famous 1911-D. At the Select level, only about 1 in 15 examples certified by NGC or PCGS boast a green CAC seal. The present peach-gold representative is nicely struck and displays only minor distributed contact. *From The Kodiak Collection.* NGC ID# 7KRA, PCGS# 7946

1914 Quarter Eagle, MS64+
An Elite Philadelphia Semikey



5221 1914 MS64+ PCGS. The most frequently awarded grade at PCGS for the semikey 1914 quarter eagle is MS62, and the average grade for the issue is even lower. This high-end near-Gem is well-struck and softly frosted. Honey-gold surfaces display minimal ticks. Scarce any finer. NGC ID# 7KRA, PCGS# 7946

- 5222 1925-D MS65+ NGC.** A collectible issue in the Indian two and a half series, the 1925-D becomes very scarce at the MS65+ level. NGC has certified only 47 pieces as such, along with 70 finer (11/19). It is obvious upon first glance why the present Gem merits a Plus designation. Its potent luster, unmarked surfaces, and uniform butter-gold color ensure outstanding eye appeal. NGC ID# 7KRD, PCGS# 7949

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

1910 Two and a Half, PR64
Second of Only Two Years for This Finish



- 5223 1910 PR64 NGC. JD-1, R.4.** Without a doubt, of the various proof finishing techniques employed by the mint over the past 150 years the finish used in 1909-1910 is the most difficult to understand and explain. It has widely been referred to as the "Roman Gold" finish, although no one seems to know why it is called that. At the time of issue, these pieces were called widely referred to as "bright proofs." These pieces differed from their 1908 predecessor proofs by the elimination of the extra step of sandblasting; meaning these are untreated gold planchets. Of the 266 proofs struck, 226 were accepted, but only 167 pieces were sold. It is estimated that today 90 to 110 individual proofs still exist. This is a lovely near-Gem with minimal surface distractions. Census: 31 in 64 (2 in 64+), 74 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 7KRP, PCGS# 7959

1911 Pratt Two and a Half Dollar
Sandblast Finish, PR63



- 5224 1911 PR63 NGC. JD-1, R.4.** Proof coinage represents the pinnacle of the Mint's production capabilities. From the mid-19th century until 1901, Mint officials used the well-known high-contrast finish with thickly frosted fields and deeply reflective fields. From 1902 through the end of the Liberty series the Mint used a brilliant, low-contrast finish. The introduction Pratt's sunken relief design posed a new challenge, requiring the Mint to use satin and matte finishes. This 1911 quarter eagle features finely textured orange-gold surfaces characteristic of the latter proof production method. A few wispy hairlines are the only signs of contact. One of 191 proof quarter eagles struck in 1911. NGC ID# 289K, PCGS# 7960

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

- 5225 1854 MS61 NGC.** The first-year three dollar issue has the highest mintage of the series, but is scarcer in Mint State than the 1878. It is also a single-year design subtype. This well struck example exhibits original wheat-gold toning and predominately pleasing surfaces. Housed in a circa-2000 holder.
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969
- 5226 1854 MS62 NGC.** A smooth caramel-gold example that possesses lustrous legends and devices. Liberty's forehead and shoulder curl are shy of complete, though the strike is mostly sharp. The subtype with small letters in DOLLARS was coined only in 1854. In a circa-2000 holder.
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969

1854-O Three Dollar, XF45
Sole New Orleans Issue in the Series



5227 1854-O XF45 PCGS. Variety 2. The 1854-O three dollar is a coin of enduring popularity with collectors. It is a key issue in this curious series, a series most non-numismatists would never suspect existed. Almost all issues are low-mintage. While the mintage of the 1854-O is actually substantially higher than many threes with 24,000 pieces produced, it was a victim of high attrition. Only 400 to 500 pieces are believed extant in all grades. The New Orleans mintmark is what provides the clincher for the enduring popularity of this issue, and it also explains the scarcity of survivors: Coinage was needed throughout the South both before and especially during the War. This is an attractive reddish-gold example with even friction over the high points of the devices. A small planchet flake is noted on the obverse just below the E in AMERICA and serves as a distinctive pedigree identifier. NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

1854-O Three Dollar Gold Piece, AU53
The Only New Orleans Issue



5228 1854-O AU53 NGC. Variety 2. In 1854, the first year of the denomination, the New Orleans Mint coined 24,000 three dollar gold pieces. That was the only production of the denomination at the Louisiana coinage factory. This pleasing AU piece was struck from the lapped reverse die as are most examples. Considerable luster remains with light orange toning that is evident on the obverse. NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

5229 1855 AU58 PCGS. CAC. The 1855 is scarcer than its introductory-year predecessor, and near-Mint pieces bestowed with a green bean are seldom encountered. This butter-gold representative possesses pleasing butter-gold surfaces with extensive luster and only a trace of high-point wear. CAC: 20 in 58, 32 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25M6, PCGS# 7972

1855 Three Dollar Gold, MS60
Sole CAC Coin for the Grade



5230 1855 MS60 NGC. CAC. Uncirculated examples of the 1855 three dollar gold piece are often encountered. This issue boasts a mintage of more than 50,000 coins and is among the most plentiful dates in the series. However, Uncirculated coins frequently lack eye appeal. This is revealed in the surprisingly trivial number of Mint State pieces that boast CAC endorsement — just 30 coins — and it is the only one of those in the MS60 grade (12/19). Satiny luster complements well-struck devices. Scattered light abrasions limit the grade but none are individually distracting. CAC: 1 in 60, 29 finer (12/19).

From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25M6, PCGS# 7972

5231 1855 MS61 NGC. The 1855 is scarcer than its introductory-year predecessor, though the mintage of 50,555 pieces is above average for the series. This caramel-gold representative shows slight softness on the high points of the portrait and wreath. The fields display only delicate marks. In a circa-2000 holder.

From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25M6, PCGS# 7972

1855-S Three Dollar Gold, AU53
Rare CAC Offering



5232 1855-S AU53 PCGS. CAC. The 1855-S is a challenging acquisition among early three dollar gold pieces. This San Francisco issue circulated extensively in the West, and the mintage of 6,600 pieces did not produce a substantial survivorship. In Mint State, PCGS has certified only two coins, and About Uncirculated pieces are scarce. This is a rare example with CAC endorsement. Light wear is restricted to the high points of Liberty's portrait and the wreath, and faint hints of luster remain in the smooth fields amid rich orange-gold coloration. Eye appeal is outstanding on this blatantly original 1855-S. Population: 12 in 53, 23 finer. CAC: 3 in 53, 4 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 7K5D, PCGS# 7973

**1856 Three Dollar, Orange-Gold MS61
Reflective Fields**



- 5233 1856 MS61 PCGS.** Philadelphia struck just more than 26,000 three dollar gold pieces in 1856, ranking this issue among the five highest-mintage dates in the series. It is a popular date with type collectors, although Mint State coins in the lower numeric grades seldom offer good eye appeal. This example is an exception. Orange-gold surfaces glimmer with semiprooflike fields and satiny devices. The strike is sharp aside from the touch of softness on the wreath bowknot.

From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25M8, PCGS# 7974

**1856 Three Dollar, Semiprooflike MS61
Popular as a Type Coin**



- 5234 1856 MS61 NGC.** The 1856 is among the more plentiful issues in the three dollar gold series, although it is conditionally elusive in most Mint State grades. This MS61 example displays semiprooflike fields and remarkably smooth surfaces that show only light handling marks to limit the grade. The reverse wreath bow is weakly struck, as usual, but the obverse is better defined.

From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25M8, PCGS# 7974

**1856-S Three Dollar Gold, AU55
Partially Lustrous, Original Color**



- 5235 1856-S AU55 PCGS.** The 1856-S is collectible in AU grades, although such pieces are moderately scarce. It is a rarity in Mint State. This Choice AU example displays light high-point wear but has pleasing orange-gold coloration with remnants of luster in the fields. The surfaces are smooth, devoid of bothersome abrasions. Population: 40 in 55, 49 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975

**1856-S Three Dollar, MS61
Warm, Luminous Surfaces**



- 5236 1856-S MS61 NGC.** The 1856-S is the only one of the five highest-mintage three dollar gold issues that is rare in Mint State. This branch mint issue circulated much more than Philadelphia issues of the same period, resulting in a limited high-grade survivorship. This MS61 coin displays luminous orange-gold surfaces with satiny mint luster. There are light handling marks on the devices and in the fields, but no singular abrasions of note. Eye appeal is excellent for the grade. We have handled only a handful of different Mint State 1856-S representatives in recent years. Census: 11 in 61, 11 finer (11/19).

From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975

- 5237 1857 AU58 NGC. CAC.** In 1857 the advent of large-scale coin collecting in the United States was still a year away. As a result, few people saw any advantage to setting aside contemporary three dollar gold pieces. The result is only 275 to 400 pieces are known of this issue in the various circulated grades. This is a bright example with significant traces of mint luster still in evidence. A few small abrasions are noted on each side, consistent with a coin that was handled for a short time in the channels of commerce.

From The Duquesne Collection, Part III. NGC ID# 7K5G, PCGS# 7976

1857 Three Dollar, MS61
Attractive Mint Luster



5238 1857 MS61 NGC. Smooth, satiny orange-gold surfaces reveal no bothersome abrasions on this Mint State 1857 coin, despite the modest MS61 numeric grade. A loupe reveals a mark below Liberty's ear on the neck, but the hair curls mask it. Slight strike softness on the wreath bowknot is the only mentionable deficiency of sharpness. Uncirculated 1857 three dollar gold pieces are elusive, especially with good eye appeal. Census: 46 in 61, 61 finer (11/19). *From The Hayden Collection.* NGC ID# 7K5G, PCGS# 7976

1859 Three Dollar Gold, MS61
Lustrous Orange-Gold Surfaces



5239 1859 MS61 NGC. Lustrous honey-gold surfaces show scattered abrasions on this piece, although none are individually severe. Eye appeal is pleasing for the grade. The wreath bowknot is weak, as usual, although obverse details are sharp. The 1859 is collectible in Uncirculated condition, but such pieces are far more elusive than the often-seen AU survivorship. *From The Hayden Collection.* NGC ID# 7K5K, PCGS# 7979

1859 Three Dollar Gold, MS62
Elusive This Fine



5240 1859 MS62 NGC. The 1859 three dollar piece is occasionally seen in Mint State, but often not finer than MS61. This MS62 coin displays another level of eye appeal, and it is actually quite impressive for the grade in that regard. The strike is sharp, and a hint of reflectivity in the orange-gold fields serves to complement the eye appeal. A tiny mark below the O in DOLLAR will serve as a pedigree marker for this piece. Census: 38 in 62 (3 in 62+), 29 finer (11/19). *From The Hayden Collection.* NGC ID# 7K5K, PCGS# 7979

5241 1863 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The 1863 three dollar gold piece is an elusive issue from a mintage of 5,000 pieces. This lightly worn, lightly abraded AU specimen shows heavy clash marks on both sides. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces have an unnatural sheen from a light cleaning.

1863 Three Dollar Gold, AU58
Smooth, Lustrous Surfaces



5242 1863 AU58 PCGS. The 1863 is scarce in Mint State. This near-Mint example is only a trifle more plentiful, although it will be more accessible for some collectors. Lustrous orange-gold surfaces are original, and only slight wear is evident on each side. Surprisingly few noticeable abrasions are evident. Population: 27 in 58, 49 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 7K5R, PCGS# 7984

1863 Three Dollar, AU58
Partially Prooflike



5243 1863 AU58 NGC. Prooflike accents frame the devices of this near-Mint three dollar gold piece. Both sides show prominent clash marks and hints of rose color. The legends are bold, as are most wreath elements, save for the bow. A few linear abrasions and ticks are expected. From a mintage of 5,000 circulation strikes. NGC ID# 7K5R, PCGS# 7984

1866 Three Dollar, MS61
Attractively Mirrored Fields



5244 1866 MS61 NGC. Unlike the large gold denominations, the three dollar coin did not receive the addition of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST in 1866. Still, this "no motto" issue boasts a mintage of merely 4,000 coins and is a delight and a challenge for collectors today. Uncirculated specimens are especially scarce. This example is semiprooflike and well struck. Light handling marks in the peach-gold fields are all that prevent a finer grade. Census: 24 in 61, 18 finer (11/19). *From The Hayden Collection.* NGC ID# 25MM, PCGS# 7987

5245 1870 AU55 NGC. The entire production of three dollar gold coins in 1870 consisted of 3,500 business strikes and 35 proofs. A hint of reflectivity remains in the fields of this lightly circulated commercial-grade example. Liberty's portrait, the wreath, and the legends show sharp definition with trivial high-point rub. NGC ID# 7K8F, PCGS# 7991

1871 Three Dollar Gold Piece, MS62
Conditionally Elusive



- 5246 1871 MS62 NGC.** This is one of the many elusive low-mintage issues in the three dollar gold series. The mintage was a mere 1,300 circulation-strikes along with just 30 proofs. Survivors are infrequently encountered. Contemporary collectors almost always chose proofs over circulation strikes since there was only a slight premium at the time. As usual, this piece is well struck with fully reflective yellow surfaces that exhibit faint, grade-limiting hairlines. Census: 12 in 62 (1 in 62+), 13 finer (12/19).
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25MU, PCGS# 7993

1872 Three Dollar Gold Piece, MS62
Rarely Found in Finer Grades



- 5247 1872 MS62 NGC.** The 1872 three dollar gold piece mintage of 2,030 coins included 30 proofs. Survivors are rarely found in finer grades as the population date reveals. NGC and PCGS have certified a mere 36 coins in MS62, and just 21 finer pieces. This brilliant yellow-gold example has mirrored fields around its lustrous devices, showing excellent field-to-device contrast. Census: 15 in 62, 7 finer (12/19).
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25MV, PCGS# 7994

- 5248 1874 MS61 NGC.** A surprisingly unabraded type representative. The high points exhibit slight blending, but the overall strike is good. Predominantly orange-gold, though lime-green visits the reverse periphery. The increased mintage in 1874 was caused by a Treasury belief that the paper dollar would trade on par with gold that year, which did not happen until 1878. In a circa-2000 holder.
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 7KDE, PCGS# 7998

- 5249 1874 MS61 NGC.** Peach-gold and apple-green shades alternate across lightly marked and original surfaces. The strike is good, though incomplete on the knot of the wreath. Mintages increased in 1874 relative to preceding years, but problem-free Mint State pieces are always in demand. In a circa-2000 holder.
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 7KDE, PCGS# 7998

- 5250 1878 MS62 NGC.** A nicely struck gold type coin that shows only minor marks across coruscating sun-gold surfaces. The Treasury believed that the three dollar denomination would return to East Coast commerce in 1878, once the paper dollar achieved parity, but by then the public preferred folding money, and mintages dropped in later years. Certified in a circa-2000 holder.
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

1878 Three Dollar Gold, MS64
Shimmering Mint Luster



- 5251 1878 MS64 NGC.** The 1878 boasts the second-highest mintage of the three dollar gold series (82,304 pieces), and high-grade Mint State examples are in demand as type coins. This issue is more available in high grade than the 1854, which is the only date with a higher mintage. The present near-Gem yields shimmering yellow-gold luster with delicate accents of rose, producing strong eye appeal for the grade. The strike is sharp, and only light handling marks are evident. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

1879 Three Dollar Gold, MS61
Pleasing for the Grade



- 5252 1879 MS61 NGC.** Satiny yellow-gold luster adorns this Mint State 1879 three dollar piece, surviving from a mintage of only 3,000 coins. The fields are slightly reflective, and neither side exhibits bothersome abrasions for the grade. Strike sharpness is outstanding. This date was saved in quantity in the 19th century, making it collectible despite its scant mintage.
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25N2, PCGS# 8001

1879 Three Dollar Gold Piece, MS62
Scarce, Low-Mintage Issue



- 5253 1879 MS62 PCGS.** Just 3,000 1879 three dollar gold pieces were minted and they were all delivered from the coiner to the Mint treasurer on December 20, almost certainly intended for Christmas presents. An average certified grade of MS61 suggests that most of those surviving today were saved and never spent. This piece has a small mark near the chin, and other trivial marks are reflected in the mirrored surfaces.
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# 25N2, PCGS# 8001

- 5254 1883 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** The 1883 three dollar has a tiny commercial mintage of 900 pieces. 89 proofs were also struck, but the two can be distinguished regardless of condition by their different date positions. The present lightly circulated business example displays few abrasions and only slight wear on the eyebrow and curls. Wispy hairlines account for the third party designation.

**1884 Three Dollar Gold Piece, MS63
Only 1,000 Minted**



5255 1884 MS63 PCGS. The Philadelphia Mint coined 1,000 circulation-strike three dollar gold pieces in 1884, along with 106 proofs. Perhaps 75 to 100 of those circulation-strike coins survive to day, and nearly all are Mint State as these coins did not circulate. The entire production was delivered by the coiner just 12 days before Christmas, implying holiday demand at the time of issue. Trivial marks are evident on the satiny yellow-gold surfaces that exhibit delicate toning highlights. A splendid example of this elusive issue. Population: 30 in 63, 28 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25N7, PCGS# 8006

5256 1886 XF45 PCGS. CAC. The 1886 has a scant commercial mintage of 1,000 pieces. The date is difficult to find with a CAC green bean. This moderately circulated example displays rich orange luster within the legends and motifs. The open fields are olive-green. Marks are few, though we note contact near the N in UNITED and the first A in AMERICA. CAC: 2 in 45, 16 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25N9, PCGS# 8008

**1886 Three Dollar Gold, MS61 Prooflike
Deeply Reflective Fields**



5257 1886 MS61 Prooflike NGC. NGC designates this piece prooflike, although most 1886 three dollar gold pieces have some degree of field reflectivity. Only 1,000 coins were struck, and this enticingly low mintage makes the 1886 widely popular in all grades. This piece has satiny honey-gold surfaces and a bold strike. No major abrasions are visible. Census: 15 in 61 Prooflike, 11 finer (11/19). *From The Hayden Collection.* NGC ID# 25N9, PCGS# 78008

**1888 Three Dollar Gold, MS65
Rarely Seen Finer**



5258 1888 MS65 NGC. The 1888 three dollar gold piece claims a tiny business-strike mintage of 5,000 pieces, but the issue was well-saved by contemporary collectors, so examples are not as difficult to locate as the production total would suggest. This spectacular Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved peach-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. Census: 33 in 65 (1 in 65+), 13 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25NB, PCGS# 8010

**1888 Three Dollar, MS65
Highly Lustrous, Problem-Free Example**



5259 1888 MS65 PCGS. The 1888 had another low mintage, this time only 5,000 pieces, but a sizeable number were set aside at the time of production. Winter / Bowers (2005) estimate that 350 to 450 examples are extant today in various grades of Uncirculated. This is a remarkably bright piece with thick mint frost that cartwheels around each side as it is rotated beneath a light source. There are no distracting abrasions and the strike details are strong, the only exception being the bow knot on the reverse. NGC ID# 25NB, PCGS# 8010

**1889 Three Dollar Gold, MS61
Attractive Original Mint Luster**



5260 1889 MS61 NGC. The 1889 three dollar gold piece marks the end of the series for this odd denomination. Although only 2,300 coins were struck, the survivorship is high enough to make the 1889 collectible as a type coin. This piece shows shimmering orange-gold luster and bold strike sharpness. Light handling marks limit the grade in the absence of severe abrasions. *From The Hayden Collection.* NGC ID# 7KDU, PCGS# 8011

EARLY HALF EAGLES

**1802/1 Half Eagle, AU53
Centered Overdate
Rare BD-4 Die Pair**



5261 1802/1 BD-4, R.7, AU53 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. This rare die pair has the underdigit 1 centered beneath 2 and the eagle's claw distant from U in UNITED. The leaf tip points between R and I in AMERICA. The coin is struck from a late, near-terminal die state with multiple reverse die cracks including a late-appearing one along the right shield edge, past field star 11. This is a sharply defined example, with areas of reddish-violet toning at the left obverse field and above LIB of LIBERTY. A similar serpentine band of toning travels from N in UNITED through the eagle's head to cloud 4. Perhaps as few as 10 to 12 pieces are known. Heritage has seen just two examples in recent years NGC ID# 25NX, PCGS# 45599 Base PCGS# 8083

1803/2 Half Eagle, AU58
BD-2, Outstanding Color and Strike



- 5262** 1803/2 BD-2, R.5, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/c. The die crack that bisects the reverse identifies the late state for this BD-2 half eagle. The right foot of the T in LIBERTY is missing, and the upright of the E in STATES is over the space between two clouds. Among the four 1803/2 half eagle die marriages, BD-2 is the rarest with between 40 and 50 coins extant, per John Dannreuther's *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* reference (2006). This is a great exemplar, endorsed by CAC for its quality within the grade. Friction is practically unseen, and considerable mint luster remains across the deep orange and red-gold surfaces. Every element of the design is tack-sharp, including the eagle's neck feathers. Definitely worth a premium bid. **From The Key Coin Collection.** PCGS# 504949 Base PCGS# 8084

1803/2 BD-3 Half Eagle, AU55
Bright Yellow-Gold Surfaces



- 5263** 1803/2 BD-3, R.4, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/a, without the crack through the E in AMERICA. The broken foot on the T in LIBERTY and the repunched T in UNITED confirm the BD-3 attribution. This overdated early half eagle has bold stars and legends with adjustment marks over the shield, fletchings, and tailfeathers. Bright yellow-gold with glints of luminous luster around some of the devices. NGC ID# 25NY, PCGS# 504950 Base PCGS# 8084

1803/2 BD-4 Half Eagle, AU Details



- 5264** 1803/2 BD-4, R.4 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c, with the die crack through the base of the date extending nearly to star 1. Somewhat lustrous light yellow surfaces with trivial marks, and a light scratch from the chin across the neck. This variety was once thought to be rare, but is now considered one of the most available varieties of the date, an excellent candidate for date or type collectors.

1804 Half Eagle, AU Details
Small 8, BD-1



- 5265** 1804 Small 8, BD-1, High R.4 — Damaged — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, with a crack through the 0 in the date and a cud above IT in UNITED. Design definition is strong throughout on this early half eagle bearing the famous 1804 date. High point rub is minimal, but someone did try and smooth out myriad small abrasions in the obverse fields and on Liberty's cheek. Despite the noted damage, the coin is still appealing.

**1805 Heraldic Eagle Five Dollar, AU58
BD-1, Perfect 1, Close Date**



5266 1805 BD-1, High R.3, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. A Perfect 1 in the date is diagnostic for the BD-1 and BD-2 varieties, which share the same obverse, while the reverse is unique to BD-1 with the leaf tip touching I in AMERICA. The obverse die is also known as the Close Date variant, where the flag of 5 overlies the drapery, the flag of 1 touches the curl, and the date numerals are closer together than on any other 1805 obverse. Star 9 touches Y, and star 13 touches the drapery.

Date and type collectors prefer the BD-1 die marriage, which is relatively available in comparison with the other four 1805 varieties. A trace of rub keeps this example from a full Mint State grade, although the obverse strike is sharp and just the expected tiny marks and field chatter are seen on each side. Mint luster remains across medium-gold surfaces with traces of lemon-gold at the margins. We note weakness along the left (facing) shield edge, talon, and arrows. NGC ID# 25P4, PCGS# 45615 Base PCGS# 8088

**1806 Five Dollar, Near-Mint
BD-1, Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars**



5267 1806 Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars, BD-1, R.4, AU58 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/e. The 1806 Capped Bust Right half eagle claims a substantial mintage of 64,093 pieces, but most examples feature a Knob 6 in the date. Specimens with a Pointed Top 6 are known in five different die varieties. BD-1, the present variety, is attributed by a defective foot on the Ts in UNITED STATES. John Dannreuther estimates a surviving population of 100 to 150 pieces in all grades. This example exhibits original peach-gold patina. The centers show inexactness of strike, but peripheral elements are bold, and there is scant evidence of wear. Refreshingly free from abrasions.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 4714, which realized \$13,800. NGC ID# 25P7, PCGS# 45621 Base PCGS# 8090

**1806 BD-6 Half Eagle, AU Details
Plentiful Knob 6, 7x6 Stars Variety**



5268 1806 Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6, R.2 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/f. Clash marks in the lower part of the shield characterize the latest die state for the plentiful 1806 Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6 half eagle — a popular choice to represent the Draped Bust type. Both sides are muted from cleaning, but original luster remains around the devices. Well-struck, save for the right stars and shield corners. Adjustment marks occur across the portrait.

**1810 BD-1 Half Eagle, AU53
Small Date, Tall 5**



5269 1810 Small Date, Tall 5, BD-1, High R.3, AU53 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c. The Small Date, Tall 5 is scarcer than its Large Date counterpart (BD-4) and is comparatively underappreciated. The two Small 5 varieties (BD-2 and especially BD-3) are too costly for most collections. The present straw-gold BD-1 representative lacks the abrasions associated with lightly circulated gold. Wear is apparent on the curls, and on the crests of the eagle's wings.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# BFXM, PCGS# 507596 Base PCGS# 8106

1812 BD-1 Half Eagle, AU53
The Usual Early Die State



5270 1812 BD-1, R.3, AU53 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a with no apparent clash marks on either side. This is the usual die state for the 1812 BD-1 half eagles. This is a wonderful opportunity for the type collector to obtain the final issue of the Capped Bust design type before the start of the modified Capped Head design type in 1813. The still lustrous green-gold surfaces exhibit hints of orange overtones on each side. Scattered marks are consistent with the grade. NGC ID# 25PL, PCGS# 507601 Base PCGS# 8112

1813 Five Dollar, MS61
Lustrous BD-1 Example



5271 1813 BD-1, R.2, MS61 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a: Not clashed. BD-1 is the more plentiful of the two die varieties for the 1813 half eagle. Both variants share a common obverse, while this reverse is distinguished by the first S in STATES over the right side of the E. John Dannreuther suggests 450 to 650 BD-1 half eagles survive from a mintage of 60,000 to 75,000 coins, making this a collectible Capped Head Left issue for type representation. This lustrous, well-struck example enjoys bright yellow-gold surfaces. Myriad small marks over each side are expected for the grade. NGC ID# 25PM, PCGS# 519907 Base PCGS# 8116

1818 Half Eagle, Choice AU
BD-1, Late Die State



5272 1818 BD-1, R.5, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c. The obverse is clashed. The reverse shows prominent die cracks through the base of MERICA D and from the rim through the olive leaves and talon. BD-1 features the second S in STATES over the the S in PLURIBUS. Only 50 to 65 pieces are believed to exist, making this the second rarest variety for the year after BD-3. Bright luster around the devices illuminates orange-gold surfaces. The high points of the stars, portrait, and eagle show a brush of rub, but detail remains razor-sharp. Abrasions are scant, though each side exhibits minor hairlines. NGC ID# BFXV, PCGS# 519911 Base PCGS# 8119

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

1834 Crosslet 4 Classic Five, XF45 Key Series Issue



- 5273** 1834 Crosslet 4 XF45 NGC. Breen-6503, McCloskey 5-D, R.4. Second Head. The Crosslet 4 variety is unquestionably the stopper to a *Guide Book* set of Philadelphia Mint Classic fives. NGC has certified fewer than 100 pieces, and many of those are resubmissions. Only a single die marriage, McCloskey 5-D, has a Crosslet 4. The reverse die later struck 1835 McCloskey 1-A, which suggests that the Crosslet 4 variety was struck near the end of that year. This Choice XF example displays moderate wear on the curls, cheek, and forehead, but luster accompanies protected areas, and the pale gold surfaces are without any distracting abrasions. NGC ID# 25RU, PCGS# 8172

1834 Crosslet 4 Classic Five Dollar, AU50 Key Philadelphia Issue



- 5274** 1834 Crosslet 4 AU50 PCGS. Breen-6503, McCloskey 5-D, R.4. Second Head. The Crosslet 4 is the scarcest *Guide Book* variety of Philadelphia Mint Classic half eagles, and is much scarcer than its relatively common Plain 4 counterpart. Crisply struck for the type, light wear on the forehead and curls determines the grade of this original golden-orange example. Only lightly abraded, a couple of small marks near the eagle's head do not diminish the eye appeal. Ex: *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 7493. NGC ID# 25RU, PCGS# 8172

1836 Classic Head Five, MS62 Second Head, Large Date, McCloskey 4-D Natural Greenish-Gold Surfaces, CAC



- 5275** 1836 Second Head, Large Date, Breen-6509, McCloskey 4-D, R.2. MS62 PCGS. CAC. The stars are sharply defined, while the curls around Liberty's face show only brief strike weakness, as usual for the Classic type. Mint luster glows resolutely beneath frosted, apricot-gold surfaces that retain traces of prooflikeness around the central motifs. The fields are remarkably free of abrasions, while Liberty sports a few tiny marks on the chin and jawline, visible with a loupe. The 1836 is readily available for type, but becomes scarce in MS62 or finer grades. This example carries CAC endorsement. Population: 35 in 62, 35 finer. CAC: 6 in 62, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25RY, PCGS# 8174

- 5276** 1837 AU55 NGC. Breen-6511, McCloskey 1-A, R.4. Large Date, Block 8. The scarcest among the three 1837 Classic half eagle die marriages. The variety is promptly attributed by a secondary forehead hair curl. This lightly circulated representative has wheat-gold toning where luster remains. The evenly struck surfaces are void of detractors. Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 4147; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 2695, which realized \$1,615.75. NGC ID# 25RZ, PCGS# 8175

1837 Half Eagle, AU58 McCloskey 2-B, Large Date



- 5277** 1837 AU58 PCGS. CAC. McCloskey 2-B, R.2. This is the usual variety encountered for the 1837 half eagles. The date has a block-style 8, and Liberty has a single curl at the forehead. The three known varieties of 1837 half eagles can be attributed from the obverse only as they are distinctive. This near-Mint piece has lemon-yellow surfaces that show trivial marks and a trace of rub on the high points. Both sides are sharply detailed with frosty luster. Population for all three varieties: 22 in 58, 41 finer. CAC: 11 in 58, 15 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25RZ, PCGS# 8175

- 5278** 1838 AU58 NGC. Breen-6514, McCloskey 1-A, R.2. Large Arrows, Small 5. Original orange-gold toning drapes this lightly circulated Classic Head half eagle type coin. Luster dominates the borders, eagle, and curls. Small marks are scattered, and the obverse field is slightly granular near the L in LIBERTY. NGC ID# 25S4, PCGS# 8176

1838 Five Dollar, MS61
Well-Struck, Problem Free



5279 1838 MS61 NGC. Breen-6515, McCloskey 2-B, R.1. Small Arrows, Large 5. A charming peach-gold Classic half eagle. All design elements are well-struck, and the original surfaces display only unimportant marks. The 1838 is easily obtained in VF through AU grades, but Mint State examples are scarce, and in demand from advanced type collectors. Census: 36 in 61, 51 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25S4, PCGS# 8176

1838-D Half Eagle, VF20
Collectible Georgia Mint Key



5280 1838-D VF20 PCGS. McCloskey 1-A, R.3. The 1838-D needs no introduction as the first and sole Classic Head half eagle issue struck at the Georgia branch mint. This interesting example saw extensive circulation, with many of the finer points of Liberty's portrait worn away. The reverse shows better detail on the eagle's feathers. A small depression occurs below the lowest curl. Otherwise, marks are generally small and unobtrusive. NGC ID# 25S6, PCGS# 8178

1838-D Five Dollar, AU53
Well Struck, Few Marks



5281 1838-D AU53 PCGS. McCloskey 1-A, R.3. Ex: North Georgia. A well struck pumpkin-gold example with refreshingly few noticeable marks. The eye appeal is exceptional for the designated grade. The sole Dahlonega Classic five issue, and thus a requisite entry in a Georgian type set. From a mintage of 20,583 pieces, fewer than 2% have survived, approximately 350 pieces. Heritage auctioned the North Georgia Collection of Charlotte and Dahlonega Gold as part of its 1999 FUN Signature. Ten 1838-D fives appeared in that auction, but none of those lots match the present coin. *From The Key Coin Collection.* NGC ID# 25S6, PCGS# 8178

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

1840-C Half Eagle, XF45 Early Charlotte Issue



- 5282 1840-C XF45 PCGS. Variety 1.** The reverse displays faint parallel die lines near the right edge of the eagle's legs. A radial die crack runs from the rim through the I in AMERICA and the arrows. The most extreme softness is limited to the lower part of the eagle. A few star radials are apparent, and Liberty's portrait is relatively well-detailed. Both sides are bright yellow-gold with peppered ticks. Scarce in all grades with 125 to 150 coins extant. NGC ID# 25VD, PCGS# 8196

1841-D Small D Five, AU55 Dramatic Obverse Cracks



- 5283 1841-D Small D AU55 NGC. Variety 5-D.** Although a very scarce Tall D variety exists, most 1841-D fives have a Small D mintmark, such as the present piece. A very late obverse die state with a bisecting crack between 6 and 12 o'clock, and radial cracks to the first crack through stars 5 and 11. All four date digits are lightly repunched south. This rose-gold example is well struck, and smooth aside from a slender field mark above the upper arrowhead. Housed in a former generation holder.
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25SR, PCGS# 8204

1842 Small Letters Half Eagle, AU53 Remarkably Smooth Surfaces



- 5284 1842 Small Letters AU53 NGC.** The Small Letters reverse is the usual variety for this early Philadelphia issue. On the present coin, minute doubling is also evident on the 4 in the date. The 1842 half eagle is scarce in AU grades. This piece is well-detailed and faintly lustrous in the fields, with remarkably smooth, well-preserved surfaces. Eye appeal exceeds expectations for the grade. Census: 5 in 53, 15 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25ST, PCGS# 8207

1842-D Half Eagle, Choice AU Small Date, Partly Lustrous



- 5285 1842-D Small Date AU55 NGC. Variety 7-E.** The usual Small Date Dahlonga variety. Die scratches between the IB in LIBERTY provide the pick-up point for confirmation. Stars 8 to 11 are lapped, but the strike is sharp by Dahlonga standards. The peach-gold surfaces are attractive, and display few noticeable marks. Luster fills the legends and outlines the devices. Certified in a prior generation holder with an intact hologram.

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25SX, PCGS# 8210

1842-D Half Eagle, Choice XF Rare Large Date, Large Letters



- 5286 1842-D Large Date XF45 PCGS.** A rare variety that commands a large premium over its Small Date counterpart, which in turn is rare relative to common No Motto dates such as the 1843. The reverse peripheral legend exhibits much larger letters than the 1842-D Small Date variety. The present butter-gold example is well defined for an XF45 Dahlonga five. The luminous surfaces are inoffensively abraded overall, though we note moderate field contact northeast of the upper arrowhead. Certified in a green label holder.

From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25SY, PCGS# 8211

1844-D Five Dollar, AU53
Dahlonge Type Coin



5287 1844-D AU53 NGC. Variety 11-G. The peak of the 1 is repunched on the date of this variety, the usual die pairing encountered for the 1844-D half eagle. This is a plentiful date among Dahlonge half eagles, ideal for collectors seeking a single D-mint type coin. The piece offered here displays yellow-gold surfaces and strong detail. A small mark in the field near star 2 is the only mentionable abrasion. NGC ID# 25T9, PCGS# 8221

1844-D Half Eagle, AU53
Collectible, Well-Struck D-Mint Coin



5288 1844-D AU53 PCGS. Variety 11-G. The top of the 1 is repunched. Strike definition is decidedly above-average for a Dahlonge half eagle. A trace of rub is expected for the AU53 grade level. Lightly abraded surfaces showcase pleasing orange-gold color with reddish accents in the fields. A collectible Southern gold piece from a production of 88,982 coins. NGC ID# 25T9, PCGS# 8221

5289 1844-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1. Eight die marriages are known for the 1844-O, which ranks among the more available New Orleans No Motto half eagle issues. This nicely struck example has a few thin parallel lines on the chin but shows few abrasions overall. The olive-gold surfaces are slightly subdued. NGC ID# 25TA, PCGS# 8222

1844-O Five Dollar, MS63
Conditionally Challenging Issue
Important New Orleans Type Coin



5290 1844-O MS63 NGC. Variety 4. Earlier die states of this variety show repunching on the bottom of the mintmark, although in this state it is lapped away. The 1844-O half eagle is a readily available issue from the New Orleans Mint, ideal for collectors seeking a single type coin. A few examples of this issue were among the coins recovered from the S.S. *Central America*. However, Uncirculated examples are scarce, and they are rare in MS63 and finer condition. This piece displays satiny mint luster and rich orange-gold and peach color. The strike is sharp, and neither side has severe abrasions — only light handling marks in the fields appear to limit the grade. An eye-appealing No Motto New Orleans half eagle. Census: 16 in 63 (2 in 63+), 6 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 25TA, PCGS# 8222

**1845 Half Eagle, Richly Colored MS64
Among the Finest Pieces Certified
Ex: Bass Collection**



- 5291 1845 MS64 PCGS.** Ex: H.W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Harry Bass had no less than eight 1845 half eagles, most of which were Mint State. That is not to say that this issue is common in Mint State, although it is more collectible in those grades than branch mint issues of the period. In MS63, the 1845 is a scarce coin, and in MS64 this date is rare. No Gems are certified. This piece is semiprooflike and sharply struck, yielding deep orange-gold patina. A few light contact marks are not distracting, although a line scratch on Liberty's cheek serves as a pedigree marker. Population: 10 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25TB, PCGS# 8223

**1845-D Half Eagle, MS61+
Well Struck and Unabraded**



- 5292 1845-D MS61+ NGC. Variety 14-H.** The rarer of the two die pairings for the issue, identified by a high, centered date. A lovely green-gold representative that boasts a sharp strike (especially by Dahlonega standards) and exceptionally unabraded surfaces. An ideal purchase for the Southern gold type collector. Census: 13 in 61 (1 in 61+), 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25TC, PCGS# 8224

**1846-D/D Half Eagle, AU50
Repunched Mintmark**



- 5293 1846-D/D AU50 PCGS. Variety 16-J.** Two different die pairs feature this reverse with the initial D mintmark punched too high and subsequently corrected. This obverse has the date positioned lower than on Variety 17-J. The 1846-D/D half eagle is more collectible than its Normal Mintmark counterpart with an estimated population of 200 to 250 coins. Bright green-gold surfaces are peppered with tiny ticks. Reverse strike definition is excellent, and the obverse is only marginally softer.
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25TH, PCGS# 8229

**1847-D Five Dollar, AU58
Collectible, Well-Struck Example**



- 5294 1847-D AU58 NGC. Variety 19-I.** The upright of the mintmark leans right relative to upright of E in FIVE. With 60,405 coins struck and as many as 325 examples extant, the 1847-D represents one of the more collectible half eagle issues from this ever-popular Southern branch mint. A few coppery accents join yellow-gold color overall. This near-Mint five dollar exhibits a bold impression, save for the eagle's breast feathers. A tick near the chin acts as a pedigree identifier. Census: 24 in 58, 15 finer (11/19).
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25TP, PCGS# 8234

**1848-D Five Dollar, AU50
Deceptively Challenging Issue**



- 5295 1848-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 22-O.** The mintage for the 1848-D was a substantial 47,465 pieces; however, this is a deceptively challenging issue. Only 225 to 275 pieces are believed extant in all grades and three-quarters of those are in VF-XF condition. Probably no more than 50 examples are known today in AU condition. Strike can vary for the 1848-D, and this is a better detailed example. The reddish-gold surfaces show several abrasions, a typical trait seen on this issue.
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# C5XA, PCGS# 8238

- 5296 1849 AU58 NGC. CAC.** The strongly impressed design elements of this impressive near-Mint specimen show just a trace of wear on the high points, like the arrow fletching. The rich yellow-gold surfaces are lustrous and lightly abraded. Census: 38 in 58 (1 in 58+), 30 finer. CAC: 3 in 58, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# C5XC, PCGS# 8240

**1849-C Five Dollar, AU55
125 to 150 Coins Survive**



- 5297 1849-C AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** Die State II, as usual with a crack from the rim left of the U to the olive leaves. About 125 to 150 1849-C half eagles survive, avoiding the fate that most of the 10,220 pieces struck have suffered. The stars show full radial lines and the reverse legends are strong, but the centers are characteristically defined. There is an unfinished area between the left (facing) wing and leaves. NGC ID# C5XD, PCGS# 8241

- 5298 1849-D XF40 NGC. Variety 25-S.** A production of 39,036 half eagles and an estimated surviving population of 150 to 200 pieces makes the 1849-D one of the more collectible Georgia mint five dollar gold coins. Additionally, examples can be found with good strike detail and pleasing eye appeal, unlike other D-mint issues. This is such a coin, with natural reddish-gold accents and strong stars, wing feathers, and olive leaves.
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# C5XE, PCGS# 8242

- 5299 1850-C XF45 NGC. Variety 2.** A late state of this die pair has a retained cud below the FI in FIVE. This piece is cracked there, although the cud has not yet fully formed. Both sides have strong detail and satiny yellow-gold color. The eagle's neck shows the only mentionable strike weakness. Scattered light abrasions are in keeping with the grade. NGC ID# 25TZ, PCGS# 8244

**1850-D Five Dollar, AU50
High Attrition Rate**



- 5300 1850-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 27-U.** The collector in search of underrated and overlooked issues, especially in 19th gold, should take a close look at the 1850-D five dollar. The mintage was unimpressively high with 43,984 pieces struck, but the attrition rate was exceptionally high with only 125 to 175 examples believed known today in all grades. Unlike many 1850-D half eagles, the mintmark is fully visible, if somewhat weak. The reddish-gold surfaces are only moderately abraded.
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25U3, PCGS# 8245

**1851-C Half Eagle, Choice AU
Well-Struck, Underrated Charlotte Issue**



- 5301 1851-C AU55 PCGS. Variety 1.** The normal variety with a round punch on Liberty's earlobe and the mintmark centered between the feather tip and branch stem. Only 175 to 225 1851-C half eagles survive, according to Doug Winter. This underrated issue claims a deceptive mintage of 49,176 pieces. Bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit a trace of field reflectivity and impressive design detail for a Southern branch mint product. Typically abraded. Population: 7 in 55, 10 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25U6, PCGS# 8247

**1851-D Half Eagle, AU53
One of the Scarcest D-Mint Fives**



- 5302 1851-D AU53 PCGS. Variety 31-W.** The 1851-D is one of the scarcest half eagles from the Dahlonega mint. In Doug Winter's 2013 reference on the series he ranked the 1851-D fifth in overall rarity and third in high grade rarity. Only 135 to 185 individual pieces are believed to have survived in all grades, in spite of the mintage of 62,710 pieces. As usually seen, the strike details are weak on each side, so the coin must be graded by remaining luster rather than loss of high-point detail from friction. Each side is lightly marked for this normally heavily abraded issue. The fields are semireflective and each side displays reddish-gold color.
From The Ellijay Georgia Collection. NGC ID# 25U8, PCGS# 8248

**1852-D Five Dollar, AU53
Excellent for a D-Mint Type Coin**



- 5303 1852-D AU53 NGC. Variety 32-V.** This butter-gold Dahlonega type coin has original surfaces and minimal marks, though we note a slight obverse rim ding at 2 o'clock. The strike is typical but substantial luster ensures the eye appeal. Variety 32-V is the usual die marriage, and is identified by the placement of the 2 in the date, distant relative to the bust.
Ex: San Francisco Signature (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 10621. NGC ID# 25UC, PCGS# 8252

**1852-D Five Dollar, AU58
Significant Remaining Luster**



- 5304 1852-D AU58 NGC. Variety 32-V. CAC.** The 1852-D is one of the most frequently encountered of the 26 issues in the Dahlonega five dollar series. Between 400 and 500 coins are believed known today in all grades, and even AU examples are moderately available with 102 to 138 pieces estimated extant. The strike details are weak over the high points of the design, but that is a minor concern given the overall attractiveness of this piece. Deep reddish patina is seen over each side and significant almost complete mint luster remains, just thinning a bit in the fields. No significant abrasions are noted. *From The Ellijay Georgia Collection.* NGC ID# 25UC, PCGS# 8252

**1853-D Half Eagle, AU53
Bold Orange-Gold Example**



- 5305 1853-D AU53 NGC. Variety 35-X.** Varieties 34-X and 35-X are similar. They share a common reverse with the mintmark mostly over the V in FIVE. This obverse die has the date marginally better-centered (slightly further right). The 1853-D is the most collectible half eagle from this facility in all grades. This Almost Uncirculated survivor has deep orange-gold color and strong definition from the centers to the denticles. Lightly worn and abraded with an arching die crack on the reverse from the U in UNITED through the leaves, fletchings, feathers, and arrowheads to the R in AMERICA. NGC ID# 25UF, PCGS# 8255

**1853-D Five Dollar, AU53
The Most Frequently Encountered D-Mint**



- 5306 1853-D AU53 PCGS. Variety 35-AA.** The 1853-D is widely recognized as the Dahlonega five dollar to use for type purposes. It is the most frequently encountered of the 26 D-mint half eagles and it can often be located with pleasing surfaces and also in AU condition, making this the ultimate D-mint representative. And indeed this is just such a coin. Slight friction from handling has broken the luster in the fields, but significant portions still surround the devices. Better detailed on the obverse than the reverse, there are no singular abrasions on either side. *From The Ellijay Georgia Collection.* NGC ID# 25UF, PCGS# 8255

**1853-D Half Eagle, AU55
Variety 35-X**



- 5307 1853-D AU55 PCGS. Variety 35-X.** Five varieties are known, and this is one of the scarcer varieties. The mintage of just under 90,000 half eagles in 1853 was a result of California gold that was shipped to the Dahlonega Mint. In fact, every mint facility received California for coinage from 1850 to 1853. The supply slowed considerably after the San Francisco Mint began coinage in 1854. This example has above-average design definition with trivial marks on the still-lustrous honey-gold surfaces. Population: 38 in 55, 60 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25UF, PCGS# 8255

**1854-D Five Dollar, Choice AU
Large D, Problem-Free**



- 5308 1854-D Large D AU55 NGC. Variety 37-BB.** An attractive straw-gold Dahlonega representative with the expected incompleteness of impression on portions of the curls and plumage. Pockets of luster persist, and no marks are consequential. There are four die pairs of 1854-D fives. About half the survivors are Variety 36-AA, and the other three marriages are about evenly distributed among the remaining half. Variety 37-BB has a low date and a low, right mintmark. NGC ID# 25UK, PCGS# 8258

**1854-D Large D Five Dollar, AU58
Almost Complete Luster Remains**



- 5309 1854-D Large D AU58 NGC. Variety 36-AA. CAC.** Along with the 1852-D and 1853-D, the 1854-D is also one of the more frequently seen Dahlonega fives. The mintage was 56,143 pieces, and it is estimated that today some 550 to 650 examples can be found in a variety of grades. This is an attractive near-Mint piece whose fields are bright and semireflective. The central strike details are slightly soft, but the peripheral legends are well brought up. Minimally abraded. Even if the collector needs to stretch a bit to acquire this piece it would be well worth it. *From The Ellijay Georgia Collection.* NGC ID# 25UK, PCGS# 8258

- 5310 1854-D Medium D — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details.** Our auction records indicate that there are four to five 1854-D Large D half eagles for every Medium D example. However, the distinction is not yet made in the *Guide Book*. The present peach-gold Dahlonega five has a good strike and many pockets of luster. The surfaces are moderately bright, and we note a pair of thin marks through the base of the shield and on the left reverse field.

**1854-O Half Eagle, AU58
Razor-Sharp Borders**



- 5311 1854-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1.** The 1 is away from the bust, and the mintmark is low and left. The rims are remarkably bold and square, and the dentils and peripheral elements are similarly sharp. Inconsequential softness occurs at the centers. Semireflective yellow-gold surfaces display light chatter. Excellent eye appeal for this near-Mint New Orleans half eagle from a mintage of 46,000 coins. Census: 37 in 58, 11 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25UM, PCGS# 8259

**1856-C Five Dollar, AU58+
Well-Struck for the Issue**



- 5312 1856-C AU58+ NGC. Variety 1.** A so-called “circulated” coin could not come any closer to Mint State than this. Whatever friction that limited the grade is essentially unseen. In fact, the devices are incredibly sharp not just for a Charlotte half eagle, but for any No Motto Liberty Head five dollar gold piece. Softness is limited to the bun, a few of the lower right denticles, and the right shield border. Partial luster remains, and the only significant tick occurs right behind Liberty’s mouth. One of an estimated 150 to 200 pieces extant. Census: 34 in 58 (2 in 58+), 14 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25UW, PCGS# 8267

- 5313 1857-D — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** Color is rich yellow-gold, but this 1857-D half eagle is unnaturally subdued from cleaning. Definition remains pinpoint-sharp without a trace of friction over the devices. Ticks are trivial. This Dahlonega issue claims a moderate mintage of 17,046 coins. Only 150 to 200 pieces are thought to survive.

**1857-S Half Eagle, MS62
Original Surfaces, Ex: H.W. Bass, Jr.**



- 5314 1857-S MS62 PCGS. Ex: H.W. Bass Jr. Collection.** Of the six 1857-S half eagles offered in the three Harry Bass gold sales, this piece was the finest. At the time (1998), it was the finest-certified example at PCGS, and it is still housed in the old blue label Generation 4.0 PCGS holder (with barcode on the back) from that sale. The 1857-S half eagle remains scarce in Mint State to this day, and rare with original, non-seawater surfaces.

This Bass Collection coin displays sharp design elements and frosty original luster. Most of each side is rich, yellow-gold in color, although deeper orange-gold hues visit the central motifs. Light marks in the fields account for the grade, but are not distracting in any way. When we last sold this coin in December 2017, the combined PCGS and NGC population was 2 in 62, 7 finer. Most, if not all of the finer coins were from initial S.S. *Central America* recoveries. Since that time, two dozen pieces have been added to the Mint State population reports — all housed in “with pinch” holders from recent S.S. *Central America* finds. This coin remains either the finest, or one of the finest, non-shipwreck examples that exist. Population: 8 in 62, 24 finer (11/19).

Ex: Northern California Estate; Rare Coin Auction, Part I (Superior, 2/1973), lot 444; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1101; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2017), lot 3250. NGC ID# CBE7, PCGS# 8275

- 5315 1858-C XF45 NGC. Variety 1.** This Charlotte type coin has surprisingly little wear for its XF45 grade. The strike is also above average for the facility, though portions of Liberty’s hair are blended. Luster is noticeable about peripheral elements, and the luminous surfaces are free from consequential marks. NGC ID# CLAK, PCGS# 8277

1858-C Half Eagle, AU55
Popular Charlotte Issue



5316 1858-C AU55 NGC. CAC. Variety 2. With 275 to 375 examples believed to survive in all grades, the 1858-C is considered one of the more “common” Charlotte half eagles overall. It can usually be found in AU condition (with some patience), and such pieces are popular as type coins. This coin represents the scarcer of the two known varieties, and displays original green-gold color, with only slight softness on the central eagle feathers. A number of small abrasions are scattered about, the most obvious located on the cheek. Planchet roughness is also noted around the eagle, a common trait on this issue.

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 3533. NGC ID# CLAK, PCGS# 8277

1859-D Half Eagle, XF40
Medium D



5317 1859-D Medium D XF40 PCGS. Variety 44-HH. The usual variety for the 1859-D half eagle, which claims a total mintage 10,366 pieces. About 175 to 225 coins survive in all, according to Doug Winter. This collectible XF representative showcases reddish-gold color and bold detail around the borders. The centers are typically softer. Normal chatter for the grade. NGC ID# 25VD, PCGS# 8282

1860-C Five Dollar, AU53
Bold Obverse Definition



5318 1860-C AU53 NGC. Variety 1. The obverse shows full star radials and bold detail on Liberty’s portrait, while the eagle is typically incomplete, caused by an improperly annealed reverse die. Strike doubling occurs on the date, which Winter and Breen have erroneously classified as a distinct variety. Yellow-gold surfaces are lightly abraded. From a mintage of 14,813 coins, an estimated 150 to 200 pieces survive. NGC ID# B2AC, PCGS# 8285

1860-C Five Dollar, MS62
One of the Finest Certified



5319 1860-C MS62 PCGS. Variety 1. Like many examples of this issue — with the lowest mintage of any C-mint half eagle since 1846 — the obverse shows many parallel die striations. There is an apparent planchet flaw running through star 2 that appears to be of Mint origin, and it has since toned over in a deep orange color. The protected areas around the devices show similar coloration, and despite the presence of numerous tiny contact marks, good luster and a decent strike contribute much to the eye appeal. The eagle on the reverse is fairly mushy, as always, a factor that is due to extensive die rust rather than strike deficiency. Population: 3 in 62, 2 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2446. NGC ID# B2AC, PCGS# 8285

1863-S Half Eagle, Choice XF
Low Mintage and Survivorship



5320 1863-S XF45 NGC. Small gold coins continued to circulate heavily on the West Coast as the Civil War raged on in the East. Of the 17,000 1863-S half eagles struck, probably 60 to 75 pieces survive, with all but a handful showing evidence of circulation. This reddish-gold Choice XF five dollar displays expected wear and abrasions. However, the overall impression remains strong for the grade level and especially compared to the average survivor. Census: 5 in 45, 25 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25VT, PCGS# 8295

- 5321 1866-S No Motto VF25 PCGS.** Only 9,000 Liberty half eagles of the No Motto design were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1866, before the design switched over later in the year. This impressive VF25 example displays lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces, with LIBERTY bold and much interior detail in the hair intact. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 5 in 25, 36 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 25W2, PCGS# 8300

**1866 With Motto Five, MS61
Extremely Rare in Mint State**



- 5322 1866 MS61 NGC.** Half eagle coinage at Philadelphia in 1866 amounted to only 6,700 pieces, all of the With Motto type. Fewer than 100 representatives are thought to survive in all grades, only a handful of which grade Mint State. This is one of those rare few. The NGC Census records four other Uncirculated coins, including one MS60, two more MS61, and a piece in MS63; PCGS lists just three Mint State coins, one grading MS61 and two others in MS62 (12/19). This example is sharp with partially reflective fields and rich honey-gold color. Scattered abrasions define the grade but none pose individual distraction. Far finer than the Smithsonian coin — a polished AU example, per Garrett and Guth.
Ex: *Houston Signature* (Heritage, 12/2015), lot 3335. NGC ID# 25VZ, PCGS# 8311

**1870-CC Half Eagle, VF Details
Key, Low-Mintage, First-Year Issue**



- 5323 1870-CC — Cleaned — NGC Details. VF. Variety 1-A.** A perennial collector favorite as the first year of half eagles (or any coinage) from the legendary Carson City Mint, as chronicled in *The Mint on Carson Street* by the indefatigable Rusty Goe. A meager 7,675 pieces were coined, a total subject to the whims and vagaries of the miners who deposited bullion for coinage. The 1870-CC is the key to the Carson City half eagles, rarely seen above Choice VF or so. This VF piece shows the normal weak strike on the eagle's neck and the fletchings. For a coin that has seen 30 points of wear, however, there are remarkably few abrasions on the orange-gold surfaces, and a pleasing amount of detail remains.
Ex: *October Signature* (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 1449.

**1871 Five Dollar, AU58
Underrated Philadelphia Issue
Prooflike Fields**



- 5324 1871 AU58 PCGS.** PCGS estimates that fewer than 100 1871 half eagles are extant, making this Philadelphia issue somewhat underrated. Only a handful of Mint State pieces are known. This nearly Uncirculated coin displays rich tangerine-orange coloration and attractive prooflike fields. Without any distracting abrasions, this coin is highly eye-appealing. Population: 7 in 58, 6 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25WC, PCGS# 8322

**1871-CC Half Eagle, VF30
Scarce Collector-Grade Coin With CAC**



- 5325 1871-CC VF30 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A.** Produced in the second year of coinage at the Carson City Mint, the 1871-CC half eagle had a total coinage of 20,770 pieces, and most of those entered circulation where they were lost through attrition. This piece is a pleasing survivor, with modest high point wear. The surfaces are attractive with only a few minor marks on each side.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2011), lot 4471.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26AB, PCGS# 8323

1871-CC Five Dollar, AU Details
Strongly Defined



5326 1871-CC — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 1-C. Die lines through ED confirm the die variety. The muted yellow-gold surfaces have been cleaned at some point. Still, this 1871-CC half eagle saw remarkably little circulation. Most of the 20,770 coins struck disappeared through attrition. This coin not only survives, it maintains bold detail on the stars, portrait, and eagle. High-point rub is minimal, as are large abrasions.

1871-S Five Dollar, AU53
Beautiful Red-Gold Color



5327 1871-S AU53 NGC. Profound red-gold color and bluish accents are the hallmark of this S-mint half eagle. The devices show a bold impression, with the high points softened by a brief stay in circulation. There are small marks throughout, but it is the attractive color that sets this piece apart. The 1871-S claims a mintage of 25,000 coins. Census: 11 in 53, 34 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25WE, PCGS# 8324

1873-CC Liberty Head Half Eagle, XF45
Second-Rarest of the Carson City Fives



5328 1873-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 2-A. Rare and desirable in any grade, just 7,416 pieces were produced of this underappreciated half eagle, the lowest mintage of any Carson City five dollar gold except for the 1876-CC date. The number of survivors is about equal to the 1870-CC five, although this issue doesn't always draw as much attention. Two die pairs were used to strike the small mintage, with Variety 2-A being the rare, high mintmark variant as demonstrated by this coin.

Orange-gold toning with some remaining mint luster surrounds the olive-gold centers of this moderately circulated half eagle. Few abrasions are seen on the smooth, attractive surfaces. A bit of central softness on the eagle exceeds the expected wear, but overall the devices are strong for the grade. This is an appealing Choice XF example of this elusive Carson City five. Census: 7 in 45, 9 finer (11/19).

Ex: Donald E. Bently Collection (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 30330.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 25WL, PCGS# 8331

1873-S Five Dollar, AU58
Condition Rarity, None Finer at PCGS



5329 1873-S AU58 PCGS. This underrated San Francisco issue boasts a low mintage of 31,000 coins, and PCGS estimates just 100 or so examples survive. All but a single NGC-graded representative are certified in AU58 or below. This important condition rarity has bright remaining luster and razor-sharp strike definition. Small ticks and hairlines are peppered over the light yellow-gold surfaces. Population: 4 in 58, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25WM, PCGS# 8332

1874-CC Five Dollar, AU50
Luster Around the Devices



5330 1874-CC AU50 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-C. The 7 is centered perfectly over the dentil below, and the mintmark letters are at equal heights, distinguishing this variety from the six others known for the issue. The number of known die marriages is surprising considering the mintage of 21,198 coins. This lightly circulated Carson City five dollar exhibits luster around the protected areas and bright yellow-gold color. The stars, wing feathers, and olive leaves are bold. Characteristically abraded but attractive nonetheless. Population: 4 in 50, 37 finer. CAC: 3 in 50, 16 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 25WP, PCGS# 8334

1875-CC Half Eagle, XF45
Appealing Red-Gold Color



5331 1875-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 2-C. The 1 is close to the bust, and the feather tip nearly touches the first C in the mintmark. Deep red-gold color significantly contributes to the appeal of this attractive 1875-CC five dollar gold piece. Blending occurs over the central high points like the curls, breast feathers, and fletchings, but the stars and legends are bold. From a mintage of 11,828 coins. Census: 16 in 45, 32 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# CFHH, PCGS# 8337

1876-CC Five Dollar, AU53
Conditional Rarity From Carson City



5332 1876-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 1-A. Gold coinage at Carson City in 1876 was almost entirely focused on the double eagle denomination, of which more than 138,000 coins were struck. The eagle and half eagle suffered low, four-figure mintages as a result, the latter issue being produced to the extent of just 6,887 pieces. During the 1870s, half eagles were actively circulated in the Nevada territory, with virtually no local numismatic interest to preserve high-grade examples. Today, the 1876-CC is nearly unknown in Mint State. NGC reports a coin in MS61, and the remarkable Clapp-Eliasberg-Battle Born Collection specimen is graded MS66 PCGS. Aside from those two pieces, collectors have only AU coins from which to choose a high-grade example.

This AU53 piece displays sharp detail and lightly marked honey-gold surfaces. Hints of luster remain in the fields, and wear is light. Eye appeal is excellent for the grade. Census: 8 in 53, 15 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# B5SN, PCGS# 8340

1877-CC Five Dollar, XF45
Faintly Lustrous Fields



- 5333** 1877-CC XF45 NGC. **Variety 1-B.** With a mintage of only 8,680 pieces, the 1877-CC half eagle is scarce in all grades. NGC reports only a single Mint State example, graded MS62. Near-Mint coins are rare. This Choice XF example is an ideal collector-grade coin, showing light wear and smooth honey-gold patina. Eye appeal is pleasing for the grade. Census: 21 in 45 (1 in 45+), 34 finer (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# BT9Z, PCGS# 8343

1878-CC Half Eagle, AU50
Low Mintage and Survival Rate



- 5334** 1878-CC AU50 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** A single set of dies was used in the production of 9,054 half eagles at the Carson City Mint in 1878. Many of those coins entered into circulation out West, contributing to the issue's high attrition rate and leaving collectors with probably fewer than 100 representatives to potentially add to their collections.
This is a problem-free About Uncirculated 1878-CC five dollar with orange-gold color and a trace of field reflectivity. Every element of the design remains bold considering time spent in the channels of commerce. There are a handful of rim marks and a graze on Liberty's neck, but generally speaking eye appeal is impressive. Census: 6 in 50, 19 finer (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 25X5, PCGS# 8346

1879-CC Half Eagle, Strong AU58



- 5335** 1879-CC AU58 PCGS. **Variety 1-A.** Perhaps 300 or so 1879-CC half eagles survive from a mintage of 17,281 coins. Two obverses are known, paired with a single reverse. This variety lacks a die line through the E in LIBERTY. Nearly fully struck design features and frosty remaining luster appear throughout the yellow-gold surfaces. Friction and abrasions are inconsequential. Population: 11 in 58, 6 finer (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 25X8, PCGS# 8349
- 5336** 1880-CC AU50 PCGS. **Variety 1-A.** The 1880-CC production was a scant 51,017 pieces, and AU survivors are prized. This lightly abraded example is mostly butter-gold but exhibits russet shades in protected areas. The eagle's neck and Liberty's hair confirm moderate incompleteness of strike. NGC ID# 25XB, PCGS# 8352

**1881-CC Half Eagle, AU58
Underrated Carson City Issue**



- 5337 1881-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** David Akers called the 1881-CC half eagle “a very rare coin in any condition but for some unknown reason it has received little recognition as a rarity. It is by far the rarest Carson City Half Eagle after 1878 and, in fact, it is fully in the same rarity class as the dates from 1871 to 1877.” Of the 13,886 pieces struck, it would not be unreasonable to suggest of survivorship of less than 150 coins, maybe fewer. The issue is certainly rare in this high grade. Orange-gold surfaces display generally strong detail. Luster glows around the devices of this near-Mint Carson City half eagle. Population: 13 in 58, 5 finer (11/19). *From The “So Cal” Collection.* NGC ID# 25XE, PCGS# 8356

**1882-CC Five Dollar, AU58
Bright Luster Remains**



- 5338 1882-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The estimated survivorship for the 1882-CC half eagle (82,817 pieces struck) is about 500 to 600 coins in all grades, although few of those coins are as fine as this near-Mint representative. Bright luster remains throughout the minimally worn yellow-gold surfaces. The star radials and feathers are strong. Impressively preserved. *From The “So Cal” Collection.* NGC ID# 25XH, PCGS# 8359

**1882-CC Liberty Half Eagle, AU58
Popular Branch Mint Type Coin**



- 5339 1882-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A.** With a mintage of 82,817 pieces, the 1882-CC Liberty half eagle is an available issue, in the context of the series, and a popular choice of branch mint type collectors. This impressive near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of high-point friction on the well-detailed design elements and the lightly abraded greenish-gold surfaces retain traces of original mint luster. NGC has graded 27 numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 25XH, PCGS# 8359

**1883-CC Five Dollar, Bright AU58
Hardly a Brush of Friction**



- 5340 1883-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Five dollar gold production at the Nevada branch mint declined by 85% from 1882 to 1883. This issue claims a small mintage of 12,598 coins and is hands down the most challenging half eagle for the year. Barely a brush of friction appears over this well-struck borderline-Uncirculated offering. Bright frost shines around the legends and other devices. Population: 19 in 58, 4 finer (11/19). *From The “So Cal” Collection.* NGC ID# 25XL, PCGS# 8362

**1884-CC Five Dollar, AU58
By Far the Scarcest Issue for the Year**



- 5341 1884-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A.** This is far and away the most difficult half eagle issue for the year, regardless of grade. Only 16,402 pieces were struck — one-tenth the number of five dollar gold coins struck at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints. Still-lustrous orange-gold surfaces exhibit the faintest trace of friction. Well-struck with light chatter in the fields. Census: 36 in 58, 7 finer (11/19). *From The “So Cal” Collection.* NGC ID# 25XP, PCGS# 8365

- 5342 1885-S MS65 PCGS.** Both sides of this impressive Gem exhibit delicate pink overtones on its frosty yellow-gold surfaces with exceptional luster and good eye appeal. Population: 83 in 65 (5 in 65+), 10 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2Y7X, PCGS# 8368

1888-S Five Dollar, MS63
One Coin Graded Higher



5343 1888-S MS63 PCGS. CAC. The highest grade level for which the 1888-S half eagle is obtainable is Select Uncirculated condition. This CAC-approved MS63 example enjoys orange-gold surfaces that glisten softly with frosty mint luster. The centers display pinpoint-sharp definition. Chatter is minimal. Population: 10 in 63, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 63, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# B2B6, PCGS# 8373

1890-CC Five Dollar, MS62
Moderately Reflective



5344 1890-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Semireflective fields give this Mint State 1890-CC half eagle excellent visual appeal despite minor abrasions. Some strike weakness is apparent on the central high points, as usual for this late Carson City issue. Coloration is honey-gold and is original, producing pleasing visual appeal. Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 6159.*
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# C5XF, PCGS# 8376

5345 1891-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 1-A. Although the 1891-CC is a rare issue in the double eagle series, it is the most prevalent Carson City issue for the five and ten dollar denominations. Nonetheless, attractive Mint State examples are always in demand from Old West type collectors. The lustrous sun-gold surfaces are nicely struck and show few relevant marks. One small spot is below the 1 in LIBERTY. NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

5346 1891-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 2-A. The second 1 in the date is slightly repunched on this variety. A fully lustrous Mint State piece, this example has frosty yellow-gold surfaces and outstanding eye appeal with minimal marks for the grade. NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

5347 1891-CC MS61 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A. A delicate die crack from the bust tip through the first three stars confirms Variety 1-A, the more available of the two die pairings for this popular Carson City issue. While the 1891-CC is collectible in Mint State, MS61 examples with a green bean are very scarce, limited to 21 pieces (11/19). This green-gold half eagle has good luster and a sharp strike. The fields display minimal contact, though a pair of thin marks on the cheek determine the grade. NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

5348 1891-CC MS62+ PCGS. Variety 2-A. The scarcer of the two known obverses, which shows slight repunching above the flag of the second 1. A sharply struck and lustrous yellow-gold example that has the expected number of wispy field grazes. The 1891-CC has the highest mintage of any Carson City gold issue, but nice Mint State coins are in demand from Old West type set collectors. Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 4777, which realized \$2,300.* NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

1891-CC Five Dollar, MS63
Sharply Struck and Thickly Frosted



5349 1891-CC MS63 NGC. Variety 2-A. The top of the second 1 in the date is lightly repunched on this collectible Carson City type coin, one of 208,000 pieces struck. A tick near star 1 is one of the few discernible imperfections. The coin is sharply struck and thickly frosted with elegant orange-gold color. Scarcely seen finer. **From The "So Cal" Collection.** NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

1892-CC Half Eagle, MS62
Rarely Seen in Higher Grades



5350 1892-CC MS62 NGC. Variety 1-A. A typical 1892-CC half eagle is likely to grade fractionally lower than AU53. This exceptional MS62 representative is at the upper end of what is collectible for the issue. A slight reddish tinge complements honey-gold surfaces that show tiny peppered ticks. Most design elements are crisp, save for a few of Liberty's curls, the eagle's neck feathers, and the right (facing) talon. Census: 49 in 62, 9 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 25Y7, PCGS# 8380

1892-CC Five Dollar, MS62
Challenging in High Grade



5351 1892-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A. This late Carson City issue is scarce in MS62 and rare finer. The present coin displays sharp detail and satiny orange-gold luster with deeper amber accents near the borders. Abrasions are light but in enough abundance to prevent a finer grade from PCGS. Eye appeal is yet pleasing. Population: 49 in 62 (2 in 62+), 19 finer (11/19). **From The "So Cal" Collection.** NGC ID# 25Y7, PCGS# 8380

1892-CC Half Eagle, Lustrous MS62



- 5352 1892-CC MS62 PCGS.** A rare issue in Choice and Gem condition, although survivors in the lower Mint State levels can occasionally be obtained. This piece shows a few light abrasions that preclude a finer grade, with lovely antique-gold coloration and considerable luster. Population: 49 in 62 (2 in 62+), 19 finer (12/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 5471. NGC ID# 25Y7, PCGS# 8380

**1892-S Half Eagle, Choice Uncirculated
None Numerically Finer at PCGS**



- 5353 1892-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1892-S is a scarce issue typically encountered in AU. Most Mint State pieces are clustered in MS61 and MS62 grades, suggesting long-term indifferent storage during the era when such coins were regarded strictly as bullion. In 1892, J.M. Clapp was perhaps the only individual seeking contemporary mintmarked gold coins in high grade. The pedigree of the present near-Gem is unknown, but its shimmering surfaces are devoid of relevant marks, and the strike is strong. Population: 10 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 2817. NGC ID# 25Y9, PCGS# 8382

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- 5354 1893-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 2-A.** Orange luster bathes the legends and designs, although the open obverse field is subdued. The strike is precise, and the hairbun has only a hint of wear. NGC ID# 25YB, PCGS# 8384

- 5355 1894-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1.** A nicely struck peach-gold representative with the expected count of minor field abrasions. Despite a low mintage of 16,600 pieces, two die pairs are known. Variety 1 has a centered date and mintmark, and is slightly more available than Variety 2, which shows the date left and the mintmark right. Census: 74 in 61 (1 in 61★), 16 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25YF, PCGS# 8388

**1896-S Liberty Half Eagle, MS64
Only Prooflike Example at PCGS**



- 5356 1896-S MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The 1896-S Liberty half eagle claims a relatively modest mintage of 155,400 pieces. Most of the production was released into circulation in the hard-money economy of the American West and few high quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note that the issue is seen most often in the XF-AU grade range, and Mint State coins are rare.

This spectacular Choice example exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, but the mintmark shows considerable blending in the center. The lightly marked yellow-gold surfaces include deeply reflective prooflike fields, with outstanding eye appeal. This coin is the only prooflike 1896-S half eagle in the PCGS Population Report (11/19). NGC ID# 25YL, PCGS# 78393

**1898 Half Eagle, MS65
Frosty and Clean**



- 5357 1898 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1898 is a plentiful issue with a mintage of 633,420 coins. This impressive Gem enjoys surfaces awash in thick mint frost and fully struck design elements. Remarkably little chatter for a Liberty Head half eagle. Population: 12 in 65 (2 in 65+), 4 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25YP, PCGS# 8396

5358 1898-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Despite a substantial mintage of almost 1.4 million pieces, the 1898-S Liberty half eagle is very scarce in MS64 condition, and finer examples are nothing short of rare. This Plus-graded Choice specimen is sharply detailed throughout, with lightly marked orange-gold surfaces and vibrant mint luster. Housed in a new 30th Anniversary green label holder. Population: 39 in 64 (3 in 64+), 15 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 3 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25YR, PCGS# 8397

**1901 Five Dollar, MS67
Virtually Pristine, None Finer**



5359 1901 MS67 PCGS. The 1901 half eagle was well-saved, but not nearly to the same extent as the 1900 or 1901-S. With a mintage of 615,900 coins, most examples seen grade MS64 or lower, and the issue carries an average certified assessment that falls shy of MS62. Its availability drops off markedly in MS65 and MS66. Superb Gems like the one offered here are conditionally rare. Virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces radiate frosty luster. Fully struck and void of anything other than a few microscopic flecks between the olive leaves and the eagle's wing. Population: 3 in 67, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25YW, PCGS# 8402

**1903-S Half Eagle, MS66+
Frosty S-Mint Type Coin**



5360 1903-S MS66+ PCGS. A mintage of 1.8 million coins contributes to the issue's high-grade accessibility. This frosty San Francisco Premium Gem half eagle is fully struck at the centers with deep orange-gold color throughout. Free of singular ticks. Population: 34 in 66 (10 in 66+), 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25Z3, PCGS# 8408

**1905-S Five Dollar, MS65+
Clean Fields, Bright Mint Frost**



5361 1905-S MS65+ PCGS. The obverse fields are impeccably preserved without any mentionable ticks. So too is Liberty's cheek. Flecks on the nose and behind the eagle's head probably prevent an even higher grade. No matter, for this high-end Gem retains bright mint frost, rich orange-gold color, and terrific visual appeal. Strongly struck at the centers, slightly softer around the borders. Exceptionally nice for the grade. Population: 5 in 65 (1 in 65+), 3 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25Z7, PCGS# 8412

**1907-D Five Dollar, MS66+
Rich Orange-Gold Color**



5362 1907-D MS66+ PCGS. Orange-gold color richly paints this sharply struck Premium Gem Denver half eagle. That the coin is high-end for the MS66 grade level is clear. There are absolutely no marks worth singling out. A perfect Denver type coin. Population: 21 in 66 (4 in 66+), 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 25ZD, PCGS# 8417

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

**1908 Half Eagle, MS65
Clean First-Year Representative**



5363 1908 MS65 NGC. The sunken-relief Indian Head design was introduced in 1908 to mixed reviews, but today these coins are always popular with collectors. This piece was carefully set aside early on. Its rich orange-gold surfaces are remarkably clean. The headdress and wing feathers show crisp definition. NGC has certified 19 finer submissions (11/19). NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510

**1909 Indian Five, MS65
Highly Lustrous Type Candidate**



- 5364 1909 MS65 PCGS.** This outstanding Gem has above average eye appeal for the grade, and has substantial claims to the MS66 grade. It is well struck, has gorgeous luster, and is free of all but the tiniest abrasions. A wonderful coin for a high grade set of Indian half eagles or for a Gem type set, this piece will be appreciated by its new owner both for its technical merit and its outstanding aesthetic qualities. NGC ID# 28DH, PCGS# 8513

**1909 Indian Head Five, MS65+
Attractive, Upper-End Example**



- 5365 1909 MS65+ PCGS.** Soft, satiny mint luster complements impressively sharp detail throughout both sides of this high-end near-Gem 1909 Indian half eagle. Faint evidence of field contact is all that limits the grade, with no singular abrasions visible. The 1909 is plentiful in MS64, but Plus-graded pieces are scarce. Population: 10 in 65+, 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28DH, PCGS# 8513

- 5366 1909-D — Two Dropped Letters — MS64 PCGS.** A dropped letter D appears on the obverse field twice, at 12 o'clock between the RT in LIBERTY, and at 10 o'clock near star 6. A dropped letter mint error is a three-step process. Greasy debris fills a letter in a die. The debris then becomes dislodged, and is struck into a coin. On a Denver Mint Indian half eagle reverse die, only the mintmark is incused, thus debris tends to fill that area. But it is highly unusual for a dropped letter to appear *twice* on the same coin. As for the coin itself, it is an extremely attractive Choice example of this popular type issue, with sharply detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster on both sides. Only minor signs of contact are evident and eye appeal is outstanding.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2016), lot 4285. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514

- 5367 1909-D MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The quintessential type coin for the PCGS Set Registry gold type collector. This Choice Mint State piece has frosty yellow luster and bold design elements with minimal, grade-limiting marks. A splendid half eagle. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514

- 5368 1909-D MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** From a substantial mintage of more than 3.4 million pieces, the 1909-D Indian half eagle is an available issue in MS64 condition, but finer examples are elusive. This Plus-graded Choice example displays sharply detailed design elements and lustrous, lightly marked orange-gold surfaces, with ample eye appeal. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514

**1909-O Five Dollar, AU55+
Satiny and Well-Defined**



- 5369 1909-O AU55+ NGC.** New Orleans Mint officials had abstained from half eagle production since 1894 when they briefly resumed striking five dollar gold pieces in 1909. By that time Bela Lyon Pratt's new design had been implemented. This single-year type claims a mintage of 34,200 coins and enjoys strong collector demand across all grade levels. Red-gold surfaces are distinctly satiny and well-defined. Friction and abrasions are minimal. NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

**1909-O Half Eagle, AU55
Last New Orleans Issue**



- 5370 1909-O AU55 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1.** The factors underlying the popularity and desirability of the 1909-O half eagle are straightforward. It is the only New Orleans issue in the series, the lowest-mintage issue in the series with a small production of 34,200 coins, and the final issue ever put out by the Louisiana branch mint. This Choice AU key date coin displays good detail on the headdress and eagle with minimal friction over the highest points of the design. Orange-gold color graces each side. A mark near star 2 and another above the E in the reverse motto are the sole identifying abrasions, and they pose little distraction. NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

**1910-S Half Eagle, MS63
Elusive San Francisco Issue**



- 5371 1910-S MS63 PCGS.** All Mint State examples of the 1910-S are scarce. In MS63, this San Francisco half eagle becomes a notable condition rarity. This is a brightly lustrous, straw-gold representative that far outpaces the average Choice AU examples seen at the leading grading services. Needle-sharp throughout with a bold mintmark. Population: 26 in 63 (1 in 63+), 30 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28DN, PCGS# 8519

1911 Five Dollar, MS64+
Well-Above Average for the Date



5372 1911 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. This Pratt half eagle issue is readily collectible through MS64. No so for the next level up. This doubly recognized near-Gem is clearly above-average for the grade and certainly for the date. Yellow-gold surfaces exhibit luminous mint frost. The coin is well-struck, if not fully, with just minor ticks in the fields. NGC ID# 28DP, PCGS# 8520

5373 1911-D AU55 NGC. This scarce half eagle from a mintage of 72,500 coins displays orange-gold color with deep reddish accents within the sunken design elements. Even rub occurs over each side, and the mintmark is soft, but the overall impression is good for this semikey representative. NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

1911-D Half Eagle, MS61
Deep Orange and Red-Gold Tones



5374 1911-D MS61 NGC. Deep orange and red-gold tones color this 1911-D half eagle from a small production of 72,500 coins. Design detail is strong throughout with just a few areas of softness on the headdress. Subdued satin mint luster and a couple of linear marks in the field below the chin explain the grade. A conditionally scarce semikey that deserves more respect than it gets. NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

1911-D Half Eagle, MS63
Under-the-Radar Condition Rarity



5375 1911-D MS63 PCGS. The 1911-D half eagle is actually scarcer than its key-date quarter eagle counterpart, and it claims nearly as low a mintage (72,500 coins). However, this Denver issue tends to fly a bit under the radar outside the specialist community. Those in the know will recognize the importance of this Select offering. Wheat-gold surfaces are decidedly satiny with attractive reddish accents. Strike definition is somewhat soft on the headdress, while the reverse shows a better impression. Both sides are relatively free of distracting ticks, with just a few before the portrait and above the motto. Population: 39 in 63, 21 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

**1911-S Five Dollar, MS63
Scarcely Offered in Better Condition**



- 5376 1911-S MS63 PCGS.** Wheat-gold color and soft, frosty luster combine over each side. The headdress and mintmark are slightly incomplete, but the eagle shows better detail. From a mintage of 1.4 million coins, this Select 1911-S half eagle represents the highest collectible grade level for the issue. There are just 36 higher submissions at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 25ZM, PCGS# 8522

**1911-S Five Dollar, MS63
Seldom Offered in Higher Grades**



- 5377 1911-S MS63 PCGS.** The 1911-S is a better date in Uncirculated condition, far scarcer than its mintage of more than 1.4 million coins would suggest. This is due to West Coast circulation. Many hundreds of survivors are known in grades from VF20 to AU58, with a few pieces in even lower grades. Mint State coins are collectible, although those grading finer than MS63 are conditionally scarce. This Select example is collectible and displays smooth, satiny peach-yellow luster. There are a few light grazes in the left reverse field that keep this coin away from finer grades. NGC ID# 25ZM, PCGS# 8522

**1912 Five Dollar, MS65
Among the Finest at PCGS**



- 5378 1912 MS65 PCGS.** The 1912 often serves as a type-coin issue among Pratt half eagles. It boasts a mintage of 790,000 pieces, and examples can be found without too much difficulty in grades as high as this. However, the population declines dramatically in MS66. In fact, there are only three such coins, all at NGC. This well-struck five dollar gold piece enjoys shimmering mint frost and minimal ticks. Definitely worth of consideration for any advanced set. Population: 66 in 65 (2 in 65+), 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28DS, PCGS# 8523

1913 Half Eagle, Strong MS65



- 5379 1913 MS65 NGC.** The Mint struck 915,901 half eagles in 1913. Examples are plentiful through MS63, elusive in MS64, and scarce this nice before becoming essentially unobtainable in MS66. The stand-out feature of this Gem is its pinpoint strike. Soft mint frost glistens across the warm, well-preserved surfaces. Census: 41 in 65, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28DT, PCGS# 8525

**1913-S Five Dollar, MS62
Scarcely Seen in Better Condition**



- 5380 1913-S MS62 PCGS.** This orange-gold 1913-S half eagle exhibits well-struck motifs. Only the mintmark is soft and slightly misshapen. Mint luster is typically subdued. A couple of ticks under the chin and a linear mark behind the eagle's head serve as the only distinguishing pedigree identifiers. Examples are scarcely located in better condition. NGC ID# 25ZP, PCGS# 8526

**1913-S Five Dollar, MS62
Rarely Offered CAC Coin**



- 5381 1913-S MS62 PCGS. CAC.** The 1913-S Indian half eagle is scarce in Mint State compared to most other dates in the series, and CAC-approved coins in this grade range are notably rare. This MS62 coin is high-end for the grade, carrying CAC endorsement. The coin is well-struck and satiny, showing medium straw-gold coloration with minimal surface marks. Eye appeal exceeds expectations for this type in MS62. CAC: 12 in 62, 13 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 25ZP, PCGS# 8526

1913-S Five Dollar, MS64
Rarely Seen So Well-Preserved
Just Five Coins Finer at NGC and PCGS



5382 1913-S MS64 NGC. A highly regarded issue in near-Gem or finer grades, the 1913-S is scarce (but available) in lesser Mint State conditions. Numerous examples from foreign holdings added to the bottom end of the Mint State grading scale, but did little to affect the high-grade population. In general, the 1913-S was poorly handled and acquired many abrasions, adding to its conditional rarity.

This Choice Uncirculated coin bucks that trend, with smooth, minimally marked surfaces. Lustrous, orange-gold surfaces display occasional rose, lime-green, and lilac highlights. A sharp strike is seen on both sides, and marks are limited to a few light abrasions that are clear of the motifs. The tiny mintmark is little more than an S-shaped blob, but visible. Census: 9 in 64, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 25ZP, PCGS# 8526

5383 1914 MS63 PCGS. CAC. The 1914 half eagle had a modest mintage of 247,000 coins. While survivors are frequently encountered, most have limited eye appeal. The present Select Mint State piece is a pleasant exception with a bold strike, minimal marks for the grade, and brilliant yellow-gold luster. NGC ID# 28DU, PCGS# 8527

5384 1914-S MS61 NGC. The design elements of this impressive Mint State example are sharply detailed throughout and the pleasing orange gold surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade, with vibrant mint luster and a few hints of rose patina. NGC ID# 28DW, PCGS# 8529

5385 1914-S MS61 NGC. Although scattered small marks on each side deny a higher grade, this is a lovely example for the assigned grade, with brilliant and frosty yellow-gold luster and exceptional eye appeal. NGC ID# 28DW, PCGS# 8529

5386 1916-S MS62 PCGS. A modest mintage of 240,000 Indian half eagles was achieved at the San Francisco Mint in 1916 and no more five dollar coins were minted until 1929. This attractive MS62 example offers sharply detailed design elements and lightly marked yellow and greenish-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster throughout. NGC ID# 28DY, PCGS# 8532

1916-S Half Eagle, MS64
Out of Reach in Higher Grades



5387 1916-S MS64 PCGS. The 1916-S five dollar gold piece experiences a significant population decline at this high level. Finer representatives are well-beyond the reach of the typical collector. The reverse is stronger than the obverse on this near-Gem, but both sides show glimmering mint frost and warm orange-gold color. PCGS lists 15 finer grading events (11/19). NGC ID# 28DY, PCGS# 8532

1916-S Five Dollar, Frosty MS64+
CAC-Approved Example



5388 1916-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1916-S marks the final half eagle coinage from the San Francisco Mint, and it is the only issue for the year from any mint for this denomination. A moderate mintage of 240,000 pieces was accomplished, although few pieces survive in high Uncirculated grades. PCGS has seen only 15 coins finer than this Plus-graded Choice example (11/19). Each side shimmers with frosty original luster and warm prairie-gold hues. The lower headdress feathers exhibit the only mentionable strike weakness, and abrasions are at a minimum for the grade. Population: 30 in 64+, 15 finer. CAC: 25 in 64, 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 28DY, PCGS# 8532

**1929 Half Eagle, MS64
Prime Final-Year Rarity**



5389 1929 MS64 NGC. The Indian Head half eagle series was short-lived. Yet, it comprised a number of highly elusive dates, none more so than the 1929. Although the 1909-O is perhaps more recognizable to the uninitiated thanks to its low mintage of 34,200 coins, the 1929 is rarer in the absolute sense with a survival rate approximately 50% lower than its New Orleans counterpart. The Mint struck 662,000 five dollar gold pieces that year, but nearly the entire mintage was held in reserve and eventually melted after the Gold Recall of 1933. Coins that avoided the melting pot are apt to be found in AU to Uncirculated condition, generally MS61 to MS63. Anything finer than this Choice representative is rare and may well command in excess of six figures.

This frosted key date representative presents mixed sun-gold and rose shadings. Minor strike softness occurs on the highest points of the headdress, but the eagle's feathers are uniformly sharp. The exposed fields display lightly scattered marks of little consequence. A prime final-year rarity with only seven finer submissions at NGC (11/19). NGC ID# 28E2, PCGS# 8533

EARLY EAGLES

**1799 Ten Dollar, AU Details
Small Stars Obverse, BD-7**



5390 1799 Small Obverse Stars, BD-7, R.3 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. A bit bright from cleaning, this Irregular Date, Small Obverse Stars eagle remains pleasing to the eye and sharply defined. The date numerals are skewed right — especially the 7, which sits higher than the 1 and leans toward the adjacent 9. Greenish-gold surfaces are evenly abraded and lightly hairlined, with myriad marks visible under a loupe, although abrasions are largely unseen in hand. The BD-7 is always popular for type, a readily available variety to represent not only the date, but Capped Bust to Right early eagles in general.

**1799 BD-7 Ten Dollar, AU Details
Irregular Date, Small Obverse Stars**



5391 1799 Small Obverse Stars, BD-7, R.3 — Mount Removed — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/c. The Irregular Date variety, which shows the second 9 much higher than the other date digits. The first three digits are slanted right, while the final 9 is upright. The present lemon-gold example is moderately bright, and the rims are filed near 6 o'clock on both sides. The edge is visible within the holder, and shows a removed mount over the B in LIBERTY. Minor field scratches merit mention near the N in UNITED and the 7 in the date.

LIBERTY EAGLES

1839/8 Eagle, XF40
Head of 1838, Large Letters Reverse



- 5392** 1839/8 Large Letters, Head of 1838, XF40 NGC. Faint remnants of the underlying 8 appear above and right of the 9, as on all 1839 Head of 1838 dollar gold pieces. Reddish-violet accents complement orange-gold color overall. The high points exhibit obvious friction, but the curls over Liberty's hair are still well-delineated. An important Liberty Head type coin. NGC ID# 54XF, PCGS# 8576

1839/8 Ten Dollar, Choice XF
Large Letters, Head of 1838 Type



- 5393** 1839/8 Large Letters, Head of 1838, XF45 NGC. This second-year issue represents an important two-year type, struck before a number of changes were made to Liberty's portrait. All 1839 Type of 1838 eagles feature this overdate. Lightly worn reddish-gold high points complement the expectedly marked yellow-gold surfaces. The rims, date, and reverse legends are strong. NGC ID# 54XF, PCGS# 8576

1839/8 Ten Dollar, AU Details
Head of 1838, Large Letters



- 5394** 1839/8 Large Letters, Head of 1838 — Reverse Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Liberty leans forward, and her bust truncation is strongly curved. Other differences of the Type of 1838 include a sweep of hair over the upper half of the ear, and large letters in the reverse legend. One of only two Type of 1838 issues, although few gold type collectors make the distinction between that design and its Type of 1839 successor. This caramel-gold example is somewhat bright, and displays a number of small to moderate fields marks consistent with limited service in the Hard Times economy.

1839/8 Liberty Eagle, AU53
Large Letters, Head of 1838



- 5395** 1839/8 Large Letters, Head of 1838, AU53 NGC. The Large Letters, Head of 1838 is a significant two-year subtype, with a portrait of Liberty that features a broad, scalloped truncation, considerably different from the one employed midway through 1839 until the end of the series. The 1839 Large Letters tens were created by punching a 9 over the 8 on a leftover 1838-dated die. This impressive AU specimen shows light wear on the devices and the yellow and rose-gold surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade. Census: 26 in 53, 63 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 54XF, PCGS# 8576

1839/8 Eagle, AU53
Elegant Reddish-Gold Color
Large Letters, Head of 1838



- 5396** 1839/8 Large Letters, Head of 1838, AU53 NGC. Bold central strike detail and rich red-gold color make this an elegant and appealing example of the important two-year type. Remaining mint luster is more prevalent around the reverse devices than it is on the obverse. All 1839 Head of 1838, Large Letters eagles feature the 9 over an 8. From a mintage of 25,801 coins, of which about 200 pieces survive. NGC ID# 54XF, PCGS# 8576

1839 Small Letters Eagle, XF40
Head of 1840



- 5397** 1839 Small Letters, Head of 1840, XF40 NGC. Following the distinctive appearance of the Head of 1838 that was issued in 1838 and early in 1839, the design was modified to the Head of 1839 that continued the series. Although further modified throughout the years, the Head of 1839 continued in use until the end of the series in 1907. This pleasing piece has inconsequential marks on its greenish-gold surfaces with good eye appeal. Census: 3 in 40, 29 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 54XJ, PCGS# 8580

**1839 Ten Dollar, AU50
Rare Small Letters, Head of 1840 Type**



5398 1839 Small Letters, Head of 1840, AU50 PCGS. In his 1998 sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, Part II, David Akers presented the following remarks on the 1839 Head of 1840 eagle: "The 1839 Type of 1840 issue is one of the greatest rarities among all Liberty Head eagles, especially in high grade. It is also far more rare than the 1839 Type of 1838 or even the 1838, both of which have traditionally been more highly prized due to their type coin status." Today, only 50 to 80 examples are believed extant, with just three in Mint State. This AU50 survivor has moderately marked red-gold surfaces with relatively strong, minimally worn centers. The outer elements are incompletely struck. Light cracks run through the obverse stars. Population: 5 in 50, 9 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 54XJ, PCGS# 8580

5399 1840 AU53 NGC. Some light wear shows on the design elements of this early Liberty eagle and the stars were softly struck, but the moderately abraded yellow-gold surfaces exhibit traces of prooflike reflectivity around the devices. Census: 30 in 53, 58 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 262G, PCGS# 8581

5400 1841 AU55 NGC. Crisply struck with much remaining luster over moderately abraded surfaces. This early Coronet Eagle receives far less attention than it perhaps should, as Philadelphia Mint products from this era are becoming more popular with collectors. Census: 40 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 31 finer (12/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 4744. NGC ID# 262H, PCGS# 8582

**1841-O Ten Dollar, XF45
Second Rarest O-Mint Eagle**



5401 1841-O XF45 NGC. Variety 1. An important rarity in the Liberty eagle series with a mintage of just 2,500 coins. Doug Winter rates it second in the series in overall rarity and first in high grade. He estimates only 65 to 75 pieces remain today in all grades. Half of the surviving pieces are VF, making this Choice XF a coin to consider for the New Orleans specialist. This piece exhibits bright yellow-gold surfaces with reflective fields and hints of luster. The strike is typically soft on the hair curls of Liberty, but stronger definition is seen on the reverse. Census: 13 in 45, 22 finer (11/19).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2007), lot 2122. NGC ID# 262J, PCGS# 8583

5402 1842 Large Date AU55 NGC. The 1842 Liberty eagle with a Large Date is more available than its Small Date counterpart. This attractive Choice AU specimen exhibits some light wear on the well-detailed design elements and the still-lustrous orange-gold surfaces are appropriately abraded for the grade. Census: 38 in 55 (6 in 55+★), 23 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 262M, PCGS# 8584

5403 1842 Small Date AU55 NGC. The 1842 Small Date eagle was struck early in the year and is more elusive than its Large Date counterpart. This impressive Choice AU specimen is lightly worn and lightly abraded, with lustrous yellow-gold surfaces. Census: 26 in 55 (2 in 55+★), 17 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 262M, PCGS# 8585

5404 1842-O XF45 PCGS. Variety 2. Three varieties are known, all from a single obverse die. The O mintmark is positioned entirely below and left of the arrow feather point on this reverse. This Choice XF example retains traces of luster with a few scattered marks on its light yellow surfaces. NGC ID# 262N, PCGS# 8587

**1842-O Ten Dollar, AU53
Scarce, Low-Mintage O-Mint**



5405 1842-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. The 1842-O is a scarce New Orleans issue with a meager mintage of 27,400 pieces. This is also a scarcer die pairing, one that shows a high, oval-shaped mintmark and several shield lines that extend into the horizontal lines. This is a richly detailed straw-gold example that has the expected number of moderate field marks. NGC ID# 262N, PCGS# 8587

**1842-O Ten Dollar, AU55
Scarce New Orleans Issue**



5406 1842-O AU55 NGC. Variety 3. The 1842-O is midway in rarity between the nearly uncollectible 1841-O and the relatively plentiful 1843-O. The 1842-O is scarce in all grades. Most certified examples are in XF and AU, and NGC has certified only five pieces as Mint State, all between MS60 and MS62. This partly lustrous and crisply struck piece is slightly bright but lacks mentionable marks. Census: 31 in 55, 27 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2007), lot 2662; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 2611; *October Signature* (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 1499. NGC ID# 262N, PCGS# 8587

5407 1843 AU53 NGC. The yellow and rose-gold surfaces of this AU53 specimen exhibit the numerous minor abrasions expected on a large gold coin that spent some time in circulation, but traces of original mint luster remain in sheltered areas. Only light wear shows on the well-detailed design elements. The 1843 Liberty eagle is more difficult to locate than its mintage of 75,462 pieces would suggest. Census: 22 in 53, 52 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 262P, PCGS# 8588

5408 1843-O AU55 NGC. Variety 3. Four varieties are identified for the 1843-O eagle coinage, from a mintage of 175,162 coins, suggesting that additional die pairs may be waiting discovery. Substantial luster remains on the light yellow-gold surfaces that exhibit scattered marks as expected. NGC ID# 262R, PCGS# 8589

**1844 Ten Dollar, XF45
Underappreciated, Low-Mintage Date**



5409 1844 XF45 NGC. The 1844 is one of the most underappreciated ten dollar issues. Just 6,361 pieces were struck, yet prices are reasonable, considering the low quantity of survivors. This example has die marks near stars 1 to 3 that are diagnostic for the issue. Luster flashes from the borders, shield, and coronet, and neither side reveals any evidence of significant contact. Census: 11 in 45, 22 finer (11/19).

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 5509. NGC ID# 262S, PCGS# 8590

5410 1844-O AU50 NGC. Variety 3. The New Orleans Mint coined 118,700 eagles from five die marriages in 1844. Hints of field reflectivity remain in the protected areas of this pleasing AU example that retains traces of luster on its light yellow-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 554G, PCGS# 8591

**1844-O Liberty Ten, Choice AU
Repunched Mintmark, Misplaced Date**



5411 1844-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. The mintmark is repunched within the loop, and the top of a date digit is misplaced in the dentils below the 8. This yellow-gold New Orleans No Motto type coin exhibits ample remaining luster, and the strike is fairly sharp. A glass reveals the anticipated number of moderate marks. NGC ID# 554G, PCGS# 8591

**1844-O Ten Dollar, MS60
Late Die State, Large Reverse Rim Cud**



5412 1844-O MS60 NGC. Variety 3. An unfinished area left of star 1 and a low, right-leaning mintmark over the left upright of the N confirm the attribution. This Uncirculated 1844-O eagle is in a remarkable late die state with cracks on each side and a massive rim cud at the lower reverse from the period between the U and the T to the D. Partial mint luster shines from abraded yellow-gold surfaces. This New Orleans ten dollar gold piece is well-struck throughout. From a mintage of 118,700 coins. Census: 7 in 60, 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 554G, PCGS# 8591

5413 1845 XF45 NGC. This scarce date No Motto ten has considerable luster for its Choice XF grade, and although marks are scattered, none provide a singular distraction. A scant 26,153 pieces were struck. Census: 23 in 45, 76 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 262U, PCGS# 8592

**1845 Ten Dollar, Reflective AU55
Scarce in High Grades**



5414 1845 AU55 NGC. Bowers and Winter estimate that 175 to 250 1845 eagles survive in circulated grades, plus six to eight representatives in Mint State. According to the authors, the 26,153 pieces struck "were used intensely in commerce" and are usually found in VF and XF condition. This high-grade AU55 coin is boldly struck with reflective fields and partial contrast. Myriad abrasions over yellow-gold surfaces do not distract. Census: 29 in 55, 13 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 262U, PCGS# 8592

5415 1845-O XF45 ANACS. Breen-6869. Repunched Date. The 84 in the date is noticeably repunched. The modestly worn surfaces are covered by small marks, and display pleasing bright-orange and lime-green toning. A better date, only 47,500 pieces were produced.

5416 1845-O — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Variety 3. Winter's "Large over Small Date" variety. The 4 in the date is repunched northwest on this scarce die variety. Perhaps first described as such in the March 1988 Norweb II catalog. This well struck representative is well defined and has ample luster. The surfaces are a bit bright, and the obverse exhibits a few moderate marks along with a couple of strike-throughs.

1846 Liberty Ten, AU50 Elusive Coinage Issue



5417 1846 AU50 NGC. Only 20,095 Liberty eagles were struck at Philadelphia in 1846, and surviving examples are infrequently encountered. This piece is one of only 23 certified at NGC and PCGS, with just 62 finer pieces. The average certified grade is XF45. Myriad surface marks are evident on both sides of this light yellow-gold example. Census: 13 in 50, 40 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 262W, PCGS# 8594

1846-O Eagle, AU53 So-Called Overdate *Guide Book* Listing



5418 1846-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 4. This 1846-O eagle was struck from an obverse that was once believed to be overdated but is now recognized as being the result of a damaged date punch. The so-called 1846-O 5 Over 6, which is more common than the normal 1846-O, is still erroneously listed in the *Guide Book*. This rare reverse variety has the mintmark placed over the space between (TE)N D. Definition is soft over the curls, upper stars, and the eagle's left leg and the fletchings. Partial luster shines from yellow-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 554J, PCGS# 8595

1846-O Ten Dollar, AU53 Controversial Variety 3



5419 1846-O AU53 NGC. Variety 3. The 6 in the date has a die chip within the lower loop suggestive of a 5 underdigit, although the overdate status of this variety has been contested. The mintmark is centered between the EN in TEN, indicating that this specimen is the most common of the four known die varieties. The surfaces display a honey-gold patina and traces of mint luster in the protected areas, and the design elements are generally well defined, except that the hair over Liberty's ear is soft. Numerous contact marks are scattered over each side, the most notable occurring on Liberty's cheek and neck. Census: 9 in 53, 11 finer (11/19). Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 4752. NGC ID# 554J, PCGS# 8595

1847 Liberty Eagle, MS60 No Motto Type Coin



5420 1847 MS60 NGC. The 1847 Liberty eagle claims a large mintage of 862,258 pieces and many examples were recovered from the wreck of the S.S. *Republic*, making the 1847 an available issue and a popular type coin. This attractive Mint State example displays sharply detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces that are lightly marked for the grade. Census: 16 in 60, 48 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 262Z, PCGS# 8597

1847-O Ten Dollar, MS61 Seldom Encountered in Mint Condition



5421 1847-O MS61 NGC. Variety 2. Several die cracks on each side will intrigue variety specialists. Subdued luster with rich reddish-gold surfaces that exhibit the usual quota of marks expected for the grade. This pleasing piece is one of the most plentiful No Motto eagle dates, but it is a rarity in any Mint State grade. Census: 15 in 61, 4 finer (11/19). Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 3833. NGC ID# 2632, PCGS# 8598

1848 Eagle, MS60
Seldom Encountered in Mint Condition



5422 1848 MS60 NGC. Surprisingly scarce for this larger production date (145,484 pieces). In all grades both services have only certified 43 coins (minus resubmissions) in mint condition. The central devices on this piece are strongly defined and show just a bit of softness on the peripheral stars. A relatively clean and attractive coin for the grade.

Ex: *Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008)*, lot 2112. NGC ID# 2633, PCGS# 8599

1848-O Eagle, Choice AU
Impressively Preserved for the Issue



5423 1848-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. The date is well-centered between the rim and the portrait, and a ring occurs at the top of the second vertical shield stripe. A little less than 10% of the original mintage, perhaps 250 to 325 coins, are believed extant. This conditionally scarce Choice AU example is characteristically struck with peppered abrasions. Deep orange-gold surfaces retain glints of mint luster and remain impressively preserved for an 1848-O. Census: 30 in 55, 29 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2634, PCGS# 8600

1849 Ten Dollar, MS61
Scarcer No Motto Issue in Uncirculated



5424 1849 MS61 NGC. Though the 1849 eagle is one of the most readily available No Motto issues in circulated grades, the difficulty of finding an example rises swiftly. This attractive yellow-gold piece has soft, swirling luster and no trace of wear on the well-struck devices. Lightly abraded overall, yet fundamentally pleasing. Garrett and Guth describe this issue as "scarce but not rare" in *Mint State*. Census: 18 in 61 (1 in 61+, 1 in 61★), 21 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008)*, lot 3573. NGC ID# 2635, PCGS# 8601

1849-O Eagle, AU50
23,900 Minted



5425 1849-O AU50 NGC. Variety 2. This is the usual variety of 1849-O eagles, while one other variety is quite rare. Freshly mined California gold had not reached New Orleans at the time these coins were struck, although mintages over the next two years spiked. This piece has attractive green-gold luster with pleasing surfaces that show only trivial, inconsequential marks. NGC ID# 2636, PCGS# 8602

5426 1850 Large Date AU58 PCGS. An impressive near-Mint specimen of the more available Large Date variety, with just a trace of friction on the high points of the well-detailed design elements. The vivid orange-gold surfaces retain much original mint luster in sheltered areas. Population: 7 in 58, 14 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2637, PCGS# 8603

1850 Large Date Eagle, MS61
Ex: Bass



5427 1850 Large Date MS61 PCGS. Ex: HW Bass. Obviously prooflike, and with the Bass pedigree to boot, this coin appears much nicer than the numerical grade would lead one to envision. The frosty devices allow stark contrast with the deeply mirrored fields. Under a glass the light field chatter does resolve into myriad minute handling marks, likely the result of careless storage. An appealing coin with an illustrious lineage.

Ex: *Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006)*, lot 2924. NGC ID# 2637, PCGS# 8603

1851 Ten Dollar Liberty, MS61
Scarcer No Motto Issue



5428 1851 MS61 NGC. As noted by Garrett and Guth, "The 1851 eagle might appear to be a common coin at first glance, but in reality it is much scarcer than the mintage indicates." *Mint State* examples such as the present coin are actually condition rarities. This piece offers warm yellow-gold luster and above-average detail. Scattered reed marks and wispy abrasions account for the grade. Census: 12 in 61 (1 in 61+), 4 finer (11/19).

Ex: *Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009)*, lot 3080. NGC ID# 263A, PCGS# 8606

**1851-O Eagle, AU58
Khaki and Orange-Gold Surfaces**



5429 1851-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1. The date is high and the mintmark is low relative to the feathertip. A small rim break occurs in the dentils above the first T in STATES. A healthy production of 263,000 1851-O eagles was accomplished, but the survival rate has been estimated to be as low as 6%. High-grade examples like this represent a distinct minority. Well-struck at the centers, each side shows khaki and orange-gold color with partial mint luster around the motifs. Abrasions are minimal. NGC reports 19 higher grading events (11/19). NGC ID# 263B, PCGS# 8607

**1851-O Ten Dollar, MS60
Bright Mint Luster**



5430 1851-O MS60 NGC. Variety 1. The 1851-O Liberty ten dollar was produced in large numbers, with a mintage of 263,000 pieces. The issue is plentiful in lower circulated grades, but Mint State specimens are quite elusive. This well-detailed example features luminous greenish-gold surfaces that show remarkably few marks for the grade. Census: 11 in 60, 8 finer (11/19).
Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012)*, lot 6708. NGC ID# 263B, PCGS# 8607

**1851-O Ten Dollar, MS60
Available New Orleans No Motto Issue**



5431 1851-O MS60 NGC. Variety 1. The curls behind Liberty's neck are lapped, a small rim break occurs above (S)T(ATES), and the mintmark is just below the tip of the fletching. This available New Orleans No Motto eagle exhibits remarkably strong definition throughout the reverse and on the curls framing Liberty's face. Satiny luster remains, and chatter is relatively minor. Census: 11 in 60, 8 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 263B, PCGS# 8607

5432 1852 AU58 NGC. CAC. NGC and PCGS have certified a combined 160 examples as AU58, but the green bean is present on less than 10% of those pieces. This is because relatively few survivors retain their original peach-gold color. The present coin has the "dirty gold" look desired by specialists, and displays the expected number of small to moderate marks. CAC: 15 in 58, 11 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 263C, PCGS# 8608

**1852 Liberty Eagle, MS61
Prime Condition Rarity Any Finer**



5433 1852 MS61 NGC. CAC. The 1852 Liberty eagle claims a substantial mintage of 263,106 pieces, but the issue is more difficult to locate than the production total would suggest, especially in high grade. This impressive Mint State example offers well-detailed design elements and appropriately marked orange-gold surfaces, with satiny mint luster on both sides. Census: 25 in 61, 5 finer. CAC: 8 in 61, 3 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 263C, PCGS# 8608

**1852-O Liberty Eagle, AU55
Rarely Finer**



5434 1852-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. When California gold reached New Orleans in 1850, gold coinage production increased considerably, although 1852 was an exception in Louisiana when just 18,000 eagles were struck. This Choice AU example has distinctive emerald-gold luster with prooflike reflectivity visible in the protected areas. A highly appealing example. Census: 22 in 55, 10 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 263D, PCGS# 8609

**1853 Ten Dollar Liberty, MS61
A Seldom Seen Type in Uncirculated**



5435 1853 MS61 PCGS. Those adventurous enough to collect No Motto eagles know that the majority of issues are available in XF, but Mint State pieces are rarely encountered. This yellow-gold representative has bright luster across the borders and devices, and the major devices are boldly struck. Field marks are present but hardly distracting. Population: 22 in 61, 11 finer (12/19).
Ex: *Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008)*, lot 2121. NGC ID# C82G, PCGS# 8610

1853-O Ten, AU55
Some Luster Remains



5436 1853-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. Light yellow-gold at the still-lustrous centers with a touch of orange closer to the rims. Scattered abrasions overall but only minor wear at the highest points of the design. The variety without a shield ring atop the second vertical shield stripe.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 1647; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 6633. NGC ID# 263F, PCGS# 8612

1853-O Eagle, Near-Mint
Better New Orleans Issue



5437 1853-O AU58 NGC. Variety 3. The 1853-O has a mintage of just 51,000 pieces, yet eight die marriages are confirmed. Three varieties, including Variety 3, have a shield ring on the reverse. On Variety 3, the mintmark tilts left and is entered furthest right. This butter-gold example displays many pockets of luster within the legends and motifs. Small abrasions are distributed though none merit discussion. Census: 45 in 58 (2 in 58+), 6 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 263F, PCGS# 8612

5438 1854 AU58 NGC. The well-detailed design elements of this impressive near-Mint specimen show just a trace of wear and the satiny yellow and rose-gold surfaces are surprisingly lightly abraded. Census: 64 in 58 (1 in 58+), 13 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 263G, PCGS# 8613

1854 Ten Dollar Liberty, MS60
Rarely Seen This Fine



5439 1854 MS60 NGC. From a mintage of 54,250 pieces, the 1854 Liberty eagle is an elusive issue in all grades and Mint State examples are rare. This attractive Mint State example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of softness on the star centers. The lustrous surfaces show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. Census: 5 in 60, 8 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 263G, PCGS# 8613

5440 1854-O Small Date AU53 NGC. Variety 1. There is a single variety identified for the Small Date variety, and four others identified for the Large Date variety. Population data suggests that the two date size variants are about equal in rarity. This pleasing AU example has scattered, grade-consistent marks with luster remaining in the protected areas. NGC ID# 263H, PCGS# 8614

1854-S Eagle, AU55
First-Year S-Mint Issue



5441 1854-S AU55 NGC. The San Francisco Mint officially began coinage in 1854, as prior year coinage was produced at the United States Assay Office of Gold. Eagles and double eagles were the favored denominations at San Francisco in 1854. This Choice AU piece exhibits a sharp strike, light yellow gold surfaces with trivial marks, and considerable field reflectivity. NGC ID# 263K, PCGS# 8615

1855 Ten Dollar, MS61
Obtainable No Motto Issue



5442 1855 MS61 NGC. Sharply struck save for a few star centers. Luster brightens the devices and legends. The 1855 has a relatively low mintage of 121,701 pieces, yet it carries a minimal premium over the common 1847. All No Motto eagles are rare in Mint State. Census: 32 in 61 (3 in 61+), 7 finer (11/19). Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 1551. NGC ID# 263L, PCGS# 8616

5443 1855-O XF40 NGC. Variety 2. Although labeled as Variety 2, this is the only die pair currently known for the date. A low mintage of 18,000 pieces ensures the better date status of this subdued New Orleans Eagle. Straw-gold in color with some reddish coloration on the central reverse. No obtrusive marks are detected, and the eagle's wings and Liberty's hair exhibit only moderate wear. NGC ID# 263M, PCGS# 8617

1855-O Ten Dollar, XF45
Rarely Seen With Original Color



5444 1855-O XF45 NGC. Variety 2. Rare in both an absolute and conditional sense, the 1855-O is seldom seen any finer than the Choice XF level. This is a medium green-gold example, with a relatively bold strike that shows moderate wear plus an array of distributed, tiny marks. Hints of mint luster remain on both sides. Just 18,000 pieces were struck for circulation. Census: 30 in 45, 60 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 263M, PCGS# 8617

1855-O Eagle, AU53
Only About 125 Coins Extant



5445 1855-O AU53 NGC. Variety 2. Semireflective fields surround strong central devices. The stars lack radials lines on this minimally circulated New Orleans eagle — one of 18,000 coins minted. Only about 125 examples are believed extant, making this a scarce date in any grade. This piece is finer than the usual XF representative by a significant margin. Census: 19 in 53, 26 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 263M, PCGS# 8617

1855-S Ten Dollar, AU50
Low-Mintage Date



5446 1855-S AU50 PCGS. After the six-figure mintage of eagles that began the San Francisco Mint's production of the denomination in 1854, strikings dropped off dramatically, and this AU50 piece is a higher-end survivor from its issue of just 9,000 coins. Warm gold-orange surfaces remain pleasingly lustrous, though the strike is a trifle soft and small abrasions are scattered over each side.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 5535. NGC ID# 263N, PCGS# 8618

1856 Ten Dollar, MS60
Better No Motto Issue



5447 1856 MS60 NGC. This better No Motto issue had a mintage of just 60,490 pieces. Most certified examples are in AU grades, and Uncirculated representatives are scarce. The present Mint State coin is well struck aside from the stars. Field abrasions are surprisingly close to absent, and only a few tiny ticks on Liberty's neck and mouth merit passing comment. The luster is bright and semireflective in the fields. Census: 15 in 60, 19 finer (11/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1737. NGC ID# 263P, PCGS# 8619

1856-O Liberty Eagle, AU53
Elusive Branch Mint Issue



5448 1856-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. The 1856-O Liberty eagle claims a low mintage of 14,500 pieces, making the issue elusive in all grades today. This AU53 example shows evidence of die rust around BE in LIBERTY and the mintmark is positioned low, identifying the rare Variety 1. The lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces are partially lustrous and the well-detailed design elements are lightly worn. Census: 19 in 53, 51 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 263R, PCGS# 8620

5449 1856-S AU55 PCGS. The Medium S mintmark is centered over the space between the E and N in TEN. Multiple mintmark placements are known for the normally encountered Medium S mintmark. The Large S variant is scarcer. Myriad handling marks are evident on both sides of this Choice AU example with lustrous honey-gold surfaces. Population: 28 in 55, 28 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 263S, PCGS# 8621

5450 1856-S AU55 NGC. Medium S mintmark, the usual mintmark size for the 1856-S eagles. Considerable luster remains on both sides of this lightly marked wheat-gold Liberty ten. The mintage was 68,000 coins and they circulated freely on the West coast with an average certified grade of AU50. NGC ID# 263S, PCGS# 8621

**1856-S Eagle, AU58
Scarce Large S Mintmark**



5451 1856-S AU58 PCGS. Large S. San Francisco ten dollar production amounted to 68,000 coins in 1856. Examples tend to be more available than other S-mint issues of the period, although Uncirculated survivors are rare. This near-Mint eagle is sharply struck with bright frost remaining. Orange-gold surfaces exhibit small abrasions and a few hairlines. Population: 19 in 58, 9 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 263S, PCGS# 8621

5452 1857 — Scratched, Cleaned — ANACS. AU55 Details. Variety 1. The only die pair known from a mintage of 16,606 coins. This example has a few insignificant scratches on its still pleasing if lightly marked surfaces. Hints of prooflike mirrors remain in the protected areas. NGC ID# 55GV, PCGS# 8622

**1857 Ten Dollar, Near-Mint
Scarce in Any Grade**



5453 1857 AU58 NGC. Probably not too many more than 150 examples of the 1857 eagle exist (16,606 coins originally minted). Nearly all of those are in circulated grades, with just six to nine Mint State pieces known. This AU58 offering is one of the finest collectible examples of the date. Yellow-gold surfaces show reddish accents with noticeable reflectivity in the reverse field. The centers are better-defined than the peripheries on each side. Census: 25 in 58, 4 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 55GV, PCGS# 8622

5454 1857-S AU50 NGC. Only light wear is evident on the well-detailed design elements of this attractive AU specimen and the pleasing yellow-gold surfaces show traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. From a mintage of 26,000 pieces. Census: 16 in 50, 22 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 263V, PCGS# 8624

**1858 Ten Dollar, AU50
Well-Known No Motto Rarity**



5455 1858 AU50 NGC. The 1858 is a famous rarity and was promoted decades ago by leading dealer B. Max Mehl. A mere 2,521 pieces were struck. This is a sharp example with its share of orange-tinted luster in design recesses. Typically abraded, but only a mark on the reverse rim at 5:30 merits mention. Census: 4 in 50, 14 finer (11/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 4415. NGC ID# 263W, PCGS# 8625

**1858-O Eagle, Choice AU
Good Strike, Peripheral Luster**



5456 1858-O AU55 PCGS. Variety 1. A better No Motto New Orleans issue with a low production of 20,000 pieces. This apricot-gold representative retains glowing luster across the borders and within the curls and plumage. The obverse field is typically abraded for a briefly circulated larger denomination gold coin. Population: 28 in 55, 23 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 55GX, PCGS# 8626

**1858-S Liberty Ten, AU50
Elusive S-Mint Issue**



5457 1858-S AU50 ANACS. Just 11,800 eagles were struck in San Francisco in 1858, as demand was mainly for the larger double eagles. This pleasing piece has considerable luster with myriad marks on each side. Hints of rose overtones appear on the light yellow surfaces. Only a few have been certified in finer grades. NGC ID# 263Y, PCGS# 8627

**1859 Liberty Ten, MS60
Important Condition Rarity**



- 5458 1859 MS60 NGC.** A spectacular prooflike example of this scarce, low-mintage issue. Only 16,093 pieces were produced, and a substantial number show incredibly deep mirrors, as on this coin. The only "hoard" of this date to surface was a group of nine pieces from the S.S. *Republic*. The central design elements are fully struck, while the peripheral stars are all weak. Numerous small abrasions are peppered over each side and account for the MS60 grade. Nevertheless, because of the deep prooflike fields, this coin has eye appeal that transcends the grade. Census: 3 in 60, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 263Z, PCGS# 8628

**1859-S Ten Dollar, XF45
Scarce, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 5459 1859-S XF45 NGC.** The 1859-S Liberty Head, No Motto ten dollar gold piece is an elusive coin in all grades. In the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins 1795-1933*, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth call this issue "an underappreciated rarity." With its minuscule mintage of just 7,000 pieces, it is easy to see why this date is so uncommon today. This issue is unknown in Mint State, and no examples were recovered from the wreck of the S.S. *Republic*. This piece shows even wear over the high points and even softness as well on the devices. Light yellow-gold color covers each side and there are no obvious or mentionable abrasions. Census: 7 in 45, 17 finer (11/19).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 2913. NGC ID# 2643, PCGS# 8630

- 5460 1861 AU55 NGC.** Ex: First Year Civil War Hoard. Rounded Bun subtype. The 1861 is the most available ten dollar issue from its decade, but is in demand from both type and Civil War collectors. Examples that display substantial remaining luster are particularly popular. The straw-gold surfaces are well defined and show fewer than the expected number of marks, though we note an abrasion between the UN in UNITED. NGC ID# 2647, PCGS# 8633

- 5461 1861 AU55 NGC.** Ex: First Year Civil War Hoard. Bulging bun subtype. A blush of rose-red color graces the central reverse, though this No Motto type coin is otherwise only lightly toned. The strike is good, and luster fills protected areas. Small marks are distributed, though none merit individual description. NGC ID# 2647, PCGS# 8633

**1861 Ten Dollar, MS61
High-Grade No Motto Type Coin**



- 5462 1861 MS61 PCGS.** The 1861 may be one of the most available No Motto ten dollar gold pieces in the series, but it is scarce in mint condition. Subdued frosty luster glows from each side. Rich orange-gold surfaces exhibit strong detail on the portrait and eagle. Faint hairlines and ticks determine the grade. Population: 20 in 61, 19 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2647, PCGS# 8633

**1865-S Ten Dollar, Choice VF
865 Over Inverted 186**



- 5463 1865-S 865 Over Inverted 186 VF35 PCGS. CAC.** This is the usually seen variant, although that is not to suggest examples are plentiful. There are probably only 75 to 90 pieces extant across all grade levels. Here is an impressive red-gold example with CAC approval. The devices are obviously well-worn, but abrasions are minimal and eye appeal is far above-average. The overdate is strongest around the 6. Population: 8 in 35, 22 finer. CAC: 1 in 35, 4 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 264G, PCGS# 8643

**1867 Ten Dollar Liberty, AU50
Only 3,090 Pieces Minted**



- 5464 1867 AU50 NGC.** A small mintage of only 3,090 eagles left the Philadelphia Mint in 1867, and few of those coins have survived. The typical grade is just XF. This piece has light green-gold surfaces that are accented by pale rose-gold toning. Small abrasions are only evident upon close inspection. Census: 8 in 50, 31 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 264L, PCGS# 8651

- 5465 1868 AU53 PCGS.** The bright yellow-gold surfaces of this AU53 specimen show myriad small abrasions and a lot of chatter in the fields, but much original mint luster remains intact and the design elements are minimally worn. Population: 21 in 53, 38 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 264N, PCGS# 8653

**1868 Ten Dollar, AU58
Challenging in High Grade**



5466 1868 AU58 PCGS. The 1868 Liberty eagle, although scarce overall, is among the more plentiful dates of this period. Examples are scarce but collectible in AU grades, while Mint State coins are rare. The present coin is near-Mint, showing remnants of luster in the protected peripheral fields. The strike is sharp, and semiprooflike reflectivity provides a backlight for the honey-gold patina. Scattered abrasions accompany the grade. Population: 13 in 58, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 264N, PCGS# 8653

**1870-S Ten Dollar, XF45
Only 8,000 Pieces Struck**



5467 1870-S XF45 PCGS. From a minuscule mintage of just 8,000 pieces, the 1870-S ten dollar Liberty is a rare issue in all grades, and Mint State examples are virtually unobtainable. This Choice XF specimen shows only light wear over the well-detailed design elements, and the lightly abraded surfaces show a few hints of prooflike reflectivity in the satiny fields. Population: 12 in 45, 24 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 53FU, PCGS# 8659

**1870-S Eagle, Choice AU
Scarce in Any Grade**



5468 1870-S AU55 NGC. The 1870-S eagle is scarce in any grade. From a mintage of 8,000 coins, there are only 61 problem-free submissions at NGC and 77 more at PCGS. Accounting for duplication, it is likely that only 100 or so coins survive. This Choice About Uncirculated representative ranks among the better examples available to collectors. Reddish-gold surfaces display little blending over well-struck devices. Reflective fields exhibit hairlines and ticks, as expected. Census: 10 in 55, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 53FU, PCGS# 8659

**1873-S Eagle, AU50
80 to 100 Coins Extant**



5469 1873-S AU50 NGC. A few moderate marks are evident on each side, along with myriad smaller marks throughout this rare Liberty ten. Only 12,000 1873-S eagles were coined and few have survived, including 60 submissions certified in AU or better grades, although that total is undoubtedly inflated. This example retains partial mint luster with splashes of rose patina. Census: 9 in 50, 27 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 53M7, PCGS# 8668

**1874-CC Liberty Eagle, XF45
Lightly Marked Surfaces**



5470 1874-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 1-A. The 1874-CC Liberty eagle claims a mintage of 16,767 pieces, a small production total in absolute terms, but quite generous in the context of the series. This attractive Choice AU specimen exhibits some light wear on the well-detailed design elements and the lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain a few traces of original mint luster. Census: 38 in 45, 53 finer (11/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 3994.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 54UF, PCGS# 8670

**1880-CC Ten Dollar, AU55
Seldom Seen in AU Condition**



5471 1880-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-B. The 1880-CC is a scarce ten, as indicated by its low mintage of only 11,190 pieces. It is infrequently found in Choice AU condition with only a couple of dozen coins known. This is a lovely example that shows bright yellow-gold color overall with a pronounced accent of deep golden-russet around the margins. The coin is well struck and there are the expected handling marks on each side.

Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 3/2010), lot 2461.
NGC ID# 265T, PCGS# 8688

1881-CC Ten Dollar, AU58
Substantial Remaining Mint Luster



5472 1881-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. The borders display a broad band of luster, and the eagle and portrait also shimmer with luster. Rich butter-gold toning adds to the appeal. Moderate marks are inconspicuous beneath the original patina. Just 24,015 pieces were struck.

Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 10459, which realized \$1,955; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 6529. NGC ID# 265X, PCGS# 8692

1881-CC Liberty Ten Dollar, MS61
Elusive in Mint State



5473 1881-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 1-A. The 1881-CC is fairly common in Extremely Fine and About Uncirculated condition, and what few Mint State pieces that have survived are mainly in the MS60 to MS62 levels of preservation. This well-struck MS61 example displays a good amount of luster on yellow-gold surfaces that are imbued with tints of light tan. Distributed contact marks limit the grade. Census: 20 in 61, 13 finer (11/19).

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 1534. NGC ID# 265X, PCGS# 8692

1882-O Ten Dollar, AU58
Rare CAC-Approved Example



5474 1882-O AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. The rarity of the 1882-O ten in Mint State leads many collectors to seek high-end AU coins instead. This near-Mint example is one of only a half dozen pieces for the grade with a CAC green label, affirming its high quality. Detail is sharp, and the peach-gold surfaces retain luster in the fields. Scattered light chatter accompanies the grade. Population: 13 in 58, 18 finer. CAC: 6 in 58, 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 55GJ, PCGS# 8697

1882-O Eagle, MS61
Only One Coin Finer at NGC



5475 1882-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1. Strike definition is razor-sharp on this Uncirculated eagle. Yellow-gold surfaces show a combination of satiny mint luster around the recesses and semireflectivity in the fields. Liberty's portrait and the eagle are each lightly frosted, generating a degree of contrast. Abrasions are undistracting. The 1882-O claims a mintage of 10,820 coins, and Winter estimates 300 to 350 pieces survive, including fewer than a dozen in Mint State. Census: 6 in 61, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 55GJ, PCGS# 8697

1884-CC Liberty Eagle, AU50
Rarely Offered CAC Coin



5476 1884-CC AU50 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A. Only one die pairing is known for the 1884-CC ten dollar, which shows several heavy die lines on the Liberty portrait (as made). This example is well-detailed and satiny with honey-gold and peach-yellow color. Light handling marks and abrasions accompany the grade. Few 1884-CC tens are CAC endorsed in any grade. This piece is a rarity as one of them. CAC: 3 in 50, 19 finer (10/19). NGC ID# 266B, PCGS# 8704

1884-CC Eagle, AU55
Red-Gold and Khaki Color



5477 1884-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1. Eye appeal is tremendous for this original Choice AU Carson City eagle. The reddish-gold and khaki colors that graces each side are wholly natural, and the fields maintain a trace of reflectivity. Definition is good, if slightly uneven. From a mintage of 9,925 coins. NGC ID# 266B, PCGS# 8704

**1884-CC Ten Dollar, AU55
Well-Struck and Original**



- 5478 1884-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** This is a low-mintage Carson City eagle issue with a mintage of only 9,925 pieces and a condition rarity as well, seldom seen above the VF-XF level. This Choice AU example is an especially attractive coin that has virtually abrasion-free surfaces. The design details are well struck, and there is abundant mint luster that still surrounds the devices. Heavy, raised diagonal lines of unknown origin are visible on Liberty's neck. These are seen on most (if not all) specimens. Population: 26 in 55, 26 finer (12/19).
Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 3108; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 7112. NGC ID# 266B, PCGS# 8704

- 5479 1889 AU58 PCGS.** The 1889 Liberty eagle is one of the important and underrated rarities of the series from a mintage of only 4,440 coins. This piece has myriad surface marks, yet retains strong eye appeal. Both sides are satiny with nearly full yellow-gold luster. Population: 22 in 58, 62 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 266N, PCGS# 8715

**1889 Ten Dollar, Frosty MS61
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue**



- 5480 1889 MS61 PCGS.** The 1889 is the last ultra-low-mintage date in the Liberty eagle series. Only 4,440 pieces were struck, and as a result Mint State coins are limited. Those grading finer than the present MS61 coin are rare. This displays sharp detail and lustrous peach-gold surfaces. There is a heavily, horizontal abrasion on Liberty's jaw, but other contact marks are light and scattered. Population: 33 in 61, 12 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 266N, PCGS# 8715

**1891-CC Eagle, MS62+
Good For Type Purposes**



- 5481 1891-CC MS62+ NGC. Variety 1-A.** The second C in the mintmark below the feather tip attributes the variety. Lustrous sun-gold surfaces display a couple of dark spots above star 13 and between ER in AMERICA. Chatter on each side is relatively minor. This Uncirculated Carson City eagle is well-struck with a trace of softness on the middle curls and the olive leaves. Good for type. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

**1891-CC Ten, MS62
Favored Carson City Type Coin**



- 5482 1891-CC MS62 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A.** The 1891-CC eagle is the sole readily obtainable Carson City ten dollar in Mint State, thanks to a large mintage of 103,732 pieces. This CAC-endorsed MS62 example displays lustrous, brassy-gold surfaces that show only scattered tiny marks and no heavy abrasions. A sharp strike adds to the strong eye appeal. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

**1891-CC Ten Dollar, MS63+
Elegant, High-End Example With CAC Approval**



- 5483 1891-CC MS63+ PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A.** The second C in the mintmark is under the tip of the fletching. The 1891-CC is easily the most collectible ten dollar issue put out by the Carson City Mint. This gorgeous, high-end Select Uncirculated example showcases remarkably vibrant mint frost over yellow-gold surfaces. Tiny ticks and a moderately uneven strike are inconsequential. Eye appeal is elegant and original. Better pieces are rarely seen. PCGS lists four finer grading events. CAC: 29 in 63, 1 finer (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

- 5484 1891-CC/CC FS-501 MS61 PCGS. Variety 3-C.** The mintmark is clearly repunched east. The variety was unknown until Steve Ivy's June 1982 Phoenix Sale, when an example appeared as lot 1731. The variety was later enshrined in the *Cherrypickers' Guide*, but is often missed by the grading services, as is the case for the present piece. It is a lustrous butter-gold Carson City type coin with a good strike and no more than the expected number of small marks. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 145728 Base PCGS# 8720

**1891-CC Liberty Eagle, MS62
Repunched Mintmark, FS-501**



- 5485 1891-CC/CC FS-501 MS62 PCGS. CAC. Variety 4-C.** Liberty has a spike under the chin, and the second C of the mintmark is noticeably repunched with a remnant of the original C visible at the lower right. This attractive piece is sharply defined with minimal marks on its frosty and lustrous yellow-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 145728 Base PCGS# 8720

5486 1892 MS64 PCGS. A wonderful Choice Mint State Liberty ten, this piece has faint pink overtones on its richly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces with exceptional eye appeal. Population: 25 in 64 (1 in 64+), 6 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 266V, PCGS# 8721

5487 1893-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The only die pair identified for the mintage of 14,000 eagles in this final year of Carson City coinage production. Traces of luster remain on the pleasing orange-gold surfaces of this attractive example. NGC ID# 2672, PCGS# 8726

**1893-CC Liberty Eagle, AU55
Final Carson City Ten**



5488 1893-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-A. From a small mintage of 14,000 pieces, struck during the final year of coinage operations at the Carson City Mint, the 1893-CC Liberty eagle is a rare issue in high grade. This impressive Choice AU specimen offers well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of wear on the high points. The lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain significant amounts of original mint luster in sheltered areas. NGC ID# 2672, PCGS# 8726

5489 1893-O MS62+ PCGS. The PCGS Plus designation is an important attribute for this conditionally challenged, low-mintage New Orleans eagle, which is rare any finer. Flashy sun-gold luster radiates across both sides of this lightly abraded example. A sharp strike exceeds expectations for the issue. Population: (2 in 62+), 13 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2673, PCGS# 8727

5490 1894-O MS62 PCGS. Variety 4. Despite its status as a New Orleans type coin, the 1894-O is very scarce in MS62 and becomes rare any finer. The well struck apricot-gold surfaces display moderate field marks. Variety 4 is noteworthy for slight repunching on the crossbar of the 4 in the date. Six die marriages are known for the 1894-O ten dollar. Variety 5 is rarest, followed by Variety 6. The first four varieties are equally scarce. NGC ID# 2676, PCGS# 8730

**1894-S Ten Dollar, MS62
One of the Finest Known**



5491 1894-S MS62 PCGS. At the time of writing in 2006, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth reported: "None have been graded finer than MS-61 by NGC, and PCGS reports only two at the MS-62 level, tying this date with the 1893-CC eagle for the lowest condition ranking of the 1890s." In the 13 intervening years, PCGS has only added five MS62 grading events to its Population Report, and that single MS62 is still the only (and finest) on NGC's Census. No overseas hoards or anything of the sort have inflated the numbers, and the 1894-S remains a significant rarity in this grade. This frosty sun-gold eagle boasts fully struck stars and needle-sharp claws and fletchings. Scattered abrasions are relatively insignificant, all things considered. Population: 7 in 62, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2677, PCGS# 8731

5492 1901-S MS65 NGC. The date is minutely repunched, evident on the base of the 9 and the peak of the second 1. The variety is not to be confused with Breen-7075, which shows more prominent recutting. The well struck lemon-gold surfaces teem with luster and display minor obverse field marks. A Gem 1901-S ten had a CDN value of \$6,600 back in April 2008, but is much more affordable today. NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

**1901-S Ten Dollar Liberty, MS66
Frosty, Lustrous Type Coin**



5493 1901-S MS66 PCGS. The 1901-S is a popular type coin, both for its date of issue and because of its availability in high grade. Premium Gems, such as this, are challenging to acquire but usually accessible for a price. PCGS lists only two Superb Gems finer (11/19). The strike is sharp, and frosty orange-gold luster complements clean surfaces. Eye appeal is pleasing. NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

**1903 Eagle, MS65
A Rarity at This Grade Level**



5494 1903 MS65 PCGS. Of the 125,800 eagles manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint in 1903, fewer than two dozen pieces qualify for the Gem grade level today. This is one of them. Fully struck yellow-gold surfaces present cartwheel luster and a dearth of distracting abrasions. The only notable graze occurs right of star 1. Population: 9 in 65 (2 in 65+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 267V, PCGS# 8752

5495 1903-O MS63 PCGS. Variety 1. Three die pairs are known for the 1903-O. Variety 1 is the High Mintmark variant, and is about equal in scarcity as Variety 2. The third variety, which features a repunched mintmark, is rare. The 1903-O is often selected for New Orleans type sets, yet the issue is seldom seen any finer than the present caramel-gold example. Sharply struck and coruscating with moderate field contact. NGC ID# 267W, PCGS# 8753

5496 1907 MS65 NGC. A sharply struck and attractive Gem from the final year of production for the Liberty Head design, this piece has frosty yellow luster and trivial marks on the cheek and in the fields. Census: 78 in 65 (2 in 65+), 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 8763

**1907-D Eagle, MS64+
Two Finer PCGS-Graded Coins**



5497 1907-D MS64+ PCGS. Denver Mint production broke through the million-coin barrier in only its second year of operation. However, Choice Uncirculated 1907-D eagles are scarce and anything finer proves rare. Bold design detail and satiny luster contribute to the appeal of this yellow-gold example. Small ticks appear under magnification. Population: 79 in 64 (10 in 64+), 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 268A, PCGS# 8764

PROOF LIBERTY EAGLE

**1906 Ten Dollar Liberty, PR63
Deep, Even Patina**



5498 1906 PR63 PCGS. As for many gold coins of the United States, the mintage hardly tells the entire story for the proof eagle of 1906. In spite of a stated production run of 77 specimens, only 45 to 55 pieces are believed extant today in all grades. Regardless of the actual number, the proof 1906 eagle is a scarce issue. This fully struck representative displays vivid honey-gold color with orange accents. The strongly mirrored fields shine through a degree of haze, and light, scattered hairlines and faint contact marks appear around the devices as well. Despite these impairments, this eagle displays beautifully, and its historic appeal is undeniable. NGC ID# 28GD, PCGS# 8846

INDIAN EAGLES

1907 Indian Eagle, MS64+ Short-Lived No Motto Design



- 5499** 1907 No Motto MS64+ PCGS. A Plus-graded Choice example from the first year of the Indian design, this coin exhibits well-detailed design elements and lightly marked orange-gold surfaces, with radiant mint luster on both sides. Eye appeal is outstanding. The short-lived No Motto design was replaced the following year, making this a two year design type. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1907 No Motto Indian Eagle, MS65 Finalized No Periods Design



- 5500** 1907 No Motto MS65 PCGS. The No Motto Indian eagle type is most easily represented in a collection by acquiring a 1907 No Periods coin, since this issue is typically available through the Gem grade level. The present example is an excellent choice. It showcases tremendous eye appeal and quality of luster, yielding bright lemon-yellow hues and a strong strike. Neither side has bothersome abrasions. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1907 No Motto Ten Dollar, MS66 Lustrous and Highly Attractive



- 5501** 1907 No Motto MS66 NGC. The No Periods (No Motto) ten dollar Indian was the third attempt to create this design as a circulating coin, after failure of the Wire Rim and Rolled Rim tens. This successful variant is widely known as a well-produced coin, and is often used for type purposes. This is an attractive Premium Gem whose softly frosted surfaces have taken on a distinctive reddish patina. Sharply defined. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1907 No Motto Indian Eagle, MS66 The Final No Periods Variant of This Year



- 5502** 1907 No Motto MS66 PCGS. The 1907 No Periods Indian eagle is the ideal type coin for collectors seeking a No Motto example of Saint-Gaudens' design, modeled after a bust of Nike and an eagle from the reverse of President Roosevelt's inaugural medal. This Premium Gem example displays vivid, "painted" sun-orange and lilac-gold hues across the vibrantly lustrous surfaces. Design elements show bold definition and are devoid of mentionable abrasions. *Selections from the Don Kutz Collection.* NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

- 5503** 1908 No Motto MS62 PCGS. A meager mintage of 33,500 pieces gets the attention of collectors, and ensures that the 1908 No Motto ten dollar is scarcer than its double eagle counterpart. This lustrous yellow-gold example has a good strike and only a single mentionable mark, on the reverse field above the left (facing) shoulder. Housed in a European Bank Crisis Gold holder. NGC ID# 28GG, PCGS# 8853

- 5504** 1908 No Motto MS62 PCGS. Ex: European Bank Crisis Gold. This lustrous Mint State Indian ten has scattered, grade-consistent marks on both sides that accompany the frosty yellow-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 28GG, PCGS# 8853

- 5505** 1908-D No Motto MS62 PCGS. Ex: European Bank Crisis Gold. Although the mintage was just 210,000 coins, the 1908-D No Motto ten is available on a regular basis in lower Mint State grades thanks to the countless thousands of repatriated pieces. Splashes of dark patina appear on the satiny light yellow-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 28GH, PCGS# 8854

1910-D Ten Dollar, MS65 Better Date in Gem Condition



- 5506** 1910-D MS65 PCGS. Finely granular surfaces avoided the usual bagmarks and abrasions that often accompany even highly graded Mint State examples of this Denver issue. Bountiful mint luster shines from the attractive and frosted wheat-gold surfaces, with faint orange accents in sheltered areas. The strike is sharp throughout. While a mintage of more than 2.3 million pieces suggests ready availability of the issue, it is quite scarce in the MS65 grade or finer.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2017), lot 3861, which realized \$4,465.* NGC ID# 28GS, PCGS# 8866

1910-S Ten Dollar, MS63
Frosty Wheat-Gold Surfaces



5507 1910-S MS63 PCGS. Most Uncirculated 1910-S eagles exist in MS61 and MS62. Significantly smaller numbers are available in MS63, and the issue becomes scarce in MS64. Reddish accents complement frosty wheat-gold surfaces. The lowest headaddress feathers are crisp, while the eagle's shoulder is slightly softer. Superficial ticks and grazes are typical. NGC ID# 268D, PCGS# 8867

5508 1911-D AU53 NGC. A 30,100-coin mintage ensures the preeminent status of the 1911-D ten dollar gold piece. This example features razor-sharp obverse definition despite a brush of high-point friction. The reverse is marginally softer. Reddish-gold color dominates surfaces that show glints of faded satin mint luster within the recesses. A set of reeding marks on Liberty's jaw identifies this coin. NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869

5509 1911-D AU53 NGC. The 30,100 ten dollar gold coins struck at the Denver branch mint in 1911 stands as the lowest regular-issue mintage in the series. This AU53 representative has bold headaddress detail, although the eagle's feathers on the reverse are noticeably softer. Reddish-gold surfaces display glints of luster and small peppered ticks. NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869

1911-D Eagle, Choice AU
Early Series Stopper



5510 1911-D AU55 NGC. Although the 1911-D twenty dollar is a common issue, the '11-D quarter eagle, half eagle, and eagle are all elusive low mintage issues. The 1911-D ten is usually seen in XF and AU grades. The present Choice AU example is noteworthy for unblemished butter-gold surfaces. The forehead curls exhibit light wear, but luster is present within the headaddress, legends, plumage, and fasces. NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869

1911-D Ten Dollar, MS61
Low Mintage, Conditionally Rare



5511 1911-D MS61 PCGS. The 1911-D is a famous Indian quarter eagle rarity, but its mintage is nearly double that of its Indian eagle counterpart. In fact, the 1911-D ten has the lowest regular mintage of its series. About three-quarters of PCGS-certified examples are in circulated grades, which ensures the rarity of the issue in Mint State. This example has pleasing luster and refreshingly smooth surfaces. Minor blending of detail on the high points of the eagle denies a finer assessment. NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869

1912 Ten Dollar, MS65+
Conditionally Consequential



5512 1912 MS65+ PCGS. The 1912 will never be rare in typical Mint State, but a mere nine examples have been certified MS65+ by PCGS (11/19). A scant 13 pieces are certified finer. Thus, the present Indian ten is conditionally rare, and demonstrates its quality with dynamic luster and unperturbed almond-gold fields. Delicate ticks on the cheekbone prevent an even finer assessment. NGC ID# 28GW, PCGS# 8871

1912 Indian Eagle, MS65+
Rarely Seen Finer



5513 1912 MS65+ PCGS. Despite an adequate mintage of 405,083 pieces, the 1912 Indian eagle is seldom available at the MS65 grade level. This Plus-graded Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and the virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Population: 57 in 65 (9 in 65+), 13 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 28GW, PCGS# 8871

5514 1913 MS64 PCGS. A high degree of mint luster makes its presence known on this brilliant light yellow Indian ten. A lovely Choice Mint State piece, this example is boldly defined with extraordinary eye appeal. NGC ID# 28GY, PCGS# 8873

**1913 Ten Dollar, MS65+
Rare CAC-Approved, High-End Gem**



5515 1913 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harbor View. The vast majority of the Mint State 1913 eagle survivorship grades MS62 or MS63. This date is still often available in MS64, particularly at auction where higher-end Indian gold coins tend to appear the most frequently, but in MS65 it is decidedly scarce. Finer coins are rare. This Plus-graded piece stands apart from its peers in terms of quality and eye appeal. Luster glistens on each side, illuminating sharp design elements and exceptionally clean surfaces. Beautiful orange-gold, peach, lilac, and mint-green hues swirl together across each side. Visual appeal is absolutely spectacular, even for this high-end grade. Population: 76 in 65 (8 in 65+), 21 finer. CAC: 22 in 65, 3 finer (10/19). **Selections from the Don Kutz Collection.** NGC ID# 28GY, PCGS# 8873

**1913-S Ten Dollar, AU58
Low Mintage of 66,000 Coins**



5516 1913-S AU58 NGC. Tinges of reddish color and glints of mint luster adorn orange-gold surfaces. The headdress exhibits crisp detail, while the reverse show softness on the shoulder tip and leg feathers. Abrasions and wispy hairlines occur on each side of this low-mintage San Francisco eagle (only 66,000 coins struck). NGC ID# 28GZ, PCGS# 8874

**1913-S Ten Dollar, MS62
Attractive for the Grade**



5517 1913-S MS62 PCGS. A 66,000-coin mintage is always popular with collectors, but there are a limited number high-grade examples of the 1913-S to go around. This coin is softly lustrous rather than brightly frosted. Textured, lightly abraded surfaces display a blend of reddish-gold color and occasional olive accents. Incompletely struck on the normal problem areas, but still readily appealing. This semikey S-mint issue is rarely offered in better condition. NGC ID# 28GZ, PCGS# 8874

**1913-S Ten Dollar, MS62
Strong, Well-Preserved Semikey**



5518 1913-S MS62 PCGS. This is one of the premier low-mintage semikeys in the Indian Head ten dollar series, claiming a small production of just 66,000 coins. A couple of thin pinscratches on the portrait are the only notable marks. Frosty yellow-gold surfaces show finely textured, well-preserved fields with reddish-gold color above TEN DOLLAR. Razor-sharp strike definition. NGC ID# 28GZ, PCGS# 8874

**1915-S Indian Ten, MS62
Low-Mintage Branch Mint Issue**



5519 1915-S MS62 NGC. Only 55,000 Indian eagles were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1915, as commercial demand for gold coins diminished with the start of World War I. This impressive MS62 example displays well-detailed design elements throughout and the minimally marked yellow-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Census: 45 in 62 (1 in 62+), 29 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 28H6, PCGS# 8879

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

5520 1850 VF30 PCGS. A collector-grade example of the first-year Philadelphia double eagle, showing medium olive-gold patina and mild wear. A single abrasion is noted near the I in LIBERTY. Double eagles struck at Philadelphia prior to 1854 often contained California gold, which was shipped from the West Coast to the federal mints in New Orleans and Philadelphia via steamships. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850 Twenty Dollar, AU53 Strong First-Year Representative



5521 1850 AU53 NGC. Collectors are always on the lookout for attractive, high-grade examples of this first-year double eagle (1.1 million coins struck). The 1850 introduction of the twenty dollar gold piece as a regular issue was a momentous occasion in American numismatics, brought on by the California Gold Rush. This About Uncirculated representative enjoys rich yellow-gold color and a strong impression. The fields show a hint of reflectivity. *From The Simba Collection.* NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850 Twenty Dollar, AU58 Conditionally Rare



5522 1850 AU58 PCGS. The first-year 1850 double eagle had a sizeable mintage due to an influx of California Gold Rush bullion. The coins circulated, and the median certified grade at PCGS is AU50. Near-Gems are very scarce, and Mint State examples are rare. This honey-gold representative shows only a hint of wear, and displays a substantial quotient of semiprooflike luster. Moderate marks on the left obverse correspond to the grade. *Ex: Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 6/2011), lot 9718, which realized \$6,900.*
From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850 Double Eagle, AU58 Reflective Inaugural-Year Example



5523 1850 AU58 NGC. This inaugural-year double eagle enjoys noticeable field reflectivity, generating partial contrast against well-struck devices. A touch of blending occurs over Liberty's curls and the eagle's neck feathers. Myriad abrasions appear on each side. The 1850 twenty dollar gold piece is an important and sought-after issue with a mintage of 1.1 million coins. Examples finer than this are truly scarce. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850 Liberty Twenty, Unc Details First Year of Denomination



5524 1850 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The double eagle denomination debuted in 1850, and the Philadelphia Mint produced a substantial mintage of more than 1.1 million pieces. This impressive specimen exhibits Mint State sharpness on the design elements, with just a touch of softness on the prongs of the tiara. The orange-gold surfaces are minimally marked, but the flat aspect and dull luster indicate a cleaning long ago.

1850-O Twenty, XF45 Popular First-Year Issue



5525 1850-O XF45 PCGS. Variety 2. Evidence of the original surfaces, which must have been quite lustrous and prooflike, is still visible in the protected areas around the peripheral legends. Elsewhere there is light field chatter and small abrasions on the devices, with some luster visible underneath, as expected from the Choice Extra Fine grade. A dig through the mintmark requires singular mention, along with an apparent small planchet lamination nearby. Population: 93 in 45, 77 finer (11/19). *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 4861.* NGC ID# 268G, PCGS# 8903

1850-O Double Eagle, AU53
Inaugural-Year New Orleans Gold Issue



5526 1850-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. Circulation-strike double eagles were coined for the first time in 1850, when the New Orleans Mint achieved a substantial production of 141,000 pieces. The issue circulated heavily in the regional economy and was also subject to export, with few examples saved for numismatic purposes. As a result, the 1850-O is seldom encountered in high grades, and even midlevel AU representatives are scarce.

This attractive AU53 example features green and orange-gold surfaces that show traces of prooflike reflectivity around the sheltered areas. Well-detailed design elements exhibit light high-point rub. Scattered minor abrasions on both sides are consistent with the grade. NGC ID# 268G, PCGS# 8903

1850-O Type One Twenty, AU53
Popular Branch Mint Gold Issue



5527 1850-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. The 1 in the date is positioned over the space between two dentils, and the O mintmark is free of the tailfeathers. Considerable reddish accents appear throughout the reverse, while the obverse shows more of a light green-gold hue. The stars and curls are slightly soft with friction on the bun and on the strands above Liberty's eye. Myriad abrasions come as no surprise. Still, the 1850-O is an important first year type and one that is always sought by enthusiastic collectors of branch mint gold and No Motto twenties. Examples finer than this AU53 representative are scarce.

From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268G, PCGS# 8903

5528 1851 AU50 NGC. A lightly worn example of the second-year Philadelphia issue. The Assay Office in San Francisco opened in 1851 and struck fifty dollar slugs. As they arrived in the East Coast, they were typically melted and recoinced as double eagles. This canary-gold 1851 twenty is well defined and shows relatively few marks save for a cluster on the field near the profile. Certified in a circa-2000 holder.

From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904

5529 1851 AU55 NGC. The satiny yellow and rose-gold surfaces of this impressive Choice AU specimen are surprisingly lightly abraded for a coin of this early era and only light wear shows on the strongly impressed design elements. The overall presentation is most attractive. NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904

1851 Liberty Double Eagle, AU58
Attractive Type One Twenty



5530 1851 AU58 NGC. With a mintage of more than 2 million pieces, the 1851 Philadelphia issue is readily available in circulated grades but becomes scarce in near-Mint and Uncirculated conditions. This is a gleaming and glossy, orange-gold coin that shows flashy red accents and only momentary circulation. A sharp strike remains, while tiny abrasions and faint hairlines are revealed under scrutiny with a loupe. NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904

5531 1851-O XF45 NGC. Variety 1. A die chip occurs in front of Liberty's eye, and the mintmark is just left of center over the N. This collectible early Louisiana double eagle enjoys red-gold color. Most of the star radials remain clear. High-point rub appears over the otherwise well-defined portrait and eagle.
From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

1851-O Double Eagle, AU53
Newly Discovered Die Variety



5532 1851-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 7. A new discovery. The left foot of the first 1 in the date is centered over a dentil. The O mintmark is positioned over the center of the N, matching the reverse of Variety 3. Apparently rare given the number of 1851-O double eagles we have handled. The portrait shows bold definition, as do stars 3 through 13. The reverse is slightly softer on this green-gold No Motto twenty. Small marks throughout, including a dig left of star 6. NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

1851-O Double Eagle, AU53
Attractive and Partially Prooflike



5533 1851-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 2. Seemingly an early strike from the die marriage, with prooflike flash at the margins and surrounding the raised devices. Wear on the high points diminishes a sharp strike to some extent, although crisp detail remains throughout most of the motifs. Attractive, rich-gold color adds eye appeal to minimally abraded fields, and substantial mint luster remains visible on each side. Housed in a previous generation green label holder. Population: 71 in 53 (1 in 53+), 95 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

5534 1852/1852 FS-301 AU53 PCGS. The date is clearly repunched north. One of the relatively few Liberty double eagle die varieties enshrined in the *Cherrypickers' Guide*. This lemon-gold representative displays myriad pockets of luster. The surfaces are mildly bright, and exhibit relatively few marks.
From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268K, PCGS# 145729
Base PCGS# 8906

1852-O Twenty Dollar, XF40
Attractive Coin for the Grade



5535 1852-O XF40 NGC. Variety 1. If a collector is assembling a set of Type One twenties by mint, the 1852-O is the logical choice for a New Orleans coin. It is the second most available issue and with patience it can be found with clean surfaces (although heavily abraded pieces are the norm). This is an attractive example with no mentionable abrasions, just even wear over each side. The devices are outlined with a thin accent of reddish patina, a trait that would not be found on a coin not in its original state. NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1852-O Twenty Dollar, XF45
Perfect for Type Representation**



- 5536 1852-O XF45 NGC. Variety 1.** The 1852-O (190,000 coins) ranks among the most accessible New Orleans twenty dollar gold issues and is a perfect choice to represent the type. Bright yellow-gold surfaces are somewhat subdued. Definition is good, but there are typical areas of incompleteness on the lowers stars, Liberty's curls, and the eagle's wing tips. A couple of tiny rim nicks occur just above 3 o'clock on the obverse.
From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1852-O Double Eagle, AU55
Popular O-Mint Type Coin**



- 5537 1852-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** Early New Orleans double eagles become progressively scarcer from one year to the next among the 1850-O to 1853-O issues. All are relatively available through the About Uncirculated level, and some of the coins retain partially prooflike surfaces in AU or finer conditions. This gleaming Choice AU example displays large areas of prooflikeness, with attractive sun-gold color and pleasing orange accents. Sharply defined motifs sit on lightly abraded fields. A slender reeding mark exists near IT of UNITED. Eye appeal is exceptional for the grade. NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1853/2' Double Eagle, AU58
Much-Debated Guide Book Variety
Rare Any Finer**



- 5538 1853/2' AU58 NGC.** While the status of the 1853/2 remains controversial, collectors flock to the variety as the only potential overdate of the series. An anomaly in the the lower loop of 3 gets most of the attention, and repunching above the base of 1 is clearly present. A squarish die lump beneath R in LIBERTY is diagnostic of the variety. This near-Mint example retains much of its original mint frost and luster. Light, pinpoint abrasions dot the sharply struck surfaces, while a trace of rub exists on the hair bun and eagle's head. Few examples are seen any finer. Census: 48 in 58, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8909

- 5539 1853 AU55 PCGS.** Although the San Francisco Assay Office was stamping out gold coins in quantity by 1853, many of those pieces were shipped to the East Coast, melted, and recoined as Philadelphia Mint twenties. Thus, the 1853 is only scarce at the Choice AU level. This apricot-gold double eagle has a bold strike and pleasing luster. Marks are fewer than expected, and most apparent on the left obverse field. Certified in a green label holder. NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908

**1853 Twenty Dollar Liberty, AU58
Attractive, Natural Surfaces**



- 5540 1853 AU58 NGC.** Although seen in lesser frequency than the 1851 and 1852 Philadelphia issues, the 1853 twenty is eminently available in near-Mint and lower Mint State grades from a mintage of more than 1.2 million pieces. Shipwreck recoveries from the S.S. *Central America* and S.S. *Republic* add about 100 coins to the certified totals. This near-Mint example displays vibrant and original yellow-gold color with semireflective, relatively smooth surfaces. Only tiny abrasions dot the fields and devices. NGC reports just 56 numerically finer pieces, plus two AU58+ coins (11/19). NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908

**1853 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Gold Rush-Era Type Coin**



- 5541 1853 AU58 NGC.** In 1853, significant quantities of California gold were still being shipped to the federal mints at New Orleans and Philadelphia for coinage. Philadelphia struck more than 1.2 million double eagles that year. Survivors are plentiful in circulated grades but elusive in Mint State. This near-Mint coin displays lustrous orange-gold surfaces and sharp devices. Light, scattered abrasions accompany the grade.
From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908

1853 Double Eagle, MS62
Rich Color and Luster



- 5542 1853 MS62 NGC.** Deep yellow-gold color and swirling mint luster are defining attributes of this Mint State double eagle. The coin certainly is readily appealing for the grade with surprisingly few major abrasions. Strike, too, is excellent. Liberty's curls are fully defined, and the stars and feathers show razor-sharp detail. The 1853 represents the fourth issue in the twenty dollar gold series. With California still in the throes of the Gold Rush and the San Francisco Mint still a year away from opening, the pressure was on the Philadelphia Mint, and the New Orleans facility to a lesser extent, to convert the newly discovered ore into coins as efficiently as possible. A total of 1.2 million twenties were minted at Philadelphia in 1853. Still, the surviving population at this level is small. Census: 15 in 62, 4 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908

1853-O Twenty Dollar, XF45
Elusive No Motto Issue



- 5543 1853-O XF45 NGC. Variety 1.** Although light rub from a brief stint in circulation occurs over the highest points of the design, this Choice XF New Orleans double eagle was clearly well-struck at the time of its production. Liberty's curls are bold, and the stars show full radial lines. Faint traces of luster glow from the bright yellow-gold surfaces. Only 71,000 1853-O double eagles were manufactured, making this date considerably more challenging than the first three O-mint twenties in the series.

From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268N, PCGS# 8910

1853-O Twenty Dollar, AU55
Attractive Yellow-Gold Surfaces



- 5544 1853-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** Of the 71,000 pieces struck of the 1853-O, it is estimated that today only 400 to 500 exist in all grade, the vast majority in VF and XF grades. Around 100 pieces are believed known in AU. This bright yellow-gold example shows a faint trace of reddish patina around the devices on the reverse. The strike is well-detailed on each side and the fields are moderately reflective. A coin worthy of consideration for the type collector. NGC ID# 268N, PCGS# 8910

1853-O Double Eagle, AU55
Sharp Early O-Mint Issue



- 5545 1853-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** Doug Winter's 2018 book, *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint 1839-1909*, suggests between 400 and 500 1853-O double eagles exist in all grades. While this O-mint issue is more available than the many rare New Orleans dates of the 1850s, it is challenging in its own right in About Uncirculated and finer conditions. Winter believes it is much scarcer than the 1850-O, 1851-O, and 1852-O.

This is a gleaming, medium-gold example with only slight rub — most-visible on the upper hair bun and forecurls. The stars are sharp, and all other devices show above-average definition. Bright-gold surfaces have a subtle orange hue, peppered with the expected tiny marks and fine hairlines that accompany virtually all Type One twenties that have seen even brief circulation. Most collectors would be delighted to include this Choice About Uncirculated New Orleans twenty in their set. NGC ID# 268N, PCGS# 8910

- 5546 1854 Small Date AU50 NGC.** Luster outlines the design elements of this apricot-gold Type One twenty. Lightly abraded overall for the grade, although contact on Liberty's jaw merits mention. A small struck-through area (as made) is noted within the reverse oval of stars.

From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268R, PCGS# 8911

1854 Small Date Twenty, MS61
Lustrous and Appealing



- 5547 1854 Small Date MS61 NGC.** Although less-scarce than the Large Date overall, both date logotypes are scarce in Mint State and seldom seen finer than the MS61 level. This is a pleasing Small Date for the grade, with the date punched high in the exergue, sloping downhill. A sharp strike exists throughout the frosted and lustrous surfaces. Marks are fewer than expected, while eye appeal is strong. Census: 19 in 61, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 268R, PCGS# 8911

1854 Double Eagle, AU55
Large Date Logotype



- 5548 1854 Large Date AU55 PCGS. CAC.** When the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854, mintages at Philadelphia and New Orleans greatly diminished, as it was no longer necessary for California gold miners to ship their gold at great expense and great risk to the faraway Pennsylvania and Louisiana coinage factories. Double eagle production at Philadelphia was half-a-million coins fewer than in the previous year. This Choice AU representative is better than the average certified coin that grades AU53. The surfaces are lustrous light yellow with splashes of dark patina on the obverse and reverse high points. The Large Date variety of 1854 is substantially rarer than the Small Date, appearing once for every eight submissions of 1854 double eagles. Population: 20 in 55 (1 in 55+), 22 finer. CAC: 13 in 55, 14 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 268S, PCGS# 98911

1854-S Double Eagle, XF45
Introductory San Francisco Issue



- 5549 1854-S XF45 NGC.** Large S. The 1854-S double eagle serves as an important first-year issue, representing the inaugural production of San Francisco coinage and a crucial point in the history of the California Gold Rush. These coins were put into the channels of commerce, exported, and melted in large quantities, leaving few high-grade survivors. Partial luster emanates around the well-detailed design elements. Rich orange-gold color and a lack of distracting abrasions will appeal to collectors.
From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268U, PCGS# 8913

- 5550 1855 XF45 NGC.** Mintages of Philadelphia double eagles dropped after the opening of the San Francisco Mint. The 1855 is rare in Mint State, though circulated examples are collectible. This olive-gold example displays noticeable luster despite moderate wear on Liberty's hair and the eagle's wingtips. Lavender patina within UNITED confirms the originality. NGC ID# 268V, PCGS# 8914

- 5551 1855 AU55 NGC.** Following the opening of the San Francisco Mint, double eagle production at the Eastern mints dwindled. From 1850 through 1853, the Philadelphia Mint averaged 1.6 million double eagles annually. From 1854 through 1859, the same facility averaged less than 360,000 double eagles each year. This Choice AU example has light yellow surfaces with scattered, grade-consistent marks, and nearly full mint luster.
From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268V, PCGS# 8914

1855 Twenty Dollar, MS60
Rare Mint State Example



- 5552 1855 MS60 PCGS.** Plentiful in XF and AU grades, the 1855 double eagle is rare in Mint State. This example is moderately abraded, as the MS60 grade suggests, but the greenish-gold luster is original, and the strike is impressively sharp throughout Liberty's hair curls and the border stars. The fields are frosty. Population: 4 in 60, 18 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 268V, PCGS# 8914

- 5553 1855-S AU53 PCGS.** Medium S. Luster fills the borders and devices of this pumpkin-gold second-year San Francisco twenty. The obverse displays no more than the usual number of small to moderate marks. The A in STATES and the E in AMERICA were defective on the working hub, and corrected on the working reverse die with faint, thin die lines. The reverse does not match any of the eight S.S. *Central America* varieties described by Robert Evans in 2000.
From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 268X, PCGS# 8916

- 5554 1856 AU53 PCGS.** The 1856 is a scarcer Philadelphia Type One issue most often encountered in XF and AU grades. This caramel-gold double eagle displays copious luster for the AU53 level. The strike is good, and noticeable marks are limited to Liberty's cheek and the base of the shield. NGC ID# 268Y, PCGS# 8917

**1856 Twenty Dollar, AU55
Lustrous Fields**



5555 1856 AU55 PCGS. The scarcity of this early Philadelphia issue in Mint State encourages many collectors to seek attractive AU pieces as a more affordable alternative. This Choice About Uncirculated example displays sharp detail and partial luster, with rich straw-gold coloration. Scattered abrasions accompany light high-point wear, which keeps this piece just shy of Mint State classification. NGC ID# 268Y, PCGS# 8917

**1856-S Double Eagle, MS61
Softly Frosted**



5558 1856-S MS61 PCGS. CAC. The availability of the 1856-S double eagle was greatly enhanced by the S.S. *Central America* recoveries. This example of unknown origin features a broken left serif on the U in UNITED, and the Medium S mintmark is high and slightly tilted right. Well-defined and softly frosted surfaces exhibit attractive orange-gold color. Lightly abraded. NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

**1856-S Twenty Dollar Liberty, AU58
Popular Branch Mint Type Coin**



5556 1856-S AU58 NGC. Variety 17-C. Formerly scarce but now plentiful thanks to shipwreck finds, the 1856-S has become a popular branch mint type coin in high-end About Uncirculated condition. This still-lustrous AU58 retains much of its luster beneath frosted, finely grained surfaces. Lilac accents add eye to the sharply struck, lightly marked surfaces. The coin has a full serif on U of UNITED, a full crossbar on A of STATES, and bold S mintmark positioned slightly left of center over N in TWENTY. NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

**1856-S Twenty Dollar, AU55
From the S.S. *Central America***



5559 1856-S No Serif, Spiked F, Variety 17K, AU55 PCGS. Ex: S.S. *Central America*. SSCA 5978. Many 1857-S double eagles were recovered from the S.S. *Central America*. The 1856-S is comparatively scarce, though Robert Evans documented numerous die varieties. Variety 17K shows the mintmark entered higher and further right than usual. The U in UNITED lacks a left serif, and a delicate diagonal die line crosses the F in OF. This lightly circulated pumpkin-orange example displays substantial luster. We note only an obverse field graze between stars 5 and 6. Certified in a gold label holder.
From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 70020 Base PCGS# 8919

**1856-S Double Eagle, MS61
Attractive Surfaces and Color**



5557 1856-S MS61 PCGS. Variety 17B. Full Serif on U, Bold Left S Mintmark, Full Crossbar of A in STATES. The Mint State population of this San Francisco issue increased dramatically with the many shipwreck recovery coins, with more than 1,000 pieces brought up from the S.S. *Central America* alone. Although this example is not identified as a recovery piece on the holder, there can be no certainty of its origin because the overwhelming majority of Mint State coins are, in fact, seawater survivors. It matters little given the eye appeal of this coin, with lustrous, medium-gold surfaces and a few light-orange accents. The strike is sharp throughout, with minimal abrasions for the assigned grade. A single scrape by the neck in the left obverse field is the only significant mark. NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

5560 1857 AU55 NGC. The 1857 is much scarcer in AU and Mint State than its San Francisco counterpart, which was recovered in great quantity from the S.S. *Central America* shipwreck. The present partly lustrous caramel-gold double eagle displays wispy hairlines but is devoid of mentionable marks. The strike is good, and no copper spots are evident. Housed in a prior generation holder. NGC ID# 2693, PCGS# 8920

5561 1857 AU55 NGC. An important issue among early double eagles, the 1857 is known for its San Francisco Mint counterpart. However, Philadelphia Mint issues are much rarer in comparison. This yellow-gold double eagle has nearly full luster with light wear on the high points.
From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 2693, PCGS# 8920

**1857 Double Eagle, MS60
Conditionally Challenging Issue**



- 5562 1857 MS60 PCGS.** Unlike its San Francisco cousin, the 1857 was not prevalent in shipwreck recoveries. Only nine Mint State examples were recovered from the *S.S. Republic*. Double eagles were not exported in great quantity until the 1870s, which provides another reason why so few 1857 twenties are known in Uncirculated grades. The present sun-gold example has a bold strike and extensive luster. Marks appropriate for the grade are found on the cheekbone and left obverse field. NGC ID# 2693, PCGS# 8920

**1857-O No Motto Twenty, XF45
Strong Central Detail**



- 5563 1857-O XF45 PCGS. Variety 1.** The first thing that stands out about this Choice XF twenty dollar gold piece is the excellent strike definition on Liberty's middle and lower hair curls, and on the upper stars. The forecurls and stars 1 and 2 are slightly softer, and blending occurs on the tips of the eagle's wings. The latter is expected of a moderately circulated double eagle. The former is not, especially on a Type One New Orleans issue. Orange-gold surfaces show myriad abrasions, but a trace of field reflectivity remains. The 1857-O is a scarce Southern branch mint issue with a mintage of 30,000 coins and probably fewer than 250 survivors. **From The Simba Collection.** NGC ID# 2694, PCGS# 8921

- 5564 1857-S AU55 NGC. Breen-7188, Variety 20E.** The "Broken A" variety with the crossbar of the A in STATES mostly absent. This was a die marriage prevalent on the *S.S. Central America*, and the coin is housed in a holder issued between 2004 and 2008. Thus, the present lot may have been recovered from that legendary shipwreck, though it has the appearance of a typical Choice AU Type One twenty. The caramel-gold surfaces display the expected number of small to moderate marks. **From The Simba Collection.** NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

**1857-S Double Eagle, Fully Struck Gem
Radiant Mint Frost**



- 5565 1857-S MS65 PCGS. Variety 20-A.** The Spiked Shield variety constituted a majority of the coins brought up from the wreckage of the *S.S. Central America*. This gorgeous Gem No Motto type coin, which certainly derives from that historic cache, is fully struck with radiant mint frost. Orange-gold surfaces are beautifully preserved with only a handful of small ticks apparent to the unaided eye. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

**1857-S Double Eagle, MS64
Bold S, S.S. Central America**



- 5566 1857-S Bold S, Variety 20B, MS64 PCGS.** Ex: *S.S. Central America*. SSCA 4333. The Bold S variety is named after its deeply entered mintmark. The bottom of the 18 in the date is repunched south, presumably of greater numismatic interest although not mentioned by conservator Robert Evans in his July 2000 *Numismatist* article. This intricately struck and highly lustrous sun-gold shipwreck-recovered example has a practically pristine reverse. The left obverse displays delicate marks. Housed in a gold label holder. **From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II.** NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70001 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Double Eagle, MS64
Bold S, Ex: S.S. Central America



5567 1857-S Bold S, Variety 20B, MS64 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 0259. Frosted, finely grained yellow-gold surfaces show a subtle swath of orange-gold patina on the obverse, while the vibrant reverse radiates unadorned brilliance. A sharp strike adds depth to the Choice Uncirculated surfaces. Housed in the original PCGS Gold Foil holder, this splendid 1857-S is minimally marked and highly lustrous throughout both sides. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70001 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
Ex: S.S. Central America
Bold S, Variety 20B



5568 1857-S Bold S, Variety 20B, MS65 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 5055, housed in its original S.S. Central America gold foil holder, and accompanied by its original black box packaging (which includes a separate Pinch of Gold holder with 1.5 grams of gold dust). This sparkling Gem 1857-S ranks among the upper tier of early S.S. Central America recoveries in surface quality and eye appeal. The fields are smooth and vibrantly lustrous, with vivid orange-gold coloration and deep-orange accents at the borders.

Razor-sharp definition stands out among Liberty's curls and hair bun, and the regalia surrounding the eagle is extra-bold. Smooth surfaces are more satiny in texture than frosted, illuminated by a halo of shining mint luster that surrounds the central devices. Those seeking a Gem Type One double eagle need look no further than this exceptional specimen. The collectible packaging includes a Ship of Gold book, frame inserts and platforms for the plastic PCGS holders, literature, and two Certificates of Authenticity signed by Tommy Thompson.

From The Sakura Collection. (Total: 2 coins) NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70001 Base PCGS# 8922

5569 1858 XF40 NGC. A charming orange-gold example. The devices show only moderate wear, and the fields are less abraded than is usual for the grade. 1858 is the final year of its design subtype, noted for incomplete designer initials and an L punch in place of the I in LIBERTY. In a circa-2000 holder.

From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 2697, PCGS# 8923

1858 Double Eagle, MS60
Underrated No Motto Issue



5570 1858 MS60 NGC. Other than a few Mint State examples recovered from the S.S. Republic, no significant quantity of 1858 double eagles have inflated the Uncirculated population figures over the past several years. This MS60 example shows myriad small marks and abrasions that pepper both sides. Still, a sharp strike and plentiful frosted luster contribute to a mint-fresh look, and there are no heavy marks that require individual mention. Census: 6 in 60, 24 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2697, PCGS# 8923

1858-O Double Eagle, XF45
About 250 Pieces Extant



- 5571 1858-O XF45 NGC. Variety 3.** The date is low and left, the mintmark nearly touches the tailfeathers, and a die lump appears within the E of AMERICA. Doug Winter suggests 225 to 275 examples of the 1858-O survive from a mintage of 35,250 coins, about on par with the 1857-O. Reddish-gold colors each side. The star radials remain well-delineated, while softness occurs on Liberty's curls and the eagle's wings.
From The Simba Collection. NGC ID# 2698, PCGS# 8924

- 5572 1858-S AU53 NGC.** A well-struck yellow-gold Type One twenty that boasts more luster than anticipated for its designated grade. Myriad small marks correspond with the grade, but the absence of reportable abrasions ensures the eye appeal. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. NGC ID# 2699, PCGS# 8925

1859-S Twenty Dollar, Original AU58
Green Label Holder



- 5573 1859-S AU58 PCGS.** Typically scarce in Mint State, the 1859-S is somewhat more available in near-Mint condition than other branch mint issues. The 67 pieces recovered from the S.S. *Republic* were nearly all in AU condition, save for one Mint State coin. The green label Generation 3.1 holder pre-dates the shipwreck coins, providing added natural appeal to this gleaming, minimally abraded near-Mint coin. A sharp strike enhances the smoothly frosted, orange-gold surfaces. Population: 50 in 58, 54 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 269C, PCGS# 8928

- 5574 1860 AU53 PCGS.** Some light wear is present on the well-detailed design elements of this attractive Type One double eagle, but the surprisingly lustrous orange-gold surfaces are colorful and lightly abraded. NGC ID# 269D, PCGS# 8929

1860 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Nearly Full Mint Luster Remains



- 5575 1860 AU58 NGC.** A mintage of 577,670 pieces was, in part, derived from melted gold dollars, which did not circulate and were in oversupply. In contrast, double eagles had become an international monetary standard with use and demand well beyond domestic circulation. Nearly full mint luster remains throughout both sides of this near-Mint twenty. Light abrasions dot the sharp and attractive, medium-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 269D, PCGS# 8929

1860 Liberty Head Twenty, AU58
Elusive With CAC Approval



- 5576 1860 AU58 PCGS. CAC.** The 1860 double eagle may be overlooked by many collectors as a common date in circulated condition, although it CAC-endorsed coins are anything but common. In AU58, CAC has stickered only 35 1860 double eagles, and in Mint State only 23 (11/19). This near-Mint collector coin displays partial luster and sharp detail, with rich peach-orange coloration. CAC: 35 in 58, 23 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 269D, PCGS# 8929

- 5577 1860 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc. Details.** A lustrous and intricately struck example with uncommonly smooth surfaces for a double eagle of its era. Only a brief vertical mark below the left (facing) wing merits mention. Luminous and fine-grained with an area of reflectivity near the M in AMERICA.

- 5578 1860-S AU53 PCGS.** A lower mintage San Francisco issue seldom seen in Uncirculated grades. But AU examples are affordable, and provide excellent value due to a minimal premium over bullion content. This partly lustrous pumpkin-gold representative has a nice strike and no more than the expected number of moderate obverse marks. Encapsulated in a green label holder. NGC ID# 269F, PCGS# 8931

**1861-O Double Eagle, XF Details
Popular Southern Gold Issue**



- 5579 1861-O — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Variety 1.** The 1861-O represents the final New Orleans issue before coinage operations resumed in 1879 and the final No Motto double eagle from the Louisiana facility. The total production amounted to 17,741 coins, but what makes the 1861-O most interesting is the fact that those twenty dollar gold pieces were struck under the authority of three different governments: the Union (5,000 coins between January 1 to 26), the State of Louisiana (9,759 coins from January 26 to March 31), and the Confederacy (2,991 coins between April 1 to 30). Only 150 to 175 examples are believed to survive in all. This XF Details representative has been cleaned, but the muted orange-gold surfaces exhibit strong central detail for the grade. The mintmark is strong, while the date and left-side stars show slight softness.

**1861-S Twenty Dollar, AU55
Original Luster, Orange-Gold Patina**



- 5580 1861-S AU55 NGC.** In 1861, gold was hoarded in the East, while it continued to circulate at face value on the West Coast. Shipwreck coins from the *S.S. Republic* and *S.S. Brother Jonathan* (about 150 pieces total) have bolstered About Uncirculated population numbers, although this Choice AU example is almost certainly a non-seawater piece. Natural orange-gold color and deep-gray accents accompany moderate wear on the high points. Underlying mint luster illuminates the sharply struck, lightly abraded surfaces. NGC ID# 269K, PCGS# 8935

**1862-S Twenty Dollar, AU55
Smooth, Still-Lustrous Fields**



- 5581 1862-S AU55 PCGS.** The large mintage of 854,173 pieces saw extensive circulation, while a few high-grade examples escaped traditional wear at the ocean's bottom. Both the *S.S. Republic* and *S.S. Brother Jonathan* surrendered several 1862-S double eagles — primarily in AU conditions — although this example was not among them based on its satin-smooth, orange-gold surfaces and previous generation green label holder, which pre-dates the shipwreck recoveries. The sharp strike and notably unabraded surfaces add to the Choice About Uncirculated eye appeal. NGC ID# 269N, PCGS# 8938

**1862-S Liberty Double Eagle, AU55
Seldom Seen in Mint State**



- 5582 1862-S AU55 NGC.** Some light wear is evident on the well-detailed design elements of this impressive Choice AU double eagle. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and retain much original mint luster. The overall presentation is quite attractive. From a mintage of 184,173 pieces, the 1862-S is seldom encountered in Mint State grades. NGC ID# 269N, PCGS# 8938

**1863 Double Eagle, Choice XF
Underappreciated Philadelphia Issue**



- 5583 1863 XF45 NGC.** An apricot-gold Choice XF example of the scarce Philadelphia issue. Liberty's hair displays wear and a soft strike, but luster outlines each obverse star, and the plumage is lustrous aside from the wingtips. Perusal reveals scattered contact, but the marks are fewer than is customary for a moderately circulated double eagle. NGC ID# 269P, PCGS# 8939

- 5584 1863-S AU53 NGC. Breen-7216.** Medium S. The two mintmark size varieties have similar rarity. This sharply defined sun-gold Civil War West Coast twenty exhibits luminous luster throughout the portrait and legends. The fields display a smattering of minor marks, none of which merit singular mention. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

1863-S Double Eagle, AU55
Needle-Sharp Strike



5585 1863-S AU55 PCGS. Medium S. Both sides of this Choice AU double eagle retain bright mint frost, which emanates from luminous yellow-gold surfaces. Definition on Liberty's curls, the stars, and the eagle's feathers is needle-sharp, especially for a No Motto twenty dollar gold piece. Unsurprisingly, the coin is peppered with tiny abrasions. NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

5586 1864 — Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. During the Civil War, the majority of double eagles were coined at the San Francisco Mint. By 1864, gold coins traded at a significant premium over unbacked Federal paper money. Many were sent to Europe in payment for imports, and typically melted. The 1864 is surprisingly rare in all grades. This representative displays pockets of luster and is sharp for the XF level, but the obverse in particular is coated with fine hairlines.

1864 Twenty Dollar, AU53
Sought-After No Motto Issue



5587 1864 AU53 NGC. Both the 1864 and 1864-S populations were affected by the *S.S. Republic* and *S.S. Brother Jonathan* discoveries, although the 1864-S twenties were found in much larger quantity than the Philadelphia issue. This attractive About Uncirculated 1864 is smooth and partially reflective, with pleasing antique-gold color and traces of luster at the margins. Small marks and abrasions are scattered about, but they are of minimal severity for the AU53 grade, while a bold strike shows areas of high-point wear. NGC ID# 269S, PCGS# 8941

1864-S Double Eagle, AU53
Luminous Surfaces



5588 1864-S AU53 NGC. Although the 1864-S twenty had a mintage of nearly 800,000 pieces, AU and Mint State coins are elusive. This piece displays olive-gold surfaces with light abrasions as is typical of the grade. Luster remains in the protected regions of the fields. The design elements show light wear. NGC ID# 269T, PCGS# 8942

1864-S Twenty, AU55
Still-Lustrous, Original Surfaces
Green Label Holder



5589 1864-S AU55 PCGS. The *S.S. Brother Jonathan* and *S.S. Republic* shipwreck recoveries account for most of the surviving high-grade 1864-S double eagles. This coin is housed in a Generation 3.1 PCGS green label holder that pre-dates the *S.S. Republic* recoveries, and most likely the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* finds as well. Soft mint luster remains beneath original orange-gold patina, with deep-gray accents on the raised elements. Lightly frosted surfaces reveal only pinpoint marks and light abrasions consistent with the Choice About Uncirculated grade. NGC ID# 269T, PCGS# 8942

5590 1865 XF45 NGC. Ex: Rive d'Or Collection. Coloration for this final-year Philadelphia No Motto double eagle is a natural reddish-gold, deepening around the devices. Heavy abrasions are relatively scant. The stars maintain complete radial lines, and feather detail on the eagle remains strong. NGC ID# 269U, PCGS# 8943

5591 1865-S XF45 NGC. Small S. The usual mintmark size for the '65-S, though a scarce Medium S variety is known. A problem-free green-gold example of this collectible West Coast Civil War issue. The moderately worn surfaces are clearly original. Available for only a modest premium above melt. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

5592 1865-S XF45 PCGS. CAC. From a mintage of just over 1 million pieces, this Choice XF specimen represents the popular Type One design, with some light wear on the prongs of the coronet and the neck curls. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1865-S Twenty Dollar, AU55
Partially Lustrous



5593 1865-S AU55 NGC. Small S mintmark. Both the *Brother Jonathan* and *S.S. Republic* shipwrecks yielded many 1865-S double eagles in About Uncirculated and Mint State grades. Many were marketed in regular NGC and PCGS holders without reference to their origin, but the fact that Harry Bass settled for an XF example prior to any shipwreck discoveries suggests nearly all high-grade pieces surfaced as newly found treasure. This is a bright, mostly lustrous and minimally marked Choice AU coin, with gleaming yellow-gold surfaces and delicate hairlines visible with a loupe. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1865-S Liberty Head Twenty, MS61
Lustrous Original Surfaces



5594 1865-S MS61 PCGS. Luster rolls through the fields of this Mint State 1865-S double eagle, complementing bold devices and undeniably original peach-gold patina. As the grade suggests, scattered abrasions are present, but they appear as general surface chatter, none standing out as obtrusive. Mint State examples of this issue are popular No Motto type coins. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1865-S Double Eagle, MS63
Ex: S.S. Brother Jonathan



5595 1865-S MS63 NGC. Ex: S.S. Brother Jonathan. Small S. The S.S. Brother Jonathan and S.S. Republic shipwrecks were responsible for the recovery of more than 750 high-grade examples of the 1865-S double eagle. This Select Uncirculated twenty dollar gold piece derives from the former cache. It features vibrant mint luster over well-preserved orange-gold surfaces. Scattered coppery alloy spots occur near star 1, within Liberty's middle curls, and below the M in AMERICA. Minor thin abrasions and a couple of reeding marks in the left reverse fields are trivial. This would make an excellent example to represent the No Motto type. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

5596 1866-S Motto VF35 NGC. Tall S. Although more available than its No Motto predecessor, the 1866-S Motto is noteworthy as the first West Coast issue of the Type Two design. This moderately circulated example displays hints of rose-tinged luster within protected areas, especially on the reverse. Marks are relatively few, though we note a cluster of thin lines on Liberty's neck. NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8950

1866-S Motto Twenty Dollar, AU58+
Substantial Mint Bloom



5597 1866-S Motto AU58+ PCGS. CAC. Small Bulbous S, one of three mintmark sizes for the issue. The '66-S Motto is a collectible issue in XF grades, but becomes very scarce in near-Mint condition. This pleasing example displays considerable orange-gold luster, along with a modicum of wear on Liberty's curls. Close inspection confirms scattered minor obverse marks. Population: 48 in 58 (3 in 58+), 32 finer. CAC: 19 in 58, 3 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8950

1867 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Vibrant Mint Luster Remains



5598 1867 AU58 NGC. A little more than a quarter-million double eagles were struck at the Philadelphia Mint during the second year of Type Two production. This borderline-Mint State 1867 twenty dollar coin maintains vibrant mint luster and warm yellow-gold color over surfaces that show an expected number of abrasions. Detail on the stars, curls, and neck feathers is bold. NGC ID# 269Z, PCGS# 8951

**1867 Double Eagle, MS62+
Only Five Finer at PCGS**



5599 1867 MS62+ PCGS. CAC. In spite of the repatriation of numerous 1867 twenties over the years, this date has maintained its popularity with collectors. Undoubtedly much of this popularity is attributable to its availability and price in the lower grades of Uncirculated as well as the strong luster characteristics usually seen. Only five examples of the 1867 double eagle exceed the grade of this piece at PCGS. This frosty and highly lustrous example displays excellent design definition with delicate blue overtones on its brilliant orange-gold surfaces. Population: 59 in 62 (4 in 62+), 5 finer. CAC: 7 in 62, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 269Z, PCGS# 8951

**1867-S Double Eagle, AU55
From the Saddle Ridge Hoard**



5600 1867-S Saddle Ridge Hoard AU55 PCGS. The recently discovered Saddle Ridge Hoard yielded a handful of 1867-S double eagles. This is the finest of them, graded in Choice AU condition. Each side is partially lustrous and well-defined, showing only slight wear over the devices. There are a couple of light scratches on the obverse, along with minute scattered abrasions, none of which are out of line for the grade. PCGS# 108952 Base PCGS# 8952

**1868-S Double Eagle, AU58
Ample Luster, No Major Marks**



5601 1868-S AU58 PCGS. CAC. Struck too late to be a part of the large shipwreck hoards, the Type Two 1868-S is rare in unqualified Mint State. This lemon-gold near-Mint representative was struck from slightly misaligned dies, since the strike shows softness on a portion of the left periphery on both sides. The remainder of the coin is sharp. Luster is abundant, and no marks are mentionable. NGC ID# 26A4, PCGS# 8954

5602 1869-S Saddle Ridge Hoard AU53 PCGS. Considerable luster remains on both sides of this light yellow double eagle from the impressive Saddle Ridge hoard of more than 1,400 gold coins found in California in 2013. The hoard location has understandably never been disclosed as it was on private property somewhere in the Sierra Nevada region. PCGS# 108956 Base PCGS# 8956

**1870 Type Two Twenty, MS61
Surprisingly Scarce Philadelphia Issue**



5603 1870 MS61 PCGS. The early days of collecting saw proofs preferred over circulation strikes, adding to the scarcity of Mint State examples for modern collectors. The 1870 double eagle is a case in point — the mintage was only slightly low for the time period, yet few examples exceed the About Uncirculated level. This coin is remarkably attractive and minimally marked for the MS61 grade.

The fields display a smooth sheen, a mixture of semireflectivity and subtle mint frost that retains luster and offers excellent eye appeal. The strike is sharp throughout. Liberty's portrait shows only a few tiny abrasions, suggesting this piece was carefully preserved either by a collector or by good fortune. Lovely rich-gold color glows from both sides. Population: 29 in 61, 23 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26A7, PCGS# 8957

**1870-S Twenty Dollar, MS60
Lustrous Khaki-Gold Coin**



5604 1870-S MS60 PCGS. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. Small Squat S. Most collectors should be able to locate an 1870-S double eagle in XF40 to AU58, but mint condition survivors are considerably scarcer. This is a lustrous khaki-gold twenty dollar that shows signs of rough transport and time in storage, but it never saw circulation. Central strike detail is typical, but the star radials are clear.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26A9, PCGS# 8959

**1871-S Liberty Double Eagle, MS61
Sharp Type Two Example**



5605 1871-S MS61 NGC. Micro S mintmark. Surprisingly scarce given its mintage of 928,000 pieces, the 1871-S is seldom seen above the MS62 grade. The Saddle Ridge Hoard yielded just four examples, none in Mint State. This is a brightly lustrous and frosted MS61 coin, with sharp strike throughout and fewer abrasions than expected. There are no heavy marks on either side. Rich-gold fields and devices emit radiant cartwheel luster. NGC ID# 26ND, PCGS# 8962

**1871-S Double Eagle, MS61
Attractive High-Grade Example**



5606 1871-S MS61 NGC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. Micro S. Surprisingly few 1871-S double eagles are graded in MS61 or higher grades considering a mintage of 928,000 coins. The centers are well-struck for a Type Two twenty. Frosty sun-gold surfaces display an expected number of scattered abrasions, none of which are singularly distracting. NGC lists 39 finer grading events (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26ND, PCGS# 8962

**1872-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Red-Gold Color, Hints of Luster
Third Year of Carson City Production**



5607 1872-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 2-A. The 1 in the date nearly touches Liberty's bust, and the mintmark is narrowly spaced over the N in TWENTY. Double eagle output continued to grow as the Carson City Mint entered its third year of operation, with production rising to 26,900 coins. In 2003, Rusty Goe estimated a survivorship of 450 to 500 coins, a total that seems a bit conservative based on the combined certification totals at PCGS and NGC. Still, the 1872-CC remains unquestionably scarce in AU condition, and examples are highly sought-after. This sharply defined red-gold representative glows softly with hints of original luster. There are a few thin lines around Liberty's neck. Abrasions are otherwise undistracting. NGC ID# 26AE, PCGS# 8964

**1873-CC Twenty Dollar, AU50
Early Low Mintage CC-Mint Issue**



- 5608 1873-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 2-A.** The 1873-CC is a better date even by Carson City standards, due to a stingy mintage of 22,410 pieces. Three die marriages are known for the issue. The normal date Variety 1-A is about equally scarce as Variety 2-A, which has a misplaced 3 within the dentils between the 73 in the date. The rare Variety 2-B is distinguished by a narrowly spaced CC mintmark. The present briefly circulated double eagle is housed in an old green label holder. The sun-gold surfaces exhibit the expected number of small abrasions, though only a mark near the bust tip merits mention. NGC ID# 26AJ, PCGS# 8968

- 5609 1873-S Closed 3 MS61 NGC.** Small Squat S. Narrow lime-green borders encompass pumpkin-gold interiors. This coruscating representative exhibits fewer than usual obverse abrasions, though the reverse displays clusters of marks near the left (facing) wing. The Type Two design is known for its scarcity in Mint State, and the 1873-S Closed 3 is considerably scarcer than the 1873 Open 3. NGC ID# 26AL, PCGS# 8969

**1873-S Closed 3 Twenty Dollar, MS61
Original Luster and Golden-Orange Color**



- 5610 1873-S Closed 3 MS61 NGC. CAC.** Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. Glowing mint luster around the borders and central devices complements original golden-orange color. Taken together, these traits produce terrific eye appeal and certainly contribute to CAC's endorsement of this 1873-S Closed 3 double eagle. Typically soft over the centers with countless minute bagmarks. A pleasing, high-grade example and challenging to update.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26AL, PCGS# 8969

**1873-S Double Eagle, MS60
Scarcer Open 3 Variety**



- 5611 1873-S Open 3 MS60 NGC.** Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. Small S. This strictly unworn San Francisco double eagle represents the scarcer Open 3 variety struck later in the year. Green-gold surfaces show myriad abrasions scattered throughout, but mint frost remains vibrant. Slightly uneven strike, but still nicer than typically found.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26AM, PCGS# 8979

- 5612 1874 MS61 PCGS.** An impressive Mint State representative of this popular Type Two issue, with well-detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces that show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. NGC ID# 26AN, PCGS# 8970

**1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU53
Accessible Western Gold Piece**



- 5613 1874-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 4-A.** The obverse shows a large die chip on Liberty's neck, and the CC mintmark is widely spaced. Although not quite as plentiful as the 1875-CC and 1876-CC, this remains an available Carson City issue with a mintage of 115,085 coins. Orange-gold surfaces exhibit faint rub, but partial luster remains. The stars are strong, as are the eagle's wing and neck feathers. NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55
Rare Narrow CC Mintmark



5614 1874-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 3-B. The rare Narrow CC variety with a die chip behind Liberty's eye. Yellow-gold surfaces retain partial mint luster around the devices. Minor friction accounts for the grade, but strong detail remains on the obverse stars, curls, and wings. The Carson City Mint managed a production of 115,085 double eagles in 1874, making this one of the few collectible issues for the facility. Examples of this date are scarcer, however, than those of the successive CC twenties. NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Popular Carson City Issue



5615 1874-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 3-A. A die chip behind Liberty's eye is the pick-up point for Variety 3-A, which constitutes about one-fourth of surviving 1874-CC double eagles. The mid-1870s witnessed the peak of twenty dollar production at Carson City, and XF-AU pieces can be acquired without much effort. Yet the issue has less than one-tenth the production of its San Francisco cousin, and Borderline Uncirculated examples are challenging. This rose-gold representative shows minimal high-point friction, and cartwheel luster is extensive. We note only a single slender vertical field mark near the profile. NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Collectible in This Grade



5616 1874-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 3-A. European holdings have helped the 1874-CC rank among the most obtainable Carson City double eagles in circulated grades. Uncirculated coins remain scarce-to-rare, making this near-Mint example an attractive opportunity. Vibrant, rich-gold surfaces display scattered light bagmarks and nearly full mint luster. The strike is bold except on the highest points of Liberty's hair and bun. Eye appeal is strong. *From The "So Cal" Collection.* NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-S Double Eagle, MS62
Four Finer Coins at PCGS



5617 1874-S MS62 NGC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. With an average certified grade fractionally higher than AU55 and only four pieces numerically finer at PCGS (11/19), the 1874-S Type Two double eagle has established itself as a genuinely elusive issue in high grades. Typically "baggy" surfaces maintain vibrant mint luster and good detail along with warm honey-gold color. *From The "So Cal" Collection.* NGC ID# 26AR, PCGS# 8972

1874-S Double Eagle, MS61 Prooflike
Sole Prooflike at PCGS



5618 1874-S MS61 Prooflike PCGS. Prooflike examples of the 1874-S are virtually nonexistent, as are any Mint State examples above the MS62 level. This MS61 coin has designated prooflike surfaces, which maintain their reflectivity despite myriad small marks and abrasions. The strike is sharp except at the hair bun, where the upper portion shows slight high-point weakness. The frosted devices contrast boldly with black fields when viewed at certain angles. This is the sole Prooflike at PCGS. Population: 1 in 61 Prooflike, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 26AR, PCGS# 78972

5619 1875-CC — Genuine — NGC Details. Variety 6-B. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been cleaned. A lightly circulated Carson City type coin. The surfaces are hairlined, and the left obverse displays several moderate marks. 16 die marriages are confirmed for the '75-CC, and Variety 6-B ranks among the rarest.

**1875-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Early NGC Slab**



- 5620 1875-CC AU50 NGC. Variety 3-B. CAC.** A short line protruding from the dentils at the left base of the 1 in the date confirms this variety's attribution. The 1875-CC double eagle boasts a mintage of more than 111,000 coins, and no less than 16 die combinations are recorded, from 10 obverses and four reverses. This date is popular with type collectors seeking a single Carson City coin, although its general availability tends to mask the scarcity of individually attractive coins within each grade. This piece is satiny and well-defined. Rich orange-gold coloration reveals only light friction and handling marks, without the distraction of deep abrasions. A hint of reflectivity in the central reverse fields adds to the eye appeal. Housed in a prior generation holder. NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

**1875-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Lustrous Carson City Type Coin**



- 5621 1875-CC AU53 PCGS. Variety 7-A.** The 1875-CC is one of the most popular Carson City double eagles for type collectors. A mintage of more than 111,000 pieces supports a moderately substantial survivorship in AU condition. This piece is lustrous and boldly detailed. Although lightly worn on the high points, the yellow-gold surfaces show remarkably few noticeable abrasions for a Carson City issue in this grade. NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

**1875-S Twenty Dollar, Lustrous MS63
In-Demand Type Two Issue**



- 5622 1875-S MS63 PCGS.** Sharply struck and lustrous with bright light yellow-gold color accented by traces of green. Following a common theme for Type Two twenties, this date is a condition rarity in MS63 quality, yet plentiful in lower Mint State grades. PCGS has certified more than 1,200 examples have been certified in grades from MS60 to MS62, but only 32 pieces have received higher grades, including a single remarkable MS67 grade coin. A few minor surface cuts are visible along the lower left obverse border, but all other aspects of this piece are splendid and choice. Population: 21 in 63 (3 in 63+), 8 finer (11/19).
Ex: Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5659; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2007), lot 2589. NGC ID# 26AU, PCGS# 8975

**1876-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Impressive Carson City Type Coin**



- 5623 1876-CC AU50 NGC. Variety 7-C.** The Centennial-year 1876-CC is often selected by collectors who seek only a single Carson City twenty to represent the denomination. Many die marriages are known, but Variety 7-C can be attributed at a glance by the round die lump in the hair above the R in LIBERTY. This is a sharply defined and problem-free example without relevant marks. Myriad pockets of luster illuminate legends and devices. Encased in a former generation holder with an intact hologram. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

**1876-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58
Elusive Variety 5-B**



- 5624 1876-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 5-B.** A rare die variety with the mintmark partly over the T in TWENTY. The date location is similar to variety 4-A but there is no trace of a misplaced date in the dentils. This Carson City Type Two twenty from our Centennial year is untuned and ample mint luster, especially on the reverse. No marks are of individual importance. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

**1876-CC Liberty Twenty, MS61
High-End for the Grade**



- 5625 1876-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 5-A.** The late die state with a radial crack from the dentils to the left of the date into the bust. The 1876-CC is plentiful in AU condition but much more elusive in Mint State, especially with attractive eye appeal. This piece has immense eye appeal, produced by vibrant, frosty orange-gold luster and remarkably few distracting abrasions for the grade. Detail is sharp on this high-end MS61. Population: 87 in 61, 54 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

**1876-CC Twenty Dollar, MS61
Frosty Western Gold Piece**



5626 1876-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 3-A. Die attribution markers include the 1 in the date over a dentil, the 7 centered over the space between dentils, and the right edge of the second C in the mintmark aligned with the left edge of the second T in TWENTY. The 1876-CC double eagle is a plentiful Type Two Carson City issue, the last of this design. Bright mint frost shines from surfaces that show superficial grazes and small abrasions, with yellow-gold color throughout. Most design elements are sharp, the forecurls and reverse stars being a couple of exceptions. Considerably finer than the typical AU survivor.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

**1877-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Substantial Luminous Luster**



5627 1877-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 3-D. CAC. Among the five '77-CC die marriages, Variety 3-D is rarest. The mintmark is entered lower than the other varieties, furthest from the tail feathers. This example displays copious luster for the AU50 level. The lemon-gold surfaces are original, and the sole reportable abrasion is moderate and located on Liberty's neck. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983

**1877-CC Twenty, Choice AU
Popular Early Type Three Issue**



5628 1877-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 3-A. A caramel-gold Choice AU example of this low-mintage Carson City issue. Abrasions are trivial for the designated grade aside from a subtle obverse rim bump at 1:30, an edge mark at 9 o'clock on the reverse, and moderate contact on the horizontal shield stripes.

Ex: Bently Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 7151. NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983

**1877-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Variety 1-A**



5629 1877-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Five die varieties are identified for the 1877-CC double eagle coinage, produced from combinations of three obverse dies and four reverse dies. Varieties 1-A, 1-B, and 3-A are plentiful in the context of this issue, while varieties 2-C and 3-D are rare. Compared to common Philadelphia and San Francisco issues, no Carson City double eagle is truly plentiful. The mintage of 1877-CC was 42,565 coins, and perhaps only 2% to 3% of those survive. This near-Mint representative has slight field reflectivity (the oldtime "semiprooflike" description) with trivial marks on its brilliant light yellow gold surfaces. Nearly full luster remains on both sides of this beauty. Population: 63 in 58 (3 in 58+), 31 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983

1877-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Variety 3-A



- 5630 1877-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 3-A.** Three obverse dies and four reverse dies were combined in five different combinations at the Carson City Mint in 1877, and those five die pairs were used to strike 42,565 double eagles in 1877 from the new reverse design that had TWENTY DOLLARS spelled out in full. Although this is not a particularly rare variety, we have never handled a finer example of Variety 3-A among attributed double eagles in our archives. This near-Mint example has a sharp strike and fully lustrous yellow-gold surfaces with faint orange overtones on each side.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983

1877-S Twenty Dollar, MS63
Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr.



- 5631 1877-S MS63 PCGS.** Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. This well-struck S-mint twenty features bright honey-gold color and shimmering luster. Only a small bagmark on Liberty's cheekbone prevents a higher assessment by PCGS. The 1877-S claims a mintage in excess of 1.7 million pieces and is readily available in Choice AU through lower Uncirculated grades. Select Mint State representatives are scarce, and anything finer would qualify for the Condition Census. Population: 32 in 63, 7 finer (11/19).
Ex: *Alto Collection (Stack's, 12/1970), lot 442; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 869; Davis Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2003), lot 8346.*
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 8984

- 5632 1878 MS62 PCGS. Breen-7270.** Over the years, Heritage catalogers have identified *four* different doubled die reverse varieties for 1878 twenties. The present piece is an example of Variety 1, the strongest among the four reverses. All peripheral lettering is doubled, most apparent atop TWENTY DOLLARS. Although hardly anyone collects these varieties, that may change in the future. This lustrous and sharply struck representative displays light rose-red toning and a hint of struck-in grease near the left (facing) wing. NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985

1878-CC Twenty Dollar, AU Sharpness



- 5633 1878-CC — Harshly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 1-A.** A bold example of this much better Carson City emission. Die scratches near DOLLARS and on the right border of Liberty's neck identify Variety 1-A, which comprises most survivors from the meager mintage of 13,180 pieces. Two other rare die pairings are known. This yellow-gold example shows only a hint of high-point wear, but both sides display myriad fine parallel hairlines.

1878-CC Twenty Dollar, AU53
Conditionally Elusive CC-Mint Issue



5634 1878-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 3-A. There is a die gouge on the reverse below the D in DOLLAR, shaped like a check mark. On the obverse, the base of the 7 is directly centered over a dentil, identifying this rarely seen die combination. The present coin represents this Carson City issue well. Detail is bold and wear light, and each side has rich reddish-gold and honey hues. Scattered contact marks accompany the grade, as expected. The 1878-CC is elusive in AU grades and downright rare in Mint State. Many About Uncirculated pieces have better eye appeal than the low-grade Mint State coins known.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26B4, PCGS# 8986

5635 1878-S MS61 NGC. The yellow and rose-gold surfaces of this attractive Mint State specimen retain much of their original mint luster and show the expected number of minor contact marks and chatter in the fields. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout. NGC ID# 338K, PCGS# 8987

1878-S Double Eagle, MS62 Frosted Mint Luster



5636 1878-S MS62 PCGS. Small S. A majority of the certified population of 1878-S double eagles at PCGS and NGC fall between AU55 and MS62. This is the highest level for which the 1878-S remains collectible, with finer coins being conditionally rare. Frosted mint luster shines from lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces with green-gold accents. A well-detailed example with 14 numerically finer submissions at PCGS (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 338K, PCGS# 8987

1878-S Double Eagle, MS62+ Rare Any Finer



5637 1878-S MS62+ PCGS. With only 14 finer submissions at PCGS (11/19), few collectors will ever have the opportunity to obtain better example of the 1878-S double eagle than the one offered here. It is frosty and well-struck with minimal scattered grazes and great eye appeal for the grade. Greenish accents complement orange-gold color overall. NGC ID# 338K, PCGS# 8987

1878-S Twenty Dollar, MS62+ Noticeably High-End for the Grade



5638 1878-S MS62+ PCGS. Scarce in all Mint State grades above MS62, the 1878-S was used for overseas trade and most pieces show extensive, heavy abrasions. This well-struck, Plus-graded example is remarkably smooth and attractive not only for the issue, but for the numeric grade as well. Only a few light marks are seen, with lustrous and frosted honey-gold surfaces that display olive-gold overtones. Few pieces are known any finer at either service. Population: 8 in 62+, 14 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 338K, PCGS# 8987

1879 Liberty Twenty, MS60
Rare Prooflike Example



5639 1879 MS60 Prooflike PCGS. The 1879 Liberty double eagle claims a mintage of 207,630 pieces, but examples with deeply reflective prooflike surfaces are seldom encountered. This impressive Mint state example displays sharply detailed design elements throughout and the deeply mirrored prooflike surfaces show the expected amount of chatter in the fields. Population: 2 in 60 Prooflike, 0 finer (12/19). PCGS# 88988 Base PCGS# 8988

1879-CC Double Eagle, XF45
Appealing Red-Gold Color



5640 1879-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 1-A. The sole dies. This Choice XF example of the elusive 1879-CC double eagle (10,708 coins struck) presents appealing red-gold color and none of the unnatural brightness often seen on surviving representatives. Abrasions occur on each side, and the well-struck devices show expected high-point blending. NGC ID# 338L, PCGS# 8989

1879-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Luminous and Well-Defined for the Grade



5641 1879-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The production of 10,708 double eagles at the Carson City Mint in 1879 necessitated a single pair of dies showing a diagnostic lump below the 9 in the date. Probably about 500 pieces survive in all grades, mostly in the XF to lower AU range. This About Uncirculated representative displays luminous honey-gold color with a surprising degree of remaining mint luster. The motifs exhibit bold design detail and minimal friction for the assigned grade. Scattered abrasions and hairlines are typical. Grease stains appear near star 1 and above the 1 in the date. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 338L, PCGS# 8989

5642 1879-S MS60 NGC. The 1879-S Liberty double eagle is a popular Type Three issue, from a mintage of 1.2 million pieces. This sharply detailed Mint State specimen offers lustrous orange-gold surfaces that show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991

**1879-S Double Eagle, MS61
Highest Reasonably Obtainable Grade**



5643 1879-S MS61 PCGS. Small S. The highest reasonably obtainable grade level for the 1879-S twenty dollar gold piece is MS61. Finer examples in MS62 can reach five-figure prices, and anything in Select Uncirculated condition is a significant rarity. This brightly lustrous Mint State double eagle shows full star radials and crisp curls. A deep mark appears on the tip of the bust, and small marks consistent with the grade are scattered throughout.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991

**1879-S Twenty Dollar, MS62
High-End for the Issue**



5644 1879-S MS62 PCGS. Although many 1879-S twenties have returned to U.S. collectors over the past few decades from overseas holdings, most of those coins were heavily abraded and few qualified for even low Mint State grades. This example is smooth and minimally marked, free of all but the faintest abrasions on either side. Frosted lilac-gray overtones surround rich-gold centers, while all devices are well-defined. PCGS reports just 10 numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991

**1879-S Liberty Double Eagle, MS62
None Finer at NGC**



5645 1879-S MS62 NGC. Despite a substantial mintage of 1.2 million pieces, the 1879-S Liberty double eagle is scarce at the MS62 grade level, and finer coins are decidedly rare. This attractive MS62 specimen is sharply detailed throughout, and the vivid orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. Vibrant mint luster adds to the considerable eye appeal. Census: 54 in 62, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991

**1879-S Double Eagle, MS62
Lustrous, Colorful Example**



5646 1879-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. From a robust mintage of 1.2 million pieces, the 1879-S Liberty double eagle was heavily circulated at the time of issue and many examples were used to settle large accounts in foreign trade. Many coins have been repatriated from overseas holdings in recent years, but most examples seen have excessive bagmarks from rough storage and transport. Mint State coins are scarce in today's market and high-grade examples are rare.

This attractive MS62 example displays sharply detailed design elements throughout. The vivid yellow-gold surfaces exhibit vibrant mint luster on both sides, with a few traces of prooflike reflectivity at certain angles. Only minor signs of contact are evident and eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 103 in 62, 10 finer. CAC: 9 in 62, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991

**1880 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Vibrantly Lustrous and Appealing**



5647 1880 AU58 NGC. This Philadelphia issue is elusive in Mint State, and high-end AU coins are highly sought-after as a result. The conditional scarcity of this date is attributed to the mintage of 51,456 coins, which was roughly one fourth the number of double eagles struck at Philadelphia the previous year. This near-Mint coin is sharp and lustrous, showing vibrant luster in the fields and rich orange-gold color throughout. Eye appeal is pleasing.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BA, PCGS# 8992

**1880 Double Eagle, AU58
Low Mintage, Scarce This Nice**



5648 1880 AU58 PCGS. CAC. Philadelphia Mint double eagle production was limited from 1880 to 1887, with several dates being proof only (i.e. 1883, 1884, 1887). This is the only moderately accessible P-mint issue during that time period, with 51,420 pieces struck. Considerable mint luster emanates from smooth, medium yellow-gold surfaces. There are a few obverse reeding marks and a touch of rub over the highest points. Scarcely seen in Mint State. CAC: 10 in 58, 2 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BA, PCGS# 8992

**1880 Double Eagle, MS61
Elusive Philadelphia Issue**



- 5649 1880 MS61 PCGS.** The 1880 is one of the scarce, low-mintage Philadelphia twenty dollar issues from the first part of the decade. Actually, it is the only collectible date from the 1880s prior to 1888. A total of 51,420 1880 P-mint double eagles were struck, of which probably a few dozen survive in Mint State. This is one of them. It features soft mint frost and attractive orange-gold color. The peripheral stars are stronger than the hair curls, which show a slightly uneven impression. Small abrasions are distributed across each side. Population: 33 in 61, 11 finer (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BA, PCGS# 8992

**1882-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45
Collectible Western Gold Piece**



- 5650 1882-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 1-B.** The foot of the 2 points directly to the dentil below, and the second C in the mintmark is fractionally higher than the first. This collectible Western gold piece is bright yellow-gold with strong stars and wing feathers. Blending is most notable on Liberty's portrait. Peppered abrasions are typical of a large gold coin that saw moderate circulation. NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

**1882-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Early NGC Slab**



- 5651 1882-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-B.** Luster remains in the fields, while the devices show only light high-point friction. This yellow-gold Carson City type coin displays violet colorations near the date and OF, although the majority of each side is monotone. A well-struck piece with good eye appeal and apparent originality. Housed in a prior generation holder. NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

**1882-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Early Holder, Lustrous Fields**



- 5652 1882-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The friction that keeps this piece from Mint State classification occurs on the most elevated points of Liberty's cheek and hair, leaving the fields fully lustrous and vibrant. Each side is lightly abraded, as expected for this grade, while the yellowish straw-gold coloration is visually pleasing. With a mintage of more than 39,000 coins, the 1882-CC is moderately plentiful among Carson City twenties, although its availability declines in Mint State. This Borderline Uncirculated example will be sufficient for most collectors, housed in a prior generation holder. NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

**1882-CC Twenty Dollar, MS61
Radiant Mint Luster**



- 5653 1882-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 1-A.** A spike near Liberty's eye and a die line above (DO)LAR(R) confirm the attribution. The 1882-CC was struck to the limited extent of 39,140 coins. We have seen a fair number of XF and AU representatives come to market in recent years from overseas holdings, but Mint State survivors turn up relatively infrequently. There is some strike softness on the middle curls and on the eagle's neck, but the stars and other peripheral design elements show strong detail. Orange-gold surfaces beam with radiant mint luster and show numerous small abrasions. Census: 29 in 61, 11 finer (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

**1883-CC Twenty Dollar, Choice AU
Old Holder, Extensive Luster**



- 5654 1883-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 2-A.** A lovely Choice AU caramel-gold Carson City twenty. The high points show only slight wear, and luster illuminates the margins and motifs. As expected of the grade, small marks are distributed, but none are of singular consequence. The central obverse exhibits microscopic pits. The 1883-CC is much scarcer than its West Coast cousin, which has a mintage nearly twenty times greater. Encapsulated in a green label holder. NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

**1883-CC Twenty Dollar Liberty, MS61
Lustrous, Colorful Surfaces**



- 5655 1883-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 2-A.** The 1883-CC Liberty double eagle claims a mintage of 59,962 pieces, a small production total in absolute terms, but about average in the context of the series. The 1883-CC is one of the more available Carson City double eagles in today's market, but the issue is still scarce in MS61 condition, and finer coins are rare. This impressive Mint State specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. A small die dot to the right of the middle of the 3 in the date identifies the variety and another dot is visible at the outside point of star 9. A third dot is located near the rim, between stars 8 and 9. A small spike extends from the dentils above the E in STATES. On close inspection, the pleasing orange-gold surfaces show a number of minor contact marks, but these tiny flaws are mostly lost in the vibrant mint luster that radiates from both sides of this attractive Type Three issue. Population: 80 in 61, 32 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

**1883-CC Twenty Dollar, Lustrous MS61
Profound Orange-Gold Color**



- 5656 1883-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-B.** Ex: Rainy Day Collection. The mintmark is positioned over the space between Y and D. The 1883-CC has become more available in recent years, with a small cache of largely circulated examples hitting the market. The issue remains elusive in this grade. Small abrasions define the technical assessment, but thick mint frost and profound orange-gold color deliver terrific eye appeal. PCGS reports 32 finer submissions (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

**1884-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Abundant Frosted Luster Remains**



- 5657 1884-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A.** This collectible near-Mint Carson City double eagle was one of 81,139 coins struck. Abundant frosted luster remains throughout the warm yellow-gold surfaces. Bold devices appear virtually unworn, though small bagmarks are scattered evenly across each side. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Double Eagle, Frosty MS60
Old NGC Slab, Impressive Luster**



- 5658 1884-CC MS60 NGC. Variety 1-A. CAC.** Unlike in 1875, when no less than 16 die pairings were used for double eagle coinage, in 1884 the Carson City Mint used only one die pair to produce this denomination. Production was substantial for one die pair, totaling more than 81,000 coins. The obverse die shows a tiny pair of crisscrossing die lines on the lower part of Liberty's neck near the hair curls. The reverse shows the mintmark slightly right of center between the Y in TWENTY and the D in DOLLAR. This date is challenging to locate in attractive Mint State condition. The present coin is frosty with bright yellow-gold luster and a sharp strike. There are light, scattered marks on the obverse that limit the grade, but the reverse appears several points finer on its own. Housed in an early generation holder. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Liberty Head Twenty, MS61
Partial Mint Luster, Warm Yellow-Gold Color**



- 5659 1884-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Frosty mint luster emanates from the regions of the design protected by the raised devices, which show strong detail overall and just a slight bit of blending on a few of the curls. Medium yellow-gold color includes complementary greenish accents. Small abrasions scattered throughout. The 1884-CC was struck to the extent of 81,139 coins using a single set of dies. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Double Eagle, MS61
Variety 1-A, The Only Dies**



- 5660 1884-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The Carson City Mint struck 81,139 double eagles from a single die pair identified so far, although other varieties might be awaiting discovery. This lovely Mint State piece, exceeded by just 90 certified pieces at PCGS (12/19), exhibits a sharp strike and highly lustrous, satin surfaces. A wonderful example for an advanced collection. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Twenty Dollar, MS61
Perfect Carson City Type Coin**



- 5661 1884-CC MS61 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A. CAC.** This luminous yellow-gold Carson City double eagle displays bright luster around the stars and legends. Every star is bold, and most curls and feathers are well-delineated. Peppered flecks are minor for the grade, contributing to the green CAC approval sticker.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Double Eagle, MS62
Uncirculated CC-Mint Type Coin**



- 5662 1884-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Among the four mints involved in the production of this largest circulating denomination, none are more popular year after year than that of Carson City, Nevada. The facility struck double eagles on and off from its opening in 1870 until its final year of operation in 1893. That includes 81,139 twenty dollar gold pieces minted in 1884. The 1884-CC represents one of the most collectible Carson City double eagles, but it is scarce in MS62 and rarely made available any finer. Bagmarks peppered over each side fail to diminish the eye appeal of this frosty example. Rich yellow-gold color and bold motifs throughout. Population: 83 in 62 (7 in 62+), 7 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

1885-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Low-Mintage Carson City Issue



5663 1885-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 1-A. A mintage of only 9,450 double eagles at Carson City in 1885 ensures the scarcity of this date today in high grade. Carson City struck more than 81,000 coins the year prior, and nearly 60,000 in 1883. Compared to those two “common” CC-mint dates, the 1885-CC is rare in Mint State. Attractive AU coins are typically the finest available to collectors who do not want to shell out a great deal of funds. Among AU coins, this piece is quite exceptional. Although wear is a little more applied than that of AU58 coins, this AU53 piece is remarkably smooth, and its fields retain elements of luster that complement the details of the devices. Brass-gold coloration on each side completes the visual attributes.

From The “So Cal” Collection. NGC ID# 26BN, PCGS# 9004

1885-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Above-Average Nevada Mint Product



5664 1885-CC AU53 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Carson City coinage production was limited to silver dollars and double eagles in 1885, the same year Superintendent James Crawford died. Only 9,450 of these twenty dollar gold pieces were struck, after which point the facility would cease operations until 1889. This is one of about 400 to 500 1885-CC double eagles extant, and it grades three full points higher than average. The coin is typically struck with light friction and scattered marks. Greenish-gold surfaces show bright mint frost around the devices and reddish accents on each side. A challenging Nevada mint issue. NGC ID# 26BN, PCGS# 9004

1885-CC Liberty Double Eagle, AU55
Elusive, Low-Mintage Issue



5665 1885-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A. CAC. While the 1885-CC is slightly more available than in previous decades thanks to European repatriates, but those coins are quickly assimilated into the market, and there is no denying the issue's ongoing scarcity. It remains the prize Carson City issue from the 1880s. This is a frosted, lightly abraded Choice About Uncirculated example, with plentiful mint luster and vivid greenish-gold color. Eye appeal is strong — not always the case for 1885-CC twenties. The strike is uniformly sharp on both sides, with Liberty's hair strands well-defined. While numerous small marks pepper the vibrant surfaces, there are none of the heavy abrasions that typify the issue. Only 9,450 pieces were struck. The coin is housed in a previous generation green label holder. Population: 35 in 55, 68 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26BN, PCGS# 9004

5666 1885-S MS62+ PCGS. Double eagles were struck in Philadelphia, Carson City, and San Francisco in 1885. However, only the San Francisco issue is plentiful as the Carson City twenty is scarce, and the Philadelphia issue is a major rarity. This is a great candidate for the collector seeking one double eagle from each production year. This piece is brilliant with frosty yellow-gold luster and excellent eye appeal. NGC ID# 26BP, PCGS# 9005

1887-S Double Eagle, MS63
Only Collectible Issue for the Year
None Finer at NGC



5667 1887-S MS63 NGC. Since no circulation-strike double eagles were produced at the Philadelphia Mint in 1887, collectors must turn to the 1887-S, which is scarce in MS63 and practically unobtainable any finer. All five higher-graded representatives are at PCGS. This fully struck, richly frosted example enjoys appealing orange-gold color and a minimum number of abrasions. Census: 27 in 63, 0 finer (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BS, PCGS# 9007

5668 1888 MS62 PCGS. Rose-gold centers turn to luminous wheat-gold colors at the borders, with shimmering frost radiating from each side. The stars are fully struck, and Liberty's curls exhibit crisp delineation. The certified population of 1888 double eagles drops off markedly between MS62 and MS63. NGC ID# 26BT, PCGS# 9008

1889 Double Eagle, MS62
Limited Issue of 44,070 Coins



5669 1889 MS62 PCGS. A limited issue of 44,070 coins makes the 1889 a challenging double eagle to acquire, particularly in finer condition than this, where examples become veritable rarities. In MS62, the 1889 is scarce but still relatively obtainable. This well-produced, reddish-gold twenty radiates frosty luster from surfaces with lightly scattered bagmarks. A large alloy spot occurs above the right scroll on the reverse. There are 34 submissions finer at PCGS (11/19).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2017), lot 4322. NGC ID# 2695, PCGS# 9010

1889 Double Eagle, MS63
None Are Finer at PCGS



5670 1889 MS63 PCGS. CAC. Due to the mintage of 44,070 coins — remarkably low for a Philadelphia issue in the late 19th century — the 1889 double eagle is scarce in Mint State. The Select grade level of the present PCGS-certified example is the finest achieved at that service, and just one higher-grade piece is reported at NGC (11/19). This piece displays thickly frosted and sharply struck surfaces with light reddish-gold color prevailing. Several small alloy spots appear on the obverse, but there are no large or obvious marks. Philadelphia would again strike tiny double eagle mintages in 1891 (1,390 business strikes) and 1892 (4,430 business strikes). Population: 34 in 63 (1 in 63+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 63, 0 finer (11/19). Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5342.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 2695, PCGS# 9010

1889-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58
Lustrous and Well-Struck



5671 1889-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. One obverse die and one reverse die were responsible for manufacturing 30,945 double eagles at the Carson City Mint in 1889. The facility had been out of commission since 1885, with this issue representing its return to operation, at least until 1893 when it shut down permanently. The 1889-CC double eagle is perhaps less recognizable than the famous silver dollar that shares this date-mintmark combination, but it is much scarcer. Friction is barely seen over well-struck devices. Orange-gold surfaces display abundant remaining mint luster and nothing more than light chatter. NGC reports 66 finer examples (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BV, PCGS# 9011

**1889-CC Double Eagle, MS61
Sought-After Carson City Issue**



- 5672 1889-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The example of the 1889-CC double eagle in the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection is a VF30 representative. Generally, this issue is found in XF and AU grade levels, with a small quantity of examples known in lower Mint State condition, this being one of them. The issue's low mintage of 30,945 coins, its Western heritage, and the date-mintmark combination it shares with its famous silver dollar counterpart all contribute to the popularity of the 1889-CC double eagle and the collector demand it enjoys. A few marks on the cheek and in the obverse fields appear minimal for the grade. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold and show crisp detail.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BV, PCGS# 9011

**1890 Double Eagle, MS62
Well-Struck, Rare Any Finer**



- 5673 1890 MS62 PCGS.** A moderate mintage of 75,940 pieces makes up the 1890 double eagle. Rose-gold coloration is seen overall and frosted mint luster is consistent over the entirety of this well-struck MS62 offering. A number of small abrasions are scattered throughout. This Philadelphia issue becomes conditionally rare in MS63.
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2017), lot 4325. NGC ID# 26BX, PCGS# 9013

- 5674 1890-CC — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Variety 1-A.** The obverse is noticeably cleaned with heavy hairlines below and to the left. The reverse has a natural uncleaned appearance. The design features are sharp and there is only slight evidence of wear on the high points.

**1890-CC Double Eagle, AU55
Late Die State**



- 5675 1890-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Late die state with the right tailfeathers lapped away. This partly lustrous Choice About Uncirculated double eagle was one of 91,209 pieces struck in 1891. It would make a perfect Carson City type coin, with attractive orange-gold color and good detail despite a touch of friction. A few reddish stains appear around the date. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

**1890-CC Double Eagle, AU55
CAC Green Label, Lustrous Fields**



- 5676 1890-CC AU55 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A.** The usual lapped die state, with portions of the eagle's tailfeathers effaced. The obverse appears unlapped, with James B. Longacre's initials intact. Luster abounds in the fields. This Choice AU 1890-CC twenty is sharply detailed and barely worn at all from circulation. Rich orange-gold color and minimal abrasions earn CAC endorsement, which is a seldom-seen attribute for 1890-CC double eagles.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

**1890-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Late Die State, Much Luster Remains**



- 5677 1890-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** This is a late die state example of the 1890-CC, with a heavy die crack that runs along the top of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with die lapping that has removed the eagle's right (facing) tailfeathers. Yellow-gold surfaces display faint orange accents, while light field chatter and a trace of wear define the AU58 grade. The 1890-CC is scarce in near-Mint condition, and becomes scarcer with each step up the grading ladder. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

1890-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58
Reflective Orange-Gold Surfaces, CAC



5678 1890-CC AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A. A late die state strike from lapped dies shows incomplete tailfeathers and a lapped away die scratch below A in STATES on this attractive, near-Mint 1890-CC. The strike is sharp, while nearly full mint luster remains across reflective surfaces. A trace of wear accompanies scattered field chatter, but marks are fewer and less obvious than most examples of this popular Carson City issue. CAC endorsement recognizes the high-quality, orange-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

1890-CC Double Eagle, MS60
Early Die State, Doubled Die Reverse



5679 1890-CC MS60 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Of the two die pairings for the '90-CC, Variety 1-A is the more available. But this is a scarce early die state example, with intact tail feathers and minor die doubling on TWENTY and PLURIBUS. The well-struck canary-gold surfaces are refreshingly free from detrimental marks, save for a moderate field scuff below the left (facing) wing. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

1890-CC Double Eagle, MS62
Semiprooflike, Rare Any Finer



5680 1890-CC MS62 NGC. Variety 1-A. The availability of this Carson City issue declines in Mint State, and it is scarce at the MS62 level. Only a single finer piece is reported at NGC, while PCGS lists eight higher-grade coins (11/19). The present example is semiprooflike and sharply struck throughout the attractive surfaces. Bright yellow-gold patina shows remarkably few abrasions for the grade, and eye appeal is exceptional. An outstanding 1890-CC double eagle, nearly within the Condition Census for this popular late Carson City issue. Census: 56 in 62 (3 in 62★), 1 finer (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

1890-S Double Eagle, MS64
Even Cleaner Than the Grade Suggests



5681 1890-S MS64 PCGS. With a mintage of 802,750 coins, this is the only collectible double eagle issue for the year in high grades. Both the Philadelphia and Carson City twenties are scarce to rare in MS62 or finer, while 1890-S representatives are accessible through MS63 and still obtainable in MS64. This piece appears finer than the grade suggests, with exceptionally clean obverse fields and not a mark of note on Liberty's cheek. Peach-gold color and thick mint frost grace each side. Well-struck. Population: 49 in 64 (9 in 64+), 19 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26BZ, PCGS# 9015

**1891-CC Twenty Dollar, Sharp AU58
Low-Mintage Issue, Key CC Date**



5682 1891-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. Just one die pair produced all 5,000 double eagles at the Carson City Mint in 1891. Only the legendary 1870-CC has a lower mintage. While the limited number of survivors circulated to one extent or another (most examples grade between XF40 and AU55), the issue quickly becomes scarce in near-Mint condition, and fully Mint State coins are rare. Neither PCGS nor NGC has certified any 1891-CC twenty finer than MS63, and there are only two of those — one at each service.

This exemplary near-Mint coin retains nearly all of its vibrant mint luster and shows little evidence of its brief circulation. Light friction in the fields exists, but there are no individually significant marks for the grade, and only a trace of rub is seen on the central motif high points. A sharp strike remains throughout both sides. This orange-gold example has been long-held in a previous generation NGC holder, with intact hologram on the back. Census: 80 in 58 (3 in 58+, 1 in 58★), 35 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 9017

5683 1891-S MS63+ PCGS. A highly lustrous and attractive double eagle, this Select Mint State example features a bold struck and lovely lemon-yellow surfaces with minimal marks for the assigned grade. NGC ID# 26C4, PCGS# 9018

**1891-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Only One Finer Coin at PCGS**



5684 1891-S MS64+ PCGS. Medium S. This gleaming Plus-designated near-Gem nearly qualifies for the top spot at PCGS, currently occupied by a single MS65 representative (11/19). Frosty, medium yellow-gold surfaces showcase crisp motifs and a minimal number of field marks. Readily appealing. NGC ID# 26C4, PCGS# 9018

**1892 Liberty Twenty, Choice AU
Smooth, Lustrous Surfaces
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue**



5685 1892 AU55 NGC. The 1892 double eagle is the last of the ultra-low-mintage dates in the Liberty Head series, struck to the extent of just 4,430 coins. Examples in any grade carry a premium over the common date, but this issue is especially rare in Mint State. A limited supply of About Uncirculated coins supplies the needs of most collectors. This Choice AU example displays sharp motifs and lustrous, minimally abraded surfaces. The greenish-gold and peach-orange hues on each side are original, complementing the eye appeal. Census: 19 in 55, 67 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26C5, PCGS# 9019

1892 Coronet Twenty Dollar, AU55
Only 4,430 Coins Minted



5686 1892 AU55 PCGS. Only 4,430 double eagles were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1892. The issue claims a survival rate of roughly 300 coins, or about 7% of the original production, making it scarce in the absolute sense. Examples are apt to be found in XF to AU grades, with the average certified assessment corresponding exactly to this Choice AU offering. Design detail is mostly strong with a touch of blending over the middle curls. Traces of reflectivity remain in the yellow-gold fields, which show trivial hairlines and a few scattered reeding marks. A challenging Philadelphia issue. NGC ID# 26C5, PCGS# 9019

1892-CC Twenty Dollar, AU50
Well-Struck And Partly Lustrous



5687 1892-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Frosty luster characteristic of the Carson City branch mint shines from the protected regions of the design. The surfaces feature bright yellow-gold color, razor-sharp stars, and finely delineated hair curls with minimal blending. The collectible 1892-CC was struck to the extent of 27,265 coins and enjoys a relatively high survival rate. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

1892-CC Double Eagle, AU55
Low-Mintage Carson City Issue



5688 1892-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1. The only die variety for the issue, which claims a limited mintage of 27,265 coins. This collectible Choice AU double eagle offers well-struck design elements, glowing luster within the protected areas, and warm honey-gold color. Scattered abrasions are typical. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

1892-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58
Warm Golden-Orange Color



5689 1892-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. The first few stars lack centers and several hair strands show a touch of blending, but the rest of this 1892-CC double eagle is strongly rendered. Bright mint frost glistens around the devices, while the minimally abraded surfaces showcase warm golden-orange color. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

1893-CC Double Eagle, MS60
Glowing Sun-Gold Surfaces



5690 1893-CC MS60 NGC. Variety 1-A. The B in the designer's initial's is centered over the 8, and a die crack extends from the left foot of the 1 on this slightly scarcer die marriage. A strong strike defines the motifs on each side. Softly frosted surfaces glow with rich sun-gold color and show a minimal number of abrasions for the grade. Only 18,402 double eagles were struck at the Carson City Mint during its final year of operation.
From The Key Coin Collection. NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023

1893-CC Double Eagle, MS61
Last Year of Coinage at Carson City



- 5691** 1893-CC MS61 PCGS. **Variety 1-A.** Ex: Fairmont Collection. The final-year Carson City double eagle is moderately collectible, even in low Mint State grades, due to the addition of repatriated trade coins in recent decades. Nonetheless, the popularity of final-year Carson City coinage promotes strong demand. This piece is moderately abraded, as the grade suggests, but has attractive wheat-gold luster. The strike is sharp. NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023

1893-CC Double Eagle, MS61
Final Low-Mintage Issue



- 5692** 1893-CC MS61 PCGS. **Variety 2-A.** The final Carson City double eagle issue is scarcer than several preceding CC-mint issues. Just 18,402 pieces were struck, and a majority of certified examples are in circulated grades. This handsome representative is memorable for its dappled peach-red, straw-gold, and apple-green toning. The coruscating surfaces are less abraded than is usual for the grade, with a light field scuff near obverse star 12 mentioned strictly as an identifier. NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023

1893-CC Twenty, MS62
Popular Issue



- 5693** 1893-CC MS62 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** The surfaces are bright with a slight reddish tinge on each side. The devices are lightly frosted with a glimmer of semireflectivity in the fields on both obverse and reverse — giving the coin a well-balanced appearance. Almost all the design features are sharp including Liberty's hair, the obverse stars, and the eagle's plumage. The 1893-CC is not one of the rarer CC twenties but it is always of interest to collectors as these pieces were produced during the final year of coinage operations at the Carson City Mint. At the MS62 level, it ranks as an important condition scarcity.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4153.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023
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**1893-CC Twenty Dollar, MS62
Low-Mintage Final-Year Issue**



5694 1893-CC MS62 NGC. Variety 2-A. The last coins were struck at Carson City on June 1, 1893. Since production that year was for only five months, only 18,402 double eagles were coined. Most Mint State survivors were shipped overseas, and indifferently stored in foreign bank vaults for decades as bullion reserves. At PCGS, the finest certified grade for the issue is MS63, but MS62 examples are much more affordable and provide greater value. This lustrous apricot-gold representative displays far fewer marks than the typical '93-CC. The strike is bold and the eye appeal is commendable. NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023

**1894 Twenty Dollar, MS64+
Smooth and Minimally Abraded**



5695 1894 MS64+ PCGS. There is no question that a single graze on Liberty's cheek is the only imperfection that precludes a full Gem assessment. Frosty fields are smooth and minimally abraded with pale accents of rose and green. Overall color is a warm shade of orange-gold. The date, stars, reverse legends, and feathers display pinpoint definition with softness confined to the middle hair curls. There are only four finer submissions at PCGS (11/19). *From The "So Cal" Collection.* NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

**1894 Double Eagle, MS64+
Top Quality for the Grade Level**



5696 1894 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Radiant golden-orange surfaces with glimmering mint frost display pinpoint strike detail on the motifs. A cluster of ticks around Liberty's mouth probably stands in the way of an even higher grade. PCGS has only seen four finer submissions. CAC: 14 in 64, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

**1894-S Twenty Dollar, Strong MS64
Highest Collectible Grade Level**



5697 1894-S MS64 PCGS. There are only five numerically finer 1894-S double eagles at PCGS (11/19), something worth considering for those looking to balance quality and affordability. This Choice Uncirculated example is clean for the grade and fully struck with frosty orange-gold surfaces. A single mark above star 12 likely precludes an even finer assessment. NGC ID# 26CC, PCGS# 9026

5698 1895 MS64 PCGS. The apricot-gold surfaces of this attractive Choice double eagle radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides and show only minor signs of contact. The design elements are sharply detailed and eye appeal is outstanding. PCGS has graded eight numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027

1895 Double Eagle, MS65
Warm Orange-Gold Color
None Numerically Finer



5699 1895 MS65 NGC. There are tens of thousands of 1895 double eagles certified at NGC that fall within the range of MS61 to MS63, and there are hundreds more in MS60 and MS64. However, this Philadelphia Mint issue, which claims a mintage of 1.1 million coins, experiences a dramatic population decline at the Gem grade level, where only 17 pieces are certified at NGC and PCGS combined. Strike definition is nearly complete, and the warm orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant cartwheel frost. A few ticks above the date and a couple of reeding marks below the hair bun have no effect on the eye appeal of this wonderful Registry coin. Census: 9 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027

1895-S Twenty Dollar, MS64
CAC Endorsement



5700 1895-S MS64 NGC. CAC. The 1895-S Liberty double eagle enjoyed a substantial mintage of 1.1 million pieces, but Choice examples are scarce today, and NGC has only graded 11 coins in higher numeric grades (11/19). The present coin is a sharply detailed Choice specimen with orange-gold surfaces and bright mint frost. *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 5067.* NGC ID# 26CE, PCGS# 9028

1896 Liberty Twenty, MS62 Prooflike
Deeply Reflective Fields



5701 1896 MS62 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The 1896 Liberty double eagle was produced in large numbers and the issue is easy to locate in most grades, but few have been certified with prooflike surfaces. This impressive MS62 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and deeply reflective prooflike fields, with the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. Population: 2 in 62 Prooflike, 1 finer (12/19). PCGS# 89029 Base PCGS# 9029

5702 1896-S MS63 PCGS. Although the 1896-S Liberty double eagle is available without undue difficulty in most grades, it becomes increasingly difficult to locate through the higher grades. This lovely Select Mint State example has a sharp strike and brilliant yellow surfaces with satin mint luster. NGC ID# 26CG, PCGS# 9030

5703 1897-S MS64 PCGS. Collectors seeking an 1897-S double eagle will find an abundance of pieces in MS63 and lower grades, with coins occasionally seen in MS64. Finer pieces are rare — PCGS has seen only 17 such submissions (11/19). This near-Gem has satiny yellow-gold cartwheel luster and a sharp strike. Faint grazes on Liberty's cheek are all that deny Gem classification. NGC ID# 26CJ, PCGS# 9032

5704 1897-S MS64 NGC. CAC. Sharply detailed design elements and especially vibrant mint luster are the calling cards of this spectacular Type Three double eagle. The vivid orange-gold surfaces show minimal signs of contact. NGC has certified 26 numerically finer examples (12/19). NGC ID# 26CJ, PCGS# 9032

1897-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
Only a Few Pieces Are Known Finer



5705 1897-S MS65 PCGS. Few pre-1900 San Francisco double eagles are as collectible as the 1897-S (1.4 million coins minted). The issue's availability and generally excellent production quality make it a frequent choice to represent the Type Three design. This Gem is one of the best surviving representatives available to collectors. It features beautifully preserved fields and frosty mint luster over orange-gold surfaces. Grazes are shallow and superficial, and the strike is largely strong. A tick under 97 and a set of three reeding marks on the cheek are the only pedigree identifiers on this Registry-grade twenty dollar gold piece. Population: 15 in 65 (1 in 65+), 2 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26CJ, PCGS# 9032

1897-S Double Eagle, Fully Struck Gem
Fantastic Quality



5706 1897-S MS65 NGC. CAC. The quality of this 1897-S double eagle, both visual and technical, is absolutely fantastic. At first glance, the dearth of overt field abrasions certainly stands out as a hallmark of this high-end Gem. A single tick between stars 1 and 2 serves as one of the few identifying marks. The obverse also shows a couple of small coppery alloy spots, while the overall coloration is an appealing shade of orange-gold. Finally, the design elements are completely brought-up without a trace of softness. Worth a premium bid in our opinion. Census: 25 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 1 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26CJ, PCGS# 9032

1898 Double Eagle, MS64
Tied for Finest at Both Services



5707 1898 MS64 PCGS. The vast majority of 1898 double eagles certified at PCGS — more than 1,300 coins — fall within the tight range of MS61 to MS63. This frosty near-Gem is an outlier, tied for finest at both services. Bold definition and warm golden-orange color characterize each side. Population: 22 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26CK, PCGS# 9033

1898-S Double Eagle, MS65
Nearly Uncollectible Any Finer



- 5708 1898-S MS65 NGC.** Most 1898-S double eagles survive in lower Uncirculated grades, typically appearing in MS61 through MS63 condition. A bold strike and radiant mint frost characterize this orange-gold Gem, one of the top collectible examples of the issue extant. There are only three numerically higher-graded representatives at NGC, plus one more at PCGS (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034

1898-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
High-End for the Issue



- 5709 1898-S MS65 PCGS.** Rich peach-orange and yellow-gold hues intermingle across the Gem, vibrantly lustrous surfaces of this 1898-S double eagle. The strike is sharp and no die lapping is observed. A few faint luster grazes on the cheek and in the field prevent a finer grade. The '98-S double eagle is occasionally seen in MS65, but PCGS lists only a single MS67 coin finer (11/19).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2017), lot 3355. NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034

1899 Double Eagle, Frosty Gem
Clean Fields



- 5710 1899 MS65 NGC.** Smooth fields awash in thickly frosted mint luster and orange-gold color with peach accents are hallmarks of this lovely Gem double eagle. The stars, curls, and feathers are razor-sharp. Just a couple of small reeding marks appear on the reverse, while the obverse is high-end for the grade. There are two numerically finer examples at NGC (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26CM, PCGS# 9035

- 5711 1901-S MS63 PCGS.** This 20th century type-coin issue is usually available through MS63, but finer pieces are elusive. This Select coin has sharp relief detail and vibrant yellow-gold mint luster. Minor chatter on Liberty's cheek and in the field prevents a finer grade. As the debut S-mint issue of the 20th century, the 1901-S double eagle enjoys strong popularity among type collectors. NGC ID# 26CT, PCGS# 9040

1902 Twenty Dollar, Vibrant MS62
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue



- 5712 1902 MS62 PCGS.** This is a well-known low-mintage 20th century Liberty Head issue from the Philadelphia Mint. Only 31,140 pieces were struck. Each side showcases a razor-sharp definition. Orange-gold surfaces glitter with vibrant luster. Grade-limiting marks are undistracting.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26CU, PCGS# 9041

1902 Double Eagle, MS63
Late Series Key Issue



- 5713 1902 MS63 PCGS.** Recognition of the 1902's late-series scarcity is slowly gaining traction. Just 31,140 pieces were struck — the lowest Philadelphia double eagle mintage since 1892, and the lowest of all 20th century Liberty Head twenties. Attractive honey-gold surfaces show a few light abrasions in the left obverse field, but only minor marks overall. An unusually sharp strike adds to the appeal. Population: 90 in 63 (3 in 63+), 13 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 26CU, PCGS# 9041

1902 Double Eagle, MS63
Scarce 20th Century Issue



- 5714 1902 MS63 PCGS.** Although not widely recognized as such, the 1902 is the lowest mintage (31,254 pieces) Liberty double eagle produced in the 20th century. At or above the MS63 level of preservation, the '02-P is probably equal in rarity to the 1905. This example boasts flashy, satiny surfaces, that display green-gold color, while razor-sharp striking details are evident throughout. Even close examination reveals far fewer than the expected number of abrasions one would expect to see on an MS63 specimen.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 9049.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26CU, PCGS# 9041

1903 Twenty Dollar, MS65+
Only a Dozen Finer Examples at NGC



5715 1903 MS65+ NGC. More than 1,000 Gem 1903 double eagles are graded at NGC and PCGS combined, but only 18 pieces are certified finer, including a dozen at the former service (11/19). Swirling mint luster over yellow-gold surfaces delivers lovely visual appeal. The devices are strongly rendered, and chatter is minimal. NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043

5716 1903-S MS64 PCGS. From a mintage of 954,000 pieces, the 1903-S Liberty double eagle can be found in grades up to the MS64 level with a little patience, but finer examples are scarce. This impressive Choice specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster throughout. PCGS has graded 18 numerically finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 26CX, PCGS# 9044

1903-S Double Eagle, MS65
Among the Finest Certified Examples



5717 1903-S MS65 NGC. Ex: Eureka Gold Collection. Clear S. Despite a high mintage approaching 1 million coins, the 1903-S double eagle is conditionally scarce at the Choice Uncirculated grade level. There are a few dozen grading events at this esteemed level at NGC and PCGS combined, but none are certified finer (11/19).

This top-notch Gem enjoys rich sun-gold color thick mint frost typical of the San Francisco facility. Strike definition is similarly impressive with strong stars, hair curls, and feathers. Trivial shallow grazes barely prevent an even finer assessment.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26CX, PCGS# 9044

1904 Double Eagle, MS66+
Top-Shelf Example



5718 1904 MS66+ NGC. There are virtually no marks on either side of this top-shelf Premium Gem coin, showing attractive orange-gold patina and good preservation and eye appeal. A few tiny dark flecks are insignificant compared to the broad quality on display here. Boldly struck and delightful. Census: 6 in 66+, 2 in 66★, 1 finer (11/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2016), lot 3446.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

5719 1904 MS62 Prooflike NGC. Dazzling field reflectivity on both sides confirms the Prooflike designation of this well struck lemon-gold Liberty double eagle type coin. The portrait and reverse are minimally marked for the MS62 level, though the obverse field displays distributed small abrasions. PCGS# 89045

5720 1904 MS63 Prooflike NGC. Although one of the most plentiful issues in the Liberty double eagle series, the 1904 is seldom found with prooflike surfaces. This Select Mint State piece has fully mirrored yellow-gold surfaces with trivial, grade-limiting marks. PCGS# 89045

5721 1904 MS63 Prooflike NGC. The 1904 double eagle is quite plentiful overall, especially in the lower Mint State grades, although coins with Prooflike designations are in the minority. This example displays lemon-gold coloration and highly reflective fields. The strike is razor-sharp, and eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. PCGS# 89045

**1904-S Twenty Dollar, MS64 Prooflike
Conditionally Unusual**



5722 1904-S MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Although the 1904 and 1904-S double eagles had the highest mintages of the Liberty series, these issues are rarely encountered with prooflike surfaces. This lustrous light yellow example is sharply struck and exhibits fully mirrored fields that contrast nicely with the satin devices. This is the finest 1904-S twenty to receive the Prooflike designation. Population: 1 in 64 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26CZ, PCGS# 79046

**1905 Double Eagle, MS63
Scarcely Seen This Fine**



5723 1905 MS63 PCGS. The 1905 double eagle continues a trend of low-mintage and underrated Philadelphia issues struck in the Liberty Head series during the 20th century. Just 58,919 pieces were produced, and Mint State survivors are proportionately scarce when compared to those of the much more plentiful 1905-S. The 1905 double eagle is most often seen in MS62 and lower grades, scarcely in MS63, the grade of the present example. Finer representatives are notable rarities and are far out of reach for most collectors. This piece is boldly struck with vibrant, frosty surfaces that display rich tangerine-gold color. A few minor surface grazes on Liberty's cheek define the grade but pose little distraction. Population: 69 in 63 (2 in 63+), 13 finer (11/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 6714.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26D2, PCGS# 9047

**1905-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
A Single Example is Graded Finer**



5724 1905-S MS65 NGC. The 1905-S is many times more available than its Philadelphia Mint counterpart. That is unsurprising considering the mintage differential of 1.8 million for this issue and only 58,919 coins for the East coast issue. Nevertheless, Gem examples of the 1905-S double eagle are rare. None are graded higher than this MS65 representative at NGC, and a single MS67 coin resides in a PCGS holder (11/19). Coruscating mint frost blends with rich orange-gold color. The hair strands, obverse star radials, and eagle's feathers are completely delineated. There are a couple of ticks on the cheek and elsewhere, but they do not distract or minimize the importance of this Registry candidate.

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26D3, PCGS# 9048

**1906 Double Eagle, MS63
Scarcest Issue for the Year in High Grades**



5725 1906 MS63 PCGS. The 1906 Philadelphia double eagle is by far the scarcest issue for the year in high grades. Only 69,596 coins were struck, and they are scarcely seen above Select Uncirculated condition. This sharply struck example showcases lustrous orange-gold surfaces with small flecks and grazes on each side. PCGS lists 39 numerically finer grading events (11/19).

From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26D4, PCGS# 9049

**1906-D Double Eagle, MS64+
First Denver Twenty, Rare Any Finer**



5726 1906-D MS64+ PCGS. One of just two Liberty Head double eagle dates from the Denver Mint, this borderline Gem 1906-D is vibrantly lustrous and well-struck for the first-year D-Mint issue. Sun-gold cartwheel luster radiates from richly frosted surfaces. Only a few shallow abrasions preclude a full Gem grade, which is seldom granted as witnessed by only 19 numerically finer pieces seen by PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 26D5, PCGS# 9050

**1906-D Double Eagle, MS65
Conditionally Scarce First-Year Issue**



5727 1906-D MS65 PCGS. The inaugural-year 1906-D twenty dollar gold piece is conditionally scarce at this grade level with fewer than three dozen or so submissions at PCGS and NGC combined. Only three examples are graded finer from an original production of 620,250 coins. This high-end Gem is razor sharp throughout. Smooth, satiny surfaces showcase eye-appealing orange-gold color and a minimum number of luster grazes and microscopic ticks. There is some light chatter on the cheek and shield but nothing else to report. Considerably above-average in every respect. Population: 16 in 65, 2 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26D5, PCGS# 9050

5728 1906-S MS63 PCGS. While the mintage was considerable, exceeding 2 million coins, the 1906-S has added pressure from the scarcity of the low-mintage 1906 Philadelphia double eagle and the first-year Denver Mint issue. This 1906-S is the usual candidate for one-a-year collectors. Both sides of this satiny light yellow-gold double eagle show full luster and minimal marks.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9051

**1906-S Double Eagle, MS64
Rare Any Finer**



5729 1906-S MS64 PCGS. The 1906-S is the most collectible double eagle for the year among the three mints up to MS64. However, it is significantly rarer in MS65 than the 1906-D and is about as uncollectible at that level as the 1906 Philadelphia issue. This gorgeous, sharply struck near-Gem enjoys rich orange-gold color and frosty mint luster. Only six submissions are graded numerically finer at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9051

**1907-D Twenty Dollar, MS64
Final Issue in the Long-Running Series**



5730 1907-D MS64 NGC. The 1907-D represents both the final issue in the long-running Liberty Head double eagle series and only the second issue from the Denver Mint, which opened in 1906. This strongly struck yellow-gold example features satiny mint luster over smooth fields. A linear abrasion near stars 1 and 2 and another within the confines of the left scroll are the only notable imperfections.
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26D8, PCGS# 9053

**1907-D Double Eagle, MS65
Lively Satin Mint Luster**



5731 1907-D MS65 PCGS. The final-year status of this early Denver Mint product represents a large part of its collector appeal. This is a honey-gold Gem with lively satin mint luster and a crisp impression. A single graze appears behind Liberty's head. There are 27 numerically higher submissions listed on the PCGS Population Report (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26D8, PCGS# 9053

**1907-S Double Eagle, MS65
Among the Finest Certified**



- 5732 1907-S MS65 NGC.** Out of 2.1 million double eagles manufactured at the San Francisco branch mint in 1907, this orange-gold Gem ranks among the finest survivors, well-above the typical baggy representative in lower Mint State grades. Both sides are exceptionally preserved for the issue. The devices are boldly defined, particularly on the stars and middle curls, and the frosty fields show just a handful of ticks visible to the unaided eye. Perfect for an advanced collector or Registry Set. NGC reports 19 submissions in MS65. Neither that service nor PCGS have seen a numerically finer example (11/19).
From The "So Cal" Collection. NGC ID# 26D9, PCGS# 9054

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

1907 High Relief Twenty, AU Details



- 5733 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Harshly Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Detail.** The surfaces are bright yellow-gold and the signs of cleaning are obvious to the unaided eye. Still, the design details display the three-dimensional appearance one expects from this coin that was adapted from sculpture. When closely examined there is a bit of high-point detail that is missing, easily attributable to friction from circulation; more than likely, though, it is from cleaning which has also thinned out the luster in the fields. Neither side shows any mentionable contact marks.

**1907 High Relief Double Eagle, AU50
Wire Rim Example**



- 5734 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim AU50 NGC.** Just the slightest trace of friction can be seen over the high points and in the fields. The deeply engraved devices are unaffected by this light handling, thus leaving the viewer with the intended effect of Liberty striding forward. Each side retains small traces of satiny mint luster, and there are no obvious or detracting marks on either side. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

**1907 Wire Rim Double Eagle, Unc Details
Sculptural Quality in a Gold Coin**



- 5735 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** Certain historic events provide a convenient dividing line for how society views major cultural shifts. The beginning of the 20th century and World War II are two notable examples. In the middle of the 19th century, the Civil War provided a convenient cultural divide. Before the war, when sculpture was a consideration in America it consisted almost exclusively of reproductions of works from antiquity or Neoclassical themes. After the war, tastes quickly evolved toward works that were more directly and simply focused and dealt in a realistic manner with the subject at hand. This refocusing of the emphasis in sculpture enabled Augustus Saint-Gaudens to develop a true American style and use realism in whatever subject he worked on, making him the dominant American sculptor in the latter part of the 19th century. For the High Relief double eagles he blended realism with the allegorical figure of Liberty, shown striding forward into the dawn of the 20th century. This piece is bright from cleaning, yet retains all of the three-dimensional details, as designed. The strike details are complete in all areas and there are no obvious or mentionable contact marks.

1907 High Relief Twenty Dollar, Unc Details



5736 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. The sculptural rendering of this design is still fully evident with complete detailing over all the motifs. There are no obvious signs of contact with other coins. All that is missing is the vibrancy one expects from a Gem, here it is subdued by light cleaning. The obverse shows little evidence of hairlines with slight haziness present. Light hairlines are more apparent on the reverse and that side is brighter. Actually, this coin should prove to be a more affordable alternative for a wide range of collectors who need this single-year type coin.

1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS61 Almost Complete Wire Rim Present



5737 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS61 NGC. In an address to the Brooklyn institute of Arts and Science in February 1908, Kenyon Cox, a contemporary of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, referred to the noted sculptor as “the most complete master of relief since the fifteenth century.” Although Saint-Gaudens produced a number of critically acclaimed plaques, memorial tablets, and medals, including President Theodore Roosevelt’s privately commissioned 1905 inaugural medal, most of those products were of limited availability. Having a sculptor with the talent of Augustus Saint-Gaudens involved in the redesign of the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces that were modeled after the high relief coinage of Alexander the Great was a natural choice, putting the artist’s medallic prowess into the hands of thousands of collectors and setting a new course in numismatic design. By all accounts Saint-Gaudens’ MCMVII High Relief twenty was and remains a massive success. This is a lower-end Uncirculated example, yet it retains all the relief and vibrancy engraved by Saint-Gaudens. A few tiny contact marks are scattered across each side, but non are immediately apparent. The wire rim (or ‘fin’ in mint parlance) is almost complete around each side. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 Wire Rim High Relief Twenty, MS62
Rich, Luminous Mint Luster
Saint-Gaudens' Final Artistic Achievement



5738 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS62 NGC. Saint-Gaudens modeled his depiction of Liberty after the allegorical figure of Nike on his Sherman Monument, which had been unveiled to the public in 1903. Early sketches of what would become the double eagle design incorporated wings on Liberty, similar to those that graced Nike in Saint-Gaudens' earlier work. But by the time patterns were struck, the sculptor had removed the wings from the design.

Contemporary admiration of Saint-Gaudens' double eagle was strong. The U.S. Mint had not previously struck a coin for general circulation with such high relief, or with such masterful neoclassical artistry. President Roosevelt was especially pleased with the coin, having once claimed to have "never seen a more nobler monument than" Saint-Gaudens' Sherman. Saint-Gaudens' double eagle took the graceful female figure from that monument, combined it with bold American symbolism, and rendered it in the high relief of ancient Alexander the Great coinage. Roosevelt wrote in a letter to the sculptor in December 1906, "Those models are simply immense — if such a slang way of talking is permissible in reference to giving a modern nation one coinage at least which shall be as good as that of the ancient Greeks."

The present High Relief example of Saint-Gaudens' final artistic achievement is incredibly well-preserved for the grade, yielding rich, satiny tangerine-orange luster and full sharpness of strike. A loupe reveals a few faint hairlines, but the eye appeal nonetheless far exceeds expectations for the grade. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

MCMVII High Relief, Wire Rim, MS62
Gold CAC Sticker, Exceptional Mint Frost



5739 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS62 PCGS. Gold CAC. The Gold CAC sticker speaks volumes about the quality of this High Relief. Undoubtedly John Albanese, CAC founder, was most taken by the remarkably thick mint luster on this coin. Frosted surfaces are unusual on High Relief twenties as most display bright, satiny mint luster. With frosted luster abrasions are more apparent, and on this example there are very few noted. Magnification will be required to find what few contact marks there are on this piece. The color on this exceptional coin is noteworthy as well. Slight reddish patina is present, as usual, but it overlies on subtle greenish yellow-gold. The wire rim is complete around the reverse and is apparent around about half of the obverse rim (the right side of the obverse rim is especially high). The strike definition is also complete throughout. There is only one other Gold CAC-certified MS62 Wire Rim High Relief. Housed in an older green label holder.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4515. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

**1907 Wire Rim High Relief Twenty, MS63
Attractive Example of This Timeless Design**



5740 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS63 PCGS. "A mediocre sculptor is lost. The sculptor must be either a genius or a nobody."—Kenyon Cox

Augustus Saint-Gaudens was deeply aware of the implications of the above quote by his friend, the illustrator Kenyon Cox. Saint-Gaudens knew the enduring nature of sculpture, which is one reason he labored for years on his monumental figures. The figure of Liberty used on the High Relief twenty dollar gave him the opportunity to revisit the same figure he had previously used on the Sherman Monument, and make slight design adjustments that were no longer possible on that earlier work. The enduring quality of the design is evident on this example of the High Relief twenty. This is one of the earlier strikes, produced before the problematic fin, or wire rim, was eliminated. The surfaces are bright and the satiny mint luster is interrupted by only the smallest contact marks.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6061. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

**1907 High Relief Double Eagle, Wire Rim
Lovely MS63 Example**



5741 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS63 PCGS. For many years, numismatists believed that the number of High Relief double eagles was exactly 11,250 coins, but more recently (within the past few years), research by Roger Burdette points to a slightly larger number being struck, 12,367 coins as currently given in the *Guide Book*. The difference is moot, however, given the enormous popularity of the coins, and in any case, whatever number is correct also includes both Wire Rim and Flat Rim versions — an artificial difference, as both type exhibit both attributes in greater or lesser degree. This Select Wire Rim example is a case in point, showing the most prominent wire rim around the upper-right side of the obverse and the both sides of the reverse. Beautiful greenish-gold surfaces show much luster and few marks, although one small shiny spot appears in the left obverse field.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4516. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS63
Iconic Design, Wire Rim Variant



- 5742 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS63 PCGS.** Augustus Saint-Gaudens' career as a sculptor began in 1861 as an apprentice under the tutelage of New York cameo-cutter Louis Avet. Three years later Saint-Gaudens enrolled in free night school drawing classes at Cooper Union, a private college in New York's East Village. Of his time at the Cooper Union, Saint-Gaudens wrote in his autobiography:

"For immediately after my first employment I applied for admission to the drawing school of the Cooper Institute. There every evening, upon my return from work at six o'clock and my hasty tea I went. And there my artistic education began."

Saint-Gaudens' education would lead to one of the most respected careers in American sculpture, certainly during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The pupil-turned-teacher would go on to produce many of America's greatest public monuments, iconic plaques and medals, including a privately commissioned presidential inaugural medal for Theodore Roosevelt, and perhaps most famously, the redesigned ten and twenty dollar gold pieces of 1907. This High Relief version remains true to Saint-Gaudens' original artistic inclinations, the byproduct of decades spent honing his skills and mastering his craft. The surfaces are bright and satiny and only a few minuscule contact are apparent with the aid of a loupe. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 Wire Rim High Relief Twenty, MS63
Pristine Satiny Surfaces



- 5743 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS63 PCGS.** The 1907 High Relief double eagles have held a special place in many collections, including some of the greatest ever assembled. It has been said, for example, that the actor and coin collector Adolphe Menjou (Kosoff, 1950) possessed a particular affinity for the issue. These pieces, with a mintage of just 12,367 coins, have been desirable from the moment they were issued. Roger Burdette (2006) reports that "by March 1908 the coins the coins commanded a \$15 premium and were in great demand for their speculative potential."

These pieces are probably unique in the history of American numismatics, in that they have received virtually universal praise from the moment they were issued. They have a timeless quality that has caused them to be immensely popular for over century and will continue to make them highly desirable for many years to come.

This Wire Rim example has muted, satiny surfaces that show just a tinge of the often-seen reddish color. Close examination is required to see any of the tiny contact marks on either side.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4-5/2010), lot 2331. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS64
Reddish-Gold Color, Wire Rim



1907 Flat Rim High Relief Twenty, MS63
Scarcer Striking Variant



5744 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS64 PCGS. The partnership between President Theodore Roosevelt and the sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens is the stuff of numismatic legend. Roosevelt commissioned Saint-Gaudens to help redesign the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces, the result of which produced two of the most popular designs in American coinage. Indeed, this High Relief double eagle often claims the title of "The Most Beautiful United States Coin." This near-Gem features a Wire Rim, as do about 70% of the 12,367 coins minted. Satiny reddish-gold surfaces exhibit few overt marks and excellent eye appeal.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

5745 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Augustus Saint-Gaudens never hesitated to borrow from others (or even his own previous works). But he always made certain he was borrowing from the best. His teenage years were spent as a cameo cutter's apprentice, and he continued to cut cameos throughout his years at the École des Beaux-Arts. However, when he became an established sculptor and occasionally returned to engraving in the round, Saint-Gaudens primarily turned for inspiration to Renaissance medals. His study of these medals encouraged him to adopt a sculpture-modeling technique, even though he had originally been trained as a carver or engraver. President Theodore Roosevelt also understood the difference between these two approaches to compositions in the round. When the president and the sculptor met at the White House in early 1905 they added ancient Greek coinage to this short list of coins and medals from the past that were worthy of admiration and imitation. It was with this understanding of what was finest in the history of coinage that Saint-Gaudens proceeded with his redesign of the U.S. ten and twenty dollar gold coins. The sculpture-modeling technique is readily apparent on the obverse of the double eagle with the striding figure of Liberty rivaled only by the finest high relief Greek coins from antiquity and the highest quality medals from the Renaissance.

The "finning" or Wire Rim as it is known to today's collectors was considered a production flaw in 1907, not a collectible variant. This example shows very little evidence of a fin on either side. The surfaces display even yellow-gold color, subdued satiny mint luster, and there are no mentionable contact marks on either side. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

**1907 High Relief Twenty, MS64
Scarcer Flat Rim Variant**



5746 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS64 NGC. Victor David Brenner wrote an article for the December 1910 issue of *The Numismatist*, documenting a brief history of the development of medallic art in this country. Spanning a period from the late 18th century through the early 20th century, Brenner covers the earliest days of the United States Mint to the first medallic issues of the American Numismatic Society, and includes the medallic exhibitions at New York's clubs and museums around the turn of the century. Then he writes: "Our former President, Theodore Roosevelt, has also shown himself to be an admirer of the glyptic art [sculpture and carving]. His efforts to introduce a change in our coinage has done more toward popularizing the art of the medalist than any previous movement." The development of the medallic arts in America was a slow process, and one in which High Relief double eagles by Augustus Saint-Gaudens played a prominent role.

Brenner's comment about the slow process in the medallic arts is definitely applicable to the development of the High Relief twenty. Even after the relief was reduced considerably from that seen on the Ultra High Relief coins to what is featured on pieces such as the present High Relief, there was still work to be done. The mint had difficulty striking these coins without extruded metal forming a "fin" or wire rim around each side. Minor adjustments were made in early December and the remaining High Reliefs showed far less "finning" than those produced earlier. The mint got this one right, and there is almost no trace of the wire rim present, thus the Flat Rim designation. The surfaces are bright and satiny with even yellow-gold color. There are no obvious or mentionable contact marks present. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

**1907 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65
Strong Strike**



5747 1907 MS65 PCGS. The columns on the Capitol dome are razor-sharp, and the fingers on Liberty's torch hand show clear separation on this Gem first-year Saint-Gaudens double eagle. Only Liberty's face is notably soft. Frosty peach-gold surfaces. Encapsulated in a green label holder. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

**1907 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65
First Year of Design**



5748 1907 MS65 PCGS. This Gem Saint-Gaudens double eagle is housed in an older green label PCGS holder. It is fully lustrous with frosty surfaces and rich yellow-gold mint brilliance. The strike is fully executed and the surfaces are virtually free of abrasions. An outstanding example of this popular first-year issue, with terrific eye appeal.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1999, realized \$4,053.75. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

**1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66
First Year of Design**



5749 1907 MS66 PCGS. An attractive MS66 specimen from the first year of Saint-Gaudens' design. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements and especially vibrant mint luster on both sides. The vivid orange-gold surfaces are well-preserved and appealing. PCGS has graded 19 numerically finer examples (12/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

**1907 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Arabic Numerals Type Coin**



5750 1907 MS66 PCGS. The Premium Gem level is about the finest that this debut Arabic Numerals issue is usually available, as PCGS has seen only 19 finer examples (11/19). The present MS66 coin displays a bold strike and frosty green-gold luster without any bothersome abrasions. Only trivial grazes over the high points of Liberty's figure preclude an even finer designation.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 6107. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

**1908 No Motto Twenty, MS66+
Ideal Type Coin**



5751 1908 No Motto MS66+ NGC. CAC. Long Rays obverse, which suggests this high grade No Motto twenty was never part of the Wells Fargo hoard. Boldly struck and beautifully preserved with vibrant cartwheel luster and light to medium khaki-gold toning. A briefly coined design subtype. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

**1908 No Motto Saint-Gaudens Twenty
CAC-Approved MS67+**



5752 1908 No Motto MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Lovely peach-orange, yellow-gold, and greenish hues adorn each side of this Plus-graded Superb Gem, and the incredible surface preservation easily earns CAC endorsement. The strike is generally bold, lacking just a little detail on the top of the torch. Eye appeal is outstanding. A popular issue among type collectors looking to represent the No Motto design.
From The HFW² Collection. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

5753 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada, MS66 PCGS. Short Rays Obverse. The Wells Fargo hoard was distributed circa-2000, and included many remarkable high grade No Motto twenties, such as the present lustrous apricot-gold example. The obverse is practically pristine, and the reverse displays only a few minor marks on the rays below the eagle. Encapsulated in a green label holder. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 99142 Base PCGS# 9142

**1908 No Motto Twenty, MS67
Wells Fargo Hoard Example**



5754 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada, MS67 PCGS. This spectacular 1908 Saint-Gaudens double eagle was part of the famous Wells Fargo Hoard and represents the short-lived, No Motto, Short Rays design. The design elements are sharply detailed for a Short Rays example and the impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal.
From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 99142 Base PCGS# 9142

**1908 No Motto Twenty, MS67
Ex: Wells Fargo Nevada Gold Hoard**



5755 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada, MS67 PCGS. Ex: Wells Fargo Nevada Gold. Short Rays Obverse. Part of the nearly 20,000-coin hoard brought to market in the late 1990s. Those coins are known for their spectacular quality, and this Superb Gem is no exception. Glittering peach-gold surfaces display near-complete definition. The fields are unbelievably clean. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 99142 Base PCGS# 9142

**1908 Motto Twenty Dollar, MS65
Remarkably Well-Preserved**



5756 1908 Motto MS65 PCGS. This first-year With Motto representative is remarkably well-preserved. Most 1908 Motto twenties survive in MS64 and below. This is a conditionally scarce Gem with crisp detail on the torch hand and Capitol dome. Luminous sun-gold surfaces show minimal marks and vibrant mint frost. Population: 84 in 65 (4 in 65+), 16 finer (11/19). NGC ID# BNAK, PCGS# 9147

1908-D Motto Twenty, MS65



- 5757 1908-D Motto MS65 PCGS.** An intricate strike and exceptionally smooth surfaces confirms the quality of this early Denver Saint-Gaudens twenty. Lustrous and lightly toned in lime-green and apricot-gold hues. A solitary slender mark west of the branch stem is all that denies an even finer grade. A challenging issue any finer. NGC ID# 26F9, PCGS# 9148

**1908-D Double Eagle, MS65+
High-End With Motto Coin**



- 5758 1908-D Motto MS65+ PCGS.** This With Motto Denver issue can be obtained in Gem condition, but examples that grade higher than this representative are scarce. Both sides show uniformly strong definition. Satiny mint luster glimmers over orange-gold surfaces with pale green and rose accents. NGC ID# 26F9, PCGS# 9148

**1908-S Double Eagle, AU53
Low-Mintage San Francisco Issue**



- 5759 1908-S AU53 NGC.** The 1908-S Saint claims an enticingly low mintage of 22,000 coins. This is the lowest mintage in the series after the 1907 High Relief, and the date marks the debut of San Francisco coinage for the new type. The present About Uncirculated coin displays light wear but has modest satin luster in the fields. The honey-gold surfaces are original. NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

**1908-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, AU55
Low-Mintage Early Series Issue**



- 5760 1908-S AU55 NGC.** The 1908-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a very small 20th century mintage of 22,000 pieces. This impressive Choice AU specimen offers lustrous yellow and rose-gold surfaces that show some minor abrasions and roller marks in the fields, but none are unduly bothersome. The design elements show only light wear on the high points. NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

- 5761 1909-D AU55 NGC. CAC.** A rare CAC-approved example, particularly unusual in the AU55 grade. This Choice AU coin has eye appeal that easily rivals many low-end Mint State pieces, revealing lustrous rose-gold fields and bold devices. Only light rub on the high points of the devices limits the grade on this minimally abraded 1909-D double eagle. NGC ID# 26FD, PCGS# 9152

- 5762 1909-D AU58 NGC.** This near-Mint example is bright yellow-gold in color with remnant luster in the fields. A well-struck piece, showing few abrasions of note. The 1909-D Saint-Gaudens twenty boasts a mintage of only 52,500 coins and is sought-after in all grades. NGC ID# 26FD, PCGS# 9152

- 5763 1909-D AU58 PCGS.** Vibrant luster commands the fields of this near-Mint 1909-D, complementing boldly rendered devices that have only trivial wear on the high points. Scattered light abrasions do not detract. From an enticingly low mintage of 52,500 coins. NGC ID# 26FD, PCGS# 9152

**1909-D Double Eagle, MS64
Conditionally Scarce**



- 5764 1909-D MS64 PCGS.** Satin mint luster issues from lemon-gold surfaces that deepen slightly in hue around the rims. Well-struck motifs stand out against moderately marked fields, but the only abrasion of note is concealed within the eagle's wing feathers. The 1909-D is a famous low-mintage branch mint issue that poses a real challenge above the MS64 grade level. Only 29 submissions finer at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 26FD, PCGS# 9152

1910-D Double Eagle, Glistening Gem



5765 1910-D MS65 PCGS. CAC. Glistening peach-gold surfaces exhibit razor-sharp detail on Liberty's face, the Capitol dome, and the eagle's feathers and talons. The fields are smooth and satiny with few obvious field abrasions. The 1910-D claims a mintage of 429,000 coins. Enough survive in Gem condition for the issue to remain collectible at that level. NGC ID# 26FG, PCGS# 9155

5766 1910-S MS64 PCGS. A dusky apricot-gold Choice Saint-Gaudens type coin. The lustrous surfaces show only unimportant signs of contact. The strike is full save for minor blending on the eagle's neck. The MS64 grade may provide the greatest value for the issue, given the escalation in cost for full Gems. NGC ID# 26FH, PCGS# 9156

1911 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64 Sharply Detailed, CAC Approved



5767 1911 MS64 PCGS. CAC. From a business-strike mintage of 197,350 pieces, the 1911 Saint-Gaudens double eagle can be located in grades up to the MS64 level with little trouble, but finer coins are elusive. This attractive Choice example displays well-detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces that are lustrous and appealing. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9157

5768 1911-D MS65 PCGS. Liberty's fingers and the top of the torch are boldly defined on this Gem 1911-D double eagle, complementing a sharp strike elsewhere. Luster is satiny and vibrant, yielding rich peach-gold and greenish hues. A few small ticks on Liberty's figure deny a finer grade. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

5769 1911-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. A Plus-graded Gem representative of this popular branch type mint issue, with sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. An appealing example with CAC approval. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

1911-D Twenty Dollar, MS66 Sharp and Lustrous, Seldom Finer



5770 1911-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1911-D is readily available in MS65 condition, although it is considerably scarcer in the MS66 grade. In MS67, PCGS reports just a dozen coins, and none finer (12/19). This is a lustrous and brilliant Premium Gem example that displays well-deserved CAC endorsement. As expected for the grade level, marks are few and the strike is sharp. Light orange-gold color features lemon-gold highlights and strong eye appeal. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

1911-D/D Double Eagle, MS66 ★ Tremendous Eye Appeal, FS-501



5771 1911-D/D FS-501 MS66 ★ NGC. CAC. The NGC holder carries the older designation of FS-1911.5 for this repunched mintmark variety. This impressive Premium Gem boasts a Star designation, and examples are rarely seen so fine. Frosty, highly lustrous surfaces showcase deep orange-gold color and tremendous eye appeal. Census: 41 in 66 (2 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 4 finer. CAC: 22 in 66, 0 finer (11/19).
Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2011), lot 4510. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 145010 Base PCGS# 9158

5772 1911-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. A plentiful issue in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series, the 1914-S had a mintage of 775,750 coins and examples are frequently encountered, making this issue an excellent candidate for a type collection. Both sides are fully lustrous with frosty yellow surfaces and splashes of dark patina on the high points. NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159

5773 1911-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. A Plus-graded Choice example of this early series issue, with sharply detailed design elements throughout and lightly marked yellow and rose-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster and strong eye appeal. NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159

**1911-S Twenty Dollar, MS65+
Exceptional Surface Quality**



5774 1911-S MS65+ PCGS. Plentiful in MS65, the 1911-S double eagle is rare in this grade with a Plus designation. Higher-grade examples are scarce. The present coin is boldly struck and frosty, yielding rich wheat-gold luster and remarkably clean surfaces. Special notice is given to Liberty's figure, which is almost devoid of the typical contact marks on the high points. The quality of this coin might have earned full Premium Gem classification in years past, when grading standards were often looser than they are today. Population: 18 in 65+, 49 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159

**1911-S Double Eagle, MS65+
Beautiful Preservation, Scarce Finer**



5775 1911-S MS65+ PCGS. PCGS has certified more than 600 1911-S double eagles in MS65, but only 18 of those coins have earned a Plus designation. This piece is indeed high-end for the grade, showing frosty peach-orange surfaces that reveal shockingly few abrasions — even the high points of Liberty's figure are clean. Luster emits warm hues and glows beneath a light, and the design elements are sharply struck. Population: 18 in 65+, 49 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159

**1911-S Double Eagle, MS66
Green and Orange Colors**



5776 1911-S MS66 PCGS. Apple-green and pumpkin-gold colors alternate across this lustrous and well struck high-grade Saint-Gaudens twenty. Thorough evaluation beneath a loupe reveals distributed unimportant marks. The 1911-S is a type coin in grades through MS64, but becomes conditionally rare at the MS66 level. Population: 48 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159

**1911-S Twenty Dollar, MS66
One Coin Graded Finer**



5777 1911-S MS66 PCGS. Thousands of 1911-S double eagles survive in grades up to MS64, and there are hundreds more in MS65. This San Francisco issue only begins to pose a serious challenge in MS66. Radiant mint frost and gorgeous honey-gold color define this Premium Gem. Fully struck on Liberty's face, torch hand, and on the Capitol. Population: 48 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159

**1914-S Double Eagle, MS66
Among the Highest Graded at PCGS**



5778 1914-S MS66 PCGS. Premium Gem condition is the highest grade level awarded by PCGS (six coins have received a Plus designation), and only one coin is numerically finer at NGC (12/19). From a mintage of nearly 1.5 million coins, this top-graded 1914-S double eagle radiates frosty mint luster from well-preserved orange-gold surfaces. A touch of softness occurs on the Capitol dome, but eye appeal remains impressive. NGC ID# 82KA, PCGS# 9166

**1915-S Double Eagle, MS66
Only Two Coins Numerically Finer**



5779 1915-S MS66 NGC. This is a plentiful branch mint issue in grades as high as MS65, but it begins to show its teeth at the Premium Gem level. There are only two numerically finer examples at NGC and none at PCGS, attesting to the conditional rarity of the 1915-S twenty dollar (11/19). Well-struck orange-gold surfaces awash in frosty luster are free of any singularly distracting flaws. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

**1916-S Double Eagle, MS66
Terrific Aesthetic Appeal**



5780 1916-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. The last double eagle of the decade, the 1916-S was the only issue for the year. While PCGS has certified a number of Premium Gem examples like this one, they have never certified a numerically finer piece and few enjoy added CAC approval (11/19). Both sides showcase frosty luster and yellow-gold color with delicate rose overtones. Beautifully preserved fields.
Ex: *New York Signature* (Heritage, 12/2011), lot 4811. NGC ID# 34NJ, PCGS# 9169

**1920 Twenty Dollar, MS64
Rich Mint Luster, Minimal Abrasions**



5781 1920 MS64 PCGS. The 1920 double eagles were the first gold coins issued after World War I concluded. The only other gold denomination struck in 1920 was the eagle, and those were only coined in San Francisco. Typical of other similarly graded pieces, this near-Gem twenty has bright mint luster, but only minimal marks. An attractive piece in the optimum collecting grade for the issue. NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

**1920 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64
Attractive Near-Gem Example**



5782 1920 MS64 PCGS. Roger Burdette reports in *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles* that 15 obverse dies and 15 reverse dies were created for the 1920 double eagle coinage. The average die life was just over 15,000 coins. Minimal copper toning appears on the obverse of this fully lustrous near-Gem. PCGS has certified just 86 finer MS64+ examples and only two numerically finer MS65 submissions. NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

5783 1922 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. This Plus-graded Choice specimen is sharply detailed throughout, and the well-preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Overall eye appeal is quite strong. This coin should find a home in a fine collection of Saint-Gaudens twenties. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

**1922 Twenty Dollar, MS65
Rich Color, Clean Surfaces**



5784 1922 MS65 PCGS. A better P-mint from the 1920s, especially in Gem condition. This is a lovely coin that displays exceptionally clean fields and devices. This piece will improve even the advanced Saint-Gaudens holding. PCGS has certified only nine examples finer (11/19).
Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 4/2007), lot 2147. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

**1922-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Luminous, Thickly Frosted Surfaces**



5785 1922-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The fields exhibit splendid preservation for the near-Gem grade level. Thick mint frost issues from luminous sun-gold surfaces. Significant abrasions are limited to two marks above Liberty's right (facing) knee and on the sun at the lower reverse. The 1922-S is a collectible branch mint issue that becomes a significant rarity any finer than this Plus-graded Choice Uncirculated example. PCGS reports 23 higher grading events (12/19). NGC ID# 26G4, PCGS# 9174

**1923 Twenty Dollar, MS65
Very Scarce Any Finer**



5786 1923 MS65 PCGS. Highly lustrous with apricot-gold surfaces that are considerably paler than this issue's orange-gold norm. The solidly struck devices are largely mark-free, and just a handful of grazes are present in the fields. Though the overall survival rate is considerable, thanks to overseas storage, finding a better piece is an arduous task; NGC has certified no coins finer, and PCGS has awarded a higher grade to just five examples (11/19).
Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 4/2007), lot 2153. NGC ID# 26G5, PCGS# 9175

5787 1923-D MS65 PCGS. Unique among postwar branch mint issues, the 1923-D trades at type prices in most grades. Nonetheless, quality Mint State examples are desired among collectors. The present pumpkin-gold Gem displays dynamic luster and a crisp strike. Only a few thin, brief obverse marks preclude a finer assessment. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

**1923-D Double Eagle, MS66+
Smooth, Satiny Fields**



5788 1923-D MS66+ PCGS. A tick on the torch and the left edge of Liberty's drapery are the only blemishes on this gorgeous branch mint Premium Gem. Strongly struck relief elements and satiny mint luster grace each well-preserved side. The plentiful 1923-D becomes scarce any finer. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

5789 1925 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Pale straw-gold surfaces are immensely lustrous with occasional wheat and yellow accents. A few peripheral details are softly struck, but the overall preservation impresses. PCGS has graded just seven numerically finer examples (11/19).
Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 6029. NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180

**1926 Double Eagle, MS66+
Few Finer Pieces Are Known**



5790 1926 MS66+ PCGS. The 1926 double eagle is plentiful in MS66, but only a few finer pieces are known. This Plus-designated Premium Gem stands apart from its peers. The sharpness of the strike fully brings out the details on the top of the torch and Liberty's fingers below it, and the Capitol building is boldly developed. Satiny luster is largely undisturbed and the eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 27 in 66+, 5 finer (9/19). NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 9183

**1926-D Double Eagle, MS62
Heavily Melted Branch Mint Issue**



5791 1926-D MS62 PCGS. This former branch mint rarity is now merely scarce, but it remains conditionally challenging and highly sought-after across all grade levels. Most examples on the market today have been repatriated from overseas holdings. They typically feature myriad bagmarks from indiscriminate handling — the result of repeated transport through interbank transactions. There are a few such marks on this MS62 representative, namely in the right obverse field and within the eagle's feathers. The Capitol is notably soft, while the rest of the design shows good detail. Satiny orange-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 26GE, PCGS# 9184

**1926-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS62
Elusive Issue in High Grade**



5792 1926-D MS62 PCGS. The 1926-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a mintage of 481,000 pieces, with all the coins delivered in the first quarter of the year. Nearly all the coins were held in Treasury vaults as currency reserves and later melted, after the Gold Recall of 1933. The coins that did escape from government storage were mostly used in overseas trade. As a result, the 1926-D was extremely difficult to locate when collecting double eagles became popular in this country, in the late 1930s. Some examples have been repatriated from foreign holdings over the years, but those coins suffered from rough transport and storage, so the 1926-D is still a rare issue in high grade.

The present coin is an impressive MS62 specimen, with well-detailed design elements and lightly marked yellow and rose-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. The overall presentation is most attractive. Population: 55 in 62 (1 in 62+), 86 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 26GE, PCGS# 9184

**1926-S Double Eagle, MS64
Important Branch Mint Issue**



5793 1926-S MS64 PCGS. While the Denver and San Francisco Mint issues prior to World War I are plentiful today, those issued during the Roaring twenties are elusive. The 1926-S is one such piece that is rarely encountered, despite a mintage of more than 2 million coins. This Choice Mint State piece has brilliant and frosty yellow-gold luster with hints of orange. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder. That service has only certified 44 finer examples (11/19). NGC ID# 26GF, PCGS# 9185

5794 1927 MS66★ NGC. Radiant peach-gold surfaces showcase glowing mint frost. Each side is virtually pristine, save for a tick under the center of the eagle. This strongly struck type coin transitions from readily available in MS66 to conditionally scarce in MS67. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Double Eagle, MS66+
Glittering Type Coin With CAC Approval**



5795 1927 MS66+ NGC. CAC. Extraordinarily clean peach-gold surfaces present glittering mint frost. The outstanding preservation and excellent eye appeal are wholly deserving of the added recognition from PCGS and CAC. This 1927 would serve as a terrific late-date Saint-Gaudens type coin. Only 28 numerically finer submissions at PCGS (11/19). NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66+
Seldom Offered Finer**



5796 1927 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The 1927 is one of the most plentiful issues in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series, popular with type collectors. However, that availability disintegrates above the MS66 level. Plus-graded, this Premium Gem stands apart from most of its peers, and it also carries CAC endorsement. The satiny orange-gold surfaces yield bold devices and clean fields. Eye appeal is outstanding. PCGS lists only 28 coins finer than the present (11/19). NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

- 5797 1928 MS66 PCGS.** During the early 1990s, when the present coin was encapsulated by PCGS in its old green label holder, only a scant percentage of certified 1928 double eagles attained the MS66 grade. This thoroughly lustrous representative demonstrates why it merited status as a Premium Gem. The sun-gold surfaces are well struck and refreshingly free from marks. NGC ID# 34VK, PCGS# 9189

**1928 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66+
Well-Struck Type Coin**



- 5798 1928 MS66+ PCGS.** Frosty, luminous peach-gold and yellow luster adorns this high-end Premium Gem type coin. The strike is sharp on the torch and Liberty's fingers, and only trivial abrasions are visible. The 1928 is plentiful in MS66, but Plus-graded coins are elusive. Many collectors will find finer examples to be out of reach. NGC ID# 34VK, PCGS# 9189

MISCELLANEOUS

- 5799 Mint Bag for 1928 Double Eagles.** An official Philadelphia Mint bag that once contained 250 1928 double eagles with a face value of \$5,000. The imprint on the front of the bag reads: No. 113 / \$5,000 / Double Eagles / U.S. Mint / Philadelphia / 1928. Delivery number 113 consisted of 75,000 double eagles on May 16, 1928. This was one of 23 deliveries of 1928 double eagles that were tested by the Assay Commission. The bag remains in good condition, although a few small holes have begun to form, and there are also a few tiny brown stains near the top of the front. The bag measures approximately 6.3 x 13.5 inches.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold.

- 5800 Mint Bag for 1927 Double Eagles.** An official 1927 Philadelphia Mint double eagle bag that originally held 250 coins with a face value of \$5,000. The front imprint reads: No. 98 / \$5,000 / Double Eagles / U.S. Mint, Philad'a / 1927. Delivery 98 occurred on August 12, 1927, and included 25,000 coins. The bag has only a few tiny beginnings of holes, with one more noticeable hole near the top where a tie cord once closed the bag. A couple of numbers are written on the back in old marker, and the front has partial ink stains from the writing on another, non-Mint bag. The bag measures approximately: 6.3 x 14 inches.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold.

- 5801 Mint Bag for 1928 Double Eagles.** This official canvas Mint bag once held 250 1928 double eagles from the Philadelphia Mint with a face value of \$5,000. The imprint on the front of the bag reads: No. 117 / \$5,000 / Double Eagles / U.S. Mint / Philadelphia / 1928. Delivery 117 consisted of 75,000 double eagles on May 21, 1928. The bag is in moderately good shape, although a few small holes are developing. It measures approximately: 6.3 x 13.5 inches.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold.

- 5802 Mint Bag for Denver Mint Double Eagles.** This official Mint bag once held 250 Denver Mint double eagles with a face value of \$5,000. The bag is undated, unlike Philadelphia Mint bags of the late 1920s. The front imprint reads only: U.S. MINT / DENVER / \$5,000 / D. Eagles / 5. The 5 may refer to the delivery number in the year of issue. The bag is in good condition, without holes or significant stains. It measures approximately: 6.5 x 13.5 inches.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold.

- 5803 Mint Bag for Denver Mint Double Eagles.** This canvas Mint bag is in remarkably good condition with no holes or mentionable stains. It once contained 250 Denver Mint double eagles with a face value of \$5,000, although the bag carries no date of manufacture. The front imprint reads: U.S. MINT / DENVER. / \$5,000 / D. Eagles / 14. The bag measures approximately: 6.5 x 14 inches.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold.

- 5804 Mint Bag for Denver Mint Double Eagles.** This canvas double eagle bag from the Denver Mint originally held 250 coins with a face value of \$5,000, as was the normal storage method for this denomination at the time. The front imprint on the bag reads: U.S. MINT / DENVER. / \$5,000 / D. Eagles / 15. The bag is undated, unlike many Philadelphia Mint bags from the 1920s. This Denver bag is in excellent condition with no obvious holes or stains. It measures approximately: 6.5 x 14 inches.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold.

- 5805 Mint Bag for Denver Mint Double Eagles.** This official Denver Mint bag for double eagles is slightly wider than the narrow bags used in later years at the U.S. Mint and its branches. It once contained 250 double eagles with a face value of \$5,000. The front imprint reads: U.S. M. / DENVER / \$5,000 / D. Eagles. The back side of the bag has the delivery number: 133. The bag is not dated. Its condition is good, with only light stains and a few tiny rubbed holes where the drawstring once cinched it closed. The bag measures approximately: 8 x 14 inches.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold.

- 5806 Mint Bag for Denver Mint Double Eagles.** This original Mint bag once held 250 D-mint double eagles with a face value of \$5,000. It is undated, although it is larger than the narrow bags used by the Philadelphia Mint in the late 1920s. The front imprint reads: U.S.M. / DENVER / \$5,000 / D. Eagles. The reverse has imprinted the number: 116. This bag is in good shape with only mild stains along the lower right edge. There are a few run threads but no distinctive holes. It measures approximately: 8 x 14 inches.

From The Rollo Fox Collection of \$20 Saint-Gaudens Gold.

TERRITORIAL GOLD

- 5807 (1831-34) C. Bechtler Dollar, 30 G. — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. AU. K-1, R.4.** The earliest of the Bechtler one dollar varieties, struck prior to the August 1834 Federal revaluation of gold. This caramel-gold representative is evenly struck. The planchet has a minor clip, as made, at 6 o'clock relative to the weight side. The obverse displays thin marks that are less of a detractor than implied by the NGC designation. Listed on page 397 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

**(1831-34) C. Bechtler Gold Dollar
30G., K-1, AU55**



- 5808 (1831-34) C. Bechtler Dollar, 30 G., AU55 NGC. K-1, R.4.** Bechtler gold dollars are of special interest to Territorial gold enthusiasts as the first gold coins of that denomination to be struck for circulation in the United States. They were embraced by the public in the Southern states and circulated widely, accounting for the scarcity of high-grade survivors. This Choice AU gold piece has smooth green-gold surfaces with strong strike detail and generally clear dentilation. Wispy marks occur over both sides. Listed on page 397 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 5 in 55, 28 finer (11/19). Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 6828. NGC ID# 2B94, PCGS# 10064

(1837-1842) C. Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU58
K-4, N Reversed



5809 (1837-42) C. Bechtler Dollar, N Reversed, AU58 NGC. K-4, R.4. Christopher Bechtler was resourceful as well as multi-talented. He was a competent watch and clockmaker, jeweler, metallurgist, goldsmith, and silversmith, and most of all, an entrepreneur. Each of those talents served him well at his Rutherfordton, North Carolina private mint. While the coinage designs were rudimentary, they were of standard gold value (or slightly higher) and carefully produced.

This 28G gold dollar is the popular K-4 variety, with the N in ONE reversed, and seemingly struck over another letter. Smooth, greenish-gold surfaces show light marks and hair-thin abrasions, but no heavy or distracting contact. Luster and bits of prooflike surface remain within the devices. The coin is well-centered and perfectly flat (not bent or wavy as some of these thin pieces tend to be). The reverse is rotated 80° clockwise. Listed on page 398 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 19 in 58, 27 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2B98, PCGS# 10055

5810 (1837-42) C. Bechtler Dollar, N Reversed — Damage — PCGS Genuine. Unc. Details. K-4, R.4. A fully defined example of this well-known blundered Bechtler variety. The sun-gold surfaces are hairlined and moderately wavy. A triangular lamination below the T in BECHTLER is accompanied by a few pinscratches. Listed on page 398 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 6571, which realized \$1,500.01.

(1842-50) A. Bechtler Dollar, MS61
K-24, 27G., 21C.



5811 (1842-1850) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge MS61 NGC. K-24, R.3. An attractive Mint State A. Bechtler gold dollar, showing a sharp strike with nearly full rims on each side. The surfaces have bright yellow-gold color and only a few notable abrasions — on the reverse in the lower-right quadrant. Under a loupe, faint slide marks and field lines appear to determine the grade. There is some unevenness in the planchet. Listed on page 399 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B99, PCGS# 10040

August Bechtler Gold Dollar, MS62
K-24, 27G., 21C., Plain Edge



5812 (1842-1850) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge MS62 NGC. K-24, R.3. A lustrous sun-gold representative of this popular August Bechtler variety. The moderately wavy surfaces display infrequent contact, and die cracks about the R in BECHTLER indicate a late state of the dies. Likely struck after the 1843 death of Christopher Bechtler, founder of the Southern private gold mint. Listed on page 399 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B99, PCGS# 10040

(1842-1852) A. Bechtler Half Eagle, AU58
134G. 21C., K-27
Just Two Pieces Certified Finer



5813 (1842-52) A. Bechtler Five Dollar, 134G. 21C, AU58 NGC. No Star, K-27, Low R.5. Ex: Anderson Nevada Collection. Upon the passing of Christopher Bechtler, his eldest son, Augustus Bechtler, inherited the business and continued the private coinage operations. While a competent jeweler and gunsmith, Augustus perhaps lacked some of his father's ingenuity and business savvy. He maintained the high standards of coinage, which was necessary due to the proximity of the U.S. branch mint in nearby Charlotte.

The dies were reworked from the K-26 die pair, removing Christopher Bechtler's initial, and adding an A for Augustus to the reverse and adding more space below the curved DOLLARS legend. The obverse was unchanged from the transitional K-26 issue, of which just one piece is known. This is an attractive, minimally abraded example, with pleasing yellow-gold centers and a bit of orange toning at the reverse margin. Only two pieces are certified any finer (11/19). Listed on page 400 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B9Y, PCGS# 10046

1849 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar, XF40
Early Gold Rush Issue, K-6a



5814 1849 Moffat & Co., "Ten Dol." XF40 NGC. K-6a, R.5. The firm of Moffat & Co. was among the first to convert gold dust into a readily accessible form of currency. In the earliest days of the Gold Rush gold dust was used but required scales, plus the dust could be less-than-pure. John Moffat's company first assayed this gold dust and converted it into small ingots that were valued between \$9 and \$260. Then he took the next logical step and standardized the assayed bullion into coin form. The result were five and ten dollar gold pieces dated 1849. Moffat's reputation was impeccable and his coins circulated freely in California. This example obviously spent a considerable amount of time in the channels of commerce and it shows even wear over the design elements. Slight reddish patina is noted around the design elements and there are no large or noticeable abrasions. Listed on page 401 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANJ8, PCGS# 10246

1852 K-10 Ten Dollar, XF Details
Augustus Humbert



5815 1852 Humbert Ten Dollar — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. K-10, R.4. After issuing a large number of \$50 gold slugs in 1851 and 1852, a need for smaller denominations led Augustus Humbert, the United States Assayer of Gold in California, to produce 10 and 20-dollar pieces in 1852 and 1853. His friend and business associate, John Kellogg, produced additional 20-dollar gold pieces in 1854 and 1855. While this piece has a scratch across the reverse, it retains considerable eye appeal with light yellow surfaces and traces of peripheral toning. Listed on page 403 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

1852 Humbert Ten Dollar, MS61
K-10a, Deteriorated Obverse Die



- 5816** 1852 Humbert Ten Dollar MS61 NGC. K-10a, High R.6. Ranked among the more commonly seen issues among California gold pieces overall, the K-10 variety of the 1852 Humbert ten dollar is conditionally rare in Mint State grades. The late die state of K-10 is given the K-10a designation by Kagin, and is known as the UNITED variety due to the heavy die crack through the base of UNITED. K-10 is rated Low R.4, while Kagin lists the late die state K-10a as High R.6 overall. The piece offered here has a shattered obverse die with extensive cracks around the entire circumference, along with severe die rust that covers the obverse. Wear is light and each side has bright yellow-gold luster. Listed on page 403 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 61, 1 finer (11/19). NGC ID# ANGG, PCGS# 10187

1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar
K-3b, AU Details



- 5817** 1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar — Obverse Spot Removed — NGC Details. AU. K-3b, R.5. The second 5 in the date is under the curl, CO is positioned partly within Liberty's hair strands, and the Short Arrows on the reverse are away from the scroll. The 1855 Kellogg twenty dollar is a popular Gold Rush emergency issue produced to meet the needs of Western commerce when the fledgling San Francisco Mint could not. This bright yellow-gold AU Details coin shows evidence of spot removal in the upper left obverse field. Otherwise pleasing and well-detailed. Listed on page 412 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

1855 Kellogg & Co, Twenty, AU55
Short Arrows, O in Hair, K-3b



- 5818** 1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar AU55 NGC. K-3b, R.5. The firm of Kellogg & Co. struck these twenty dollar coins in the interim period between the closing of the U.S. Assay Office and the opening of the San Francisco Mint (late 1853 to about April of 1854). The obverse shows the O in CO slightly off the tiara and embedded in Liberty's hair, while the arrows on the reverse are short, identifying the scarce K-3b variety. This attractive Choice AU specimen exhibits some light wear on the well-detailed design elements and the pleasing greenish-gold surfaces are lightly abraded for a large gold coin that spent some time in circulation. A few traces of original mint luster remain in the sheltered areas. Listed on page 412 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 19 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 27 finer (11/19). NGC ID# ANJ2, PCGS# 10225

1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar
K-3b, Choice AU
Lustrous Fields, Rich Color



- 5819** 1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar AU55 PCGS. K-3b, R.5. Short Arrows. The O in CO is in Liberty's hair on this variety, and the date is positioned far right beneath the bust. Kellogg & Co. issued twenty dollar gold pieces in 1854 and 1855 to meet strong local and regional demand during the infancy of the San Francisco Mint. Numerous varieties were produced. K-3b is among the scarcer ones. This Choice AU example displays remnants of original luster in the peripheral fields, protected by the border stars and legends. The devices are well-struck and show only slight high-point friction. Eye appeal is outstanding for the issue. Original peach-gold hues on each side complement a lack of bothersome abrasions, which produces a degree of quality not typically seen on territorial gold pieces of any assayer's firm. Listed on page 412 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANJ2, PCGS# 10225

1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle, AU55
Scarce Territorial Issue, K-1



- 5820** 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle AU55 PCGS. K-1, R.4. Ruby-red and electric-blue colors dominate the margins, while orange hues embrace the fields and cheek. The stars are well struck, although the centers are not fully brought up. A few small marks on the portrait are of little relevance. The issues of Clark, Gruber, & Co. were highly regarded by Colorado banking circles. Listed on page 415 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Housed in a retro Generation 2.0 doily holder.
Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 7/2005), lot 7938.
From *The Key Coin Collection*. NGC ID# ANJX, PCGS# 10135

1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar, AU55
Scarce Territorial Issue , K-2



- 5821** 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar AU55 PCGS. K-2, R.4. Subsequent to the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858, Clark, Gruber & Company of Denver filled the need for a local mint. This Choice AU five dollar piece displays yellow-gold surfaces with a splash of reddish-orange on the reverse, and luster in the recessed areas. Nicely struck, save for the usual minor softness in the centers. A few light marks from circulation are noted on each side. Listed on page 415 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 17 in 55, 49 finer (11/19).
Ex: Charlotte National Money Show (*Heritage*, 3/2007), lot 2453. NGC ID# ANJZ, PCGS# 10136
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**1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Two and a Half
Kagin-5, MS61**



5822 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle MS61 NGC. K-5, R.4. Clark, Gruber & Co. began as a banking firm in 1858, but by early 1860 the Clark brothers and business partner E.H. Gruber had purchased land lots in Denver City and furnished a local mint. Clark, Gruber & Co. gold was highly respected throughout the gold rush days of Colorado and circulated extensively in that region where federal coinage did not reach. The Clark brothers' firm produced denominations in two and a half, five, ten, and twenty dollars in 1860 and 1861. The smaller denominations survive in greater quantities today, although most Clark, Gruber & Co. gold pieces can be considered scarce.

The 1861 two and a half dollar piece is occasionally seen with wear or damage, but rarely is it encountered in a Mint State grade. This piece displays rich orange-gold, satiny surfaces and a generally strong strike. The design is likened after the federal quarter eagle of the same period, although LIBERTY on the coronet is replaced with PIKES PEAK, and the reverse border legend reads CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER. Listed on page 416 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 13 in 61, 14 finer (11/19). NGC ID# ANJY, PCGS# 10139

**1861 Kagin-7 Clark, Gruber Ten Dollar, AU53
Resembles Liberty Head Eagle Coinage**



5823 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar AU53 PCGS. K-7, R.4. The 1861 Clark, Gruber 10-dollar pieces had designs that resemble the federal Liberty eagles with PIKES PEAK on the coronet and CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER around the eagle on the reverse. This piece, struck in light yellow-gold, has pleasing surfaces for the grade, with a thin old scratch on the reverse for identification. An impressive example for the advanced Colorado enthusiast. Listed on page 415 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANK4, PCGS# 10141

S.S.C.A. RELIC GOLD MEDALS

**2001 S.S. Central America Gold Relic Medal
'1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty,' Gem Proof**



5824 (2001) SSCA Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. Struck on September 12, 2001, with a proof mintage of 587 pieces on that date. Proof strikings occurred daily between August 20 and September 12, 2001. The latter date was the anniversary of the 1857 sinking of the S.S. *Central America*. The design imitated the extremely rare proof 1855 Kellogg & Co. fifty dollar piece. Each piece contained 1309 grains of 887 Fine gold, derived from melted-down Kellogg & Humbert ingots recovered from the shipwreck in 1988. No box, glass frame, or other paraphernalia accompanies the present example, a deeply mirrored proof with luminous motifs and occasional pinpoint alloy spots. NGC ID# 32DS, PCGS# 10358

2008 'Humbert Commemorative' Slug, PR69
Struck From S.S. *Central America* Ingots



- 5825 2008 "Humbert \$50 Commemorative" PR69 NGC. #223 of 375. A hefty octagonal proof gold piece struck September 12, 2008. The gold alloy is derived from Humbert gold ingots 830 and 555, after they were recovered from the S.S. *Central America* shipwreck. The 2008 date is on the reverse. The obverse features the date 1852, when the U.S. Assay Office in San Francisco struck the original octagonal "slugs." The sun-gold surfaces are lustrous, fully struck, and essentially as made with myriad delicate die polish lines throughout the fields.

2009 'Humbert Commemorative' Slug
PR69 Ultra Cameo



- 5826 2009 "Humbert Commemorative" Octagonal Slug PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. The design is similar to Kagin-11 1852 Humbert fifty, but the reverse legend describes this modern private issue as "HUMBERT GOLD INGOT / COMMEMORATIVE 2009 / PURE CALIFORNIA GOLD / 2.5 OZ TROY 999.9 FINE". The same makers have also issued one-ounce versions dated 2008 and 2009, and also a 2008 variety that states the piece was coined from melted-down Kellogg & Humbert ingots recovered from the S.S. *Central America*.

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

- 5827 1854 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-105, R.3, MS66+ Prooflike NGC. A conditionally challenging example of this Period One octagonal quarter dollar, struck by Frontier, Deviercy & Co. Each side is bright yellow-gold and prooflike, showing well-struck devices. Consistent with the grade, the preservation is exceptional. Few pieces are known this fine. Census: 7 in 66 (2 in 66+) Prooflike, 1 finer (10/19). PCGS# 688937 Base PCGS# 10374

1853 BG-210 Liberty 25 Cents, AU58
Rare California Fractional Variety



- 5828 1853 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-210, R.7, AU58 PCGS. This is the first example of BG-210 that has appeared in our auctions dating back to 1993. PCGS has certified two examples as AU58, and the other one appeared in the 2003 Jay Roe sale. This piece, while exhibiting minor surface marks, has strong olive-gold luster with reflective fields. Estimates suggest that eight to 10 of these are known, and PCGS has certified nine pieces in all grades, likely including resubmissions. Population: 2 in 58, 4 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2BHD, PCGS# 10395

1853 Liberty Round Quarter Dollar, MS64
BG-215, About a Dozen Examples Known



- 5829 1853 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-215, Low R.7, MS64 PCGS. No maker's initials are present below the bust, and the curved date is low relative to the wreath. This Round Liberty Type One quarter dollar variety may survive to the extent of only a dozen or so pieces. This is just the fourth example Heritage has handled. It is also the finest. Light yellow-gold surfaces are overtly prooflike, and the strike is typical. Population: 1 in 64, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2BHJ, PCGS# 10400

1854 BG-216 Liberty Round Quarter
MS64 Prooflike, Rarity-6



- 5830 1854 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-216, R.6, MS64 Prooflike NGC. A rare Frontier, Deviercy & Co. variety. The portrait is rusted and both sides are excessively lapped, all as made. BG-216 was apparently struck some time after BG-215, which shares the same obverse die but is neither rusted nor lapped. The present near-Gem is lustrous and unmarked. The reverse has a concave appearance, as coined. Presently the only example of BG-216 certified as Prooflike by either leading service (11/19). NGC ID# 26M2, PCGS# 710401

1853 Octagonal Liberty Head 50 Cents
BG-302, MS62



- 5831** 1853 Octagonal Liberty, Peacock Reverse, 50 Cents, BG-302, Low R.4, MS62 NGC. Breen-Gillio Die State II, with die rust in the fields. A Period One octagonal half dollar by Frontier, Deviercy & Co. that was used in commerce during the Gold Rush period. A number of circulated pieces are known. This Mint State coin is well-detailed and semiprooflike, with daubs of sea-green and violet color across otherwise straw-gold surfaces. Census: 7 in 62, 11 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2BJ7, PCGS# 10422

1853 Octagonal Half Dollar, MS63
Popular 'Peacock' Variety, BG-302



- 5832** 1853 Octagonal Liberty, Peacock Reverse, 50 Cents, BG-302, Low R.4, MS63 PCGS. Breen-Gillio Die State II with light rust in the obverse field. The "Peacock" type is among the best-known in the California small denomination gold series, and is listed with a large premium as "Small Eagle With Rays" on page 418 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. It is likely that the engraver intended an eagle with a glory of rays, since the bird's tail is beneath the claws, but the nickname persists. The F.D. initials confirm the maker as Frontier, Deviercy & Co. A satiny olive-gold and rose-red example with a minor retained lamination to the left of the G in GOLD. NGC ID# 2BJ7, PCGS# 10422

1856 BG-310 50 Cents, MS62
Octagonal, Liberty Head



- 5833** 1856 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-310, High R.6, MS62 PCGS. A splendid example of this rare variety. This piece has brilliant yellow-gold surfaces and excellent eye appeal. The design details show slight peripheral weakness, as well as weakness at the top of Liberty's head, if that detail was in the coinage die to start with. The lower reverse is similarly weak. Population: 4 in 62, 4 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2BJH, PCGS# 10435

1853 Liberty Round 50 Cents, MS66
BG-421, Late Die State



- 5834** 1853 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-421, R.4, MS66 PCGS. Breen-Gillio Die State IV. Obverse clash marks are mostly lapped away. Attribution markers for the BG-421 Round Liberty Head half dollar include the D below the bust (for Deriberpie), the star above the hair bun, and the absence of a star in the field above the date. Lemon-gold surfaces are moderately prooflike. Liberty's portrait is strongly defined. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2BKB, PCGS# 10457

1854 Liberty Round Half, MS64
Single Finest Graded BG-423



- 5835** 1854 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-423, High R.6, MS64 PCGS. The single-finest graded example at either leading service (11/19). The D below the bust indicates M. Deriberpie. A dramatic late die state with breaks and biplanar cracks near star 1. The die state is not mentioned in the second edition of Breen-Gillio, though it is present on a majority of BG-423 examples that we have encountered. This lovely near-Gem has a good strike and radiant canary-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 2BKE, PCGS# 10459

1853 Round Half Dollar, MS64
BG-435, Arms of California Obverse
Sought-After Type



- 5836** 1853 Arms of California 50 Cents, BG-435, Low R.5, MS64 PCGS. The maker of this distinct Period One, Round 50 cent type is unknown, but Breen and Gillio suggest Braverman & Levy as a possibility. Both the obverse die, featuring the Great Seal of California, and the reverse die with the Humbert-like eagle are unique to this popular variety. Interestingly, survivors are known not only in Choice Uncirculated condition. There are also a number of pieces that display considerable evidence of circulation, suggesting these coins were actually used in local commerce.

This is one of the Uncirculated representatives. Each side is lustrous with luminous wheat-gold color. The motifs display a strong impression, and there are no major marks to report. Population: 10 in 64, 5 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2BKU, PCGS# 10471

- 5837 1854 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-508, High R.4, MS63 Prooflike NGC.** A luminous straw-gold Select example of this scarce Period One Frontier, Deviercy & Co. variety. Minor retained radial laminations (as issued) are on the reverse near 1 and 7 o'clock. An unlisted early die state with the D in DOLLAR over the letter O. The dies were then lapped, removing the errant O, and the F in CALIFORNIA was re-entered. The DO in DOLLAR may also have been re-entered. Census: 4 in 63, 5 finer (11/19). PCGS# 802363 Base PCGS# 10485

**1854 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, MS63
BG-532, Multi-Dot Ornaments**



- 5838 1854 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-532, Low R.4, MS63 PCGS.** The semiprooflike sun-gold surfaces are sharply struck and show minimal evidence of marks. BG-532 is out of ordinary for its clusters of dots on the reverse, at 1:30, 4:30, and 7:30. San Francisco jeweler Antoine Louis Nouzillet was responsible for the production of this skillfully executed variety. Population: 5 in 63, 1 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2BLX, PCGS# 10509

- 5839 1872 Washington Octagonal 25 Cents, Baker-503, BG-722, Musante GW-818, Low R.4, MS65 Prooflike NGC.** As of (11/19), the present lot is the only example of BG-722 that has been certified as Prooflike by either NGC or PCGS. It is a well struck and undisturbed Gem with moderately mirrored fields. While there are a great many Liberty and Indian head varieties in the California small denomination gold series, there are few Washington head marriages, and they command significant premiums. PCGS# 710549

**1868 BG-745 25 Cent Piece, MS64+ Prooflike
Octagonal Liberty Head**



- 5840 1868 Liberty Head Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-745, Low R.6, MS64+ Prooflike NGC.** Although designated as Prooflike, this piece borders on the Deep Mirror Prooflike designation, in our opinion. This piece is brilliant gold surfaces with fully mirrored fields and excellent eye appeal. This is the finest numerically graded example that we have handled, and only the second submission that NGC has designated as a Prooflike example, alongside a slightly finer MS65 piece (11/19). NGC ID# 2BNU, PCGS# 10572

- 5841 1873 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-793, R.5, MS66 Prooflike NGC.** An essentially pristine lemon-gold representative that boasts radiant devices and glassy fields. Clash marks are prominent near the chin and above the L in CAL. This scarce Christopher Mohrig fractional gold variety is among the few with a period after the date. Census: 3 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/19). NGC ID# 2BRD, PCGS# 710620

- 5842 1859 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-801, R.3, MS67 Prooflike NGC.** A splendid Superb Gem. The dies exhibit coin turn, and the reflective canary-gold surfaces are well struck. A lintmark (as coined) is above the A in DOLLAR. A Frontier, Deviercy, & Co. variety noted for a particularly crude Liberty head. Census: 2 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer (11/19). PCGS# 752337

- 5843 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-839, Low R.4, MS64 Deep Prooflike NGC.** A prominently mirrored butter-gold representative of this scarce die marriage. The strike is good except on the denominator. Minor field hairlines determine the grade. The repunched G initial beneath the bust signifies Robert B. Gray & Co. Gray, like many other California small denomination gold makers, was a San Francisco jeweler. Census: 2 in 64 Prooflike, 1 finer (11/19). PCGS# 910700

- 5844 1880/76 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-885, R.3, MS67 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Among the finest examples of this die marriage, identified by radial obverse die lines at 7:30 and 10:30. Darkly reflective fields contrast with radiant devices. From the busy shop of Christopher Ferdinand Mohrig. Census: 3 in 67 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (11/19). PCGS# 910746

**1882 Indian Round 25 Cents, MS65 Prooflike
Rare BG-892 Coin, Six or Seven Pieces Known**



- 5845 1882 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-892, High R.7, MS65 Prooflike NGC.** Only one variety exists for the Indian Round quarters dollars of 1882. The coins were struck by Nast, Greenzweig & Co. of San Francisco and first described by Lee in 1970. Only six or seven examples survive, largely because of the success of Secret Service Chief James J. Brooks' efforts, according to the Breen-Gillio reference. This Prooflike Gem is one of the finer examples extant. Yellow-gold surfaces display stark contrast and deeply reflective, minimally marked fields. The uneven strike is typical. Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 4250. PCGS# 710753

**1881 Octagonal Half Dollar, MS66
BG-957, Single Finest at PCGS**



- 5846 1881 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-957, Low R.6, MS66 PCGS.** BG-957 is a late die state of BG-952B. The difference between the two varieties is that CAL has been partially effaced. The Christopher Ferdinand Mohrig issues without CAL were intended "for sale outside California," per the Breen-Gillio Second Edition. This splendid lemon-gold representative is the single finest certified at PCGS (11/19). The smooth, flashy surfaces appear essentially as made. The central reverse shows minor incompleteness of strike, as that area was opposite the relatively high relief portrait. NGC ID# 2BXU, PCGS# 10815

5847 1882 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-966, High R.7, MS64 PCGS. An unabraded olive-gold example of this rare Breen-Gillio variety. The dies are rotated and moderately clashed. The strike is good despite softness on the left-side stars. Made by Nast, Greenzweig & Co., a leading San Francisco jeweler during 1882. Population: 3 in 64, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2BY9, PCGS# 10824

**1870 BG-1023 50 Cents, MS62 Prooflike
Only Two NGC Certified Examples**



5848 1870 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1023, Low R.7, MS62 Prooflike NGC. This is an elusive variety and the present example is finer than any of the four previous appearances in our auctions. Current estimates suggest that no more than a dozen examples of this variety are known, and this piece is verified at the NGC website, but does not appear in their Census data (12/19). Lightly marked yellow-gold surfaces are mirrored and attractive. Prominent die cracks appear on the reverse. NGC ID# 2BZ4, PCGS# 10852

5849 1876 Indian Round 50 Cents, BG-1065, R.5, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. This round, Indian Head fractional gold piece is a beauty with its brilliant yellow luster and fully mirrored surfaces that show only trivial contact marks. The field-to-device contrast is outstanding. This is the only example of BG-1065 that PCGS has designated Prooflike (12/2019). NGC ID# 2C2G, PCGS# 710894

**1860 Liberty Octagonal Gold Dollar
BG-1102, MS66**



5850 1860 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1102, R.4, MS66 PCGS. The tip of the bust points directly to the star on BG-1102. This Liberty Octagonal gold dollar by Frontier, Deviercy & Co., located at 137 Pine St. in San Francisco, is brilliant and prooflike with dominant yellow-gold color and splashes of copper-red. Population: 3 in 66, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2C2Z, PCGS# 10913

**1870 BG-1202 Gold Dollar, MS62
Round, Liberty Head**



5851 1870 Liberty Round 1 Dollar, BG-1202, High R.5, MS62 NGC. NGC has only certified two examples of this BG number, and the other one is certified as MS62 Prooflike (12/19). Myriad surface marks appear on both sides of this lemon-yellow example that features noticeable blunt striking on both sides. NGC ID# 2C3Z, PCGS# 10947

**1870 Liberty Round Dollar, MS62
Made By Robert Gray, BG-1203**



5852 1870 Liberty Round 1 Dollar, BG-1203, Low R.5, MS62 NGC. Robert Gray, the maker of this Type Two Round dollar, was the successor to Antoine Louis Nouzillet, having purchased his jewelry business in 1858. Gray sold the business to Jacob and Herman Levison in 1871, who operated it as the California Jewelry Co. This piece features a strong date and semiprooflike reverse fields. The O in DOLLAR is incomplete. Lightly hairlined. Census: 5 in 62, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2C42, PCGS# 10948

**1871 BG-1204 Dollar, MS62 Deep Prooflike
Round, Liberty Head**



5853 1871 Liberty Round Dollar, BG-1204, High R.5, MS62 Deep Prooflike NGC. An impressive example, this piece has brilliant yellow-gold surfaces that exhibit fully mirrored fields that contrast nicely with the lustrous devices. Splashed of orange toning are visible at the upper left obverse and at the center of the reverse. We have handled several of these over the past quarter century, but never before with the Deep Mirror Prooflike designation. Census: 1 in 62 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (12/19). PCGS# 910949

1870 BG-1205 Gold Dollar, MS62 Prooflike
Round, Liberty Head



- 5854** 1870 Goofy Head Round 1 Dollar, BG-1205, High R.4, MS62 Prooflike NGC. This California fractional gold variety is scarce, but rarely encountered in higher grades, and also rarely with the Prooflike designation. Scattered marks and faint hairlines limit the grade of this lovely example that has fully mirrored fields, light yellow-gold surfaces, and excellent design definition. Census: 1 in 62 Prooflike, 0 finer (12/19). NGC ID# 2C44, PCGS# 10950
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PATTERNS

1838 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-77 Restrike, PR63 Red and Brown
Ex: Farouk-Turoff



- 5855** 1838 Seated Liberty Half Dollar, Judd-77 Restrike, Pollock-85, High R.7 PR63 Red and Brown PCGS. The obverse features the regular issue No Drapery design, while the reverse has a heraldic eagle in the center that is similar to the two cent patterns from 1836. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The restrike status of this piece is clearly seen by the extensive die rust on the reverse. The surfaces have an underlying bright, cherry-red color from an old cleaning that has since toned over to a great extent. Apparently only four pieces are known of this elusive pattern. Ex: Farouk Sale (Sotheby's, 1954), lot 1726; Cox Collection (Stack's, 4/62), lot 2191; Whitney Sunderland / Julius Turoff (Bowers and Merena, 3/1994), lot 1436; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2000), lot 7958; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 4482. NGC ID# 296W, PCGS# 11310
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1852 Judd-147 Annular Gold Dollar
Struck in Copper, PR66 Red and Brown



- 5856** 1852 Gold Dollar, Judd-147, Pollock-175, Low R.7 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. An annular pattern with a large central perforation, which would have allowed a larger-diameter gold dollar. The annular format limits the devices to a wreath and scrollwork. Gold dollars were vital to commerce in 1852, since silver coins were worth more than face value and did not circulate. Struck in copper with a plain edge, of which perhaps a dozen survive. These were also struck in gold, silver, and copper-nickel. USPatterns.com indicates that some of the gold pieces hail from 1852, but most of the rest (including this copper strike) are restrikes made circa 1859. The heavy die crack through the second L in DOLLAR indicates a later striking. This piece is attractively toned in cherry-red and apple-green, and the surfaces are flawless aside from light Mint-made roller marks on the reverse near 4 o'clock. Census: 3 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (11/19). Ex: Phoenix ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 1321; Boston ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 5642. NGC ID# 299D, PCGS# 11611
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**1854 Small Cent in Copper or Bronze
Judd-160, PR66 Red and Brown
Almost Complete Mint Red**



5857 1854 One Cent, Judd-160, Pollock-187, R.4, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. These patterns were a part of the Mint's experiments with a smaller diameter cent. The design is similar to the contemporary large cent but omits the stars and shrinks the wreath. Struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. Very few examples of this pattern have undergone metallurgical testing to determine whether it is copper or bronze composition. The difference is not readily apparent to the unaided eye. What is singular about this particular piece is just how much original red remains. USPatterns comments: "It is difficult to find with much red color." Now, that is an understatement. This is the finest of only seven Red and Brown examples certified at PCGS, and there is only a single full Red piece that has been graded (12/19). This piece is almost completely red, with just the slightest mellowing of the surfaces. Sharply defined throughout. A few shallow planchet flaws can barely be seen on the upper reverse. NGC ID# 32KT, PCGS# 11660

**1857 Paquet-Designed Quarter in Copper
Judd-188, PR64 Brown**



5858 1857 Quarter Dollar, Judd-188, Pollock-225, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. The obverse is the regular-issue Seated Liberty quarter from 1857, while the reverse is from an incomplete die that shows UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and QUAR. DOL. around the rim in a smaller font than on the regular issues, with the letter Q shaped much differently. The center of the reverse is blank. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Judd describes this pattern as the first work by Anthony Paquet. USPatterns.com speculates it may be a set-up piece for his quarter pattern from the following year, Judd-221. Known to have been struck in both thick and thin planchets, this appears to be a thin planchet example. Even brown patina covers each side. NGC ID# 29B7, PCGS# 11825

**1859 Paquet-Designed Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-235, PR62**



5859 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-235, Pollock-284, R.5 PR62 PCGS. CAC. Paquet's obverse design features a left-facing Liberty, seated, supporting a fasces with her right hand and a shield with her left. Thirteen small stars surround the periphery with the date, 1859, in exergue. Arrows and olive branches lie at the base of the shield. The reverse is also by Paquet with a slightly disproportionate eagle, with wings spread, holding three slender arrows in its left claw and an olive sprig with its right talon. The "perfect" scroll is held in the eagle's beak and reads E PLURIBUS UNUM with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA occupying the upper periphery and HALF DOLLAR the lower. The vertical lines in the shield are in groups of four each, as opposed to three lines as found on the similar "broken ribbon" version of this pattern. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Each side is toned in varying shades with significant underlying patina. Housed in an old doily holder. NGC ID# 29CE, PCGS# 11960

**1859 Longacre Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-241, PR63**



5860 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-241, Pollock-297, R.4, PR63 PCGS. The Longacre design for the half dollar, often called the "French Head of Liberty." The letters in LIBERTY are ribbed, unusual within the pattern series. The reverse has 50 CENTS in the center bounded by a cereal wreath, similar to that of the issued 1860 half dime and dime. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. We have often wondered where the term "French Head of Liberty" comes from. The bust is obviously derived from the Apollo Belvedere, undoubtedly the most iconic and influential statue in the Neoclassical period, but it is housed in the Vatican. This is a brightly reflective example whose interiors are close to untoned (but not quite), while the margins exhibit wide rings of russet and blue patina. NGC ID# 29CM, PCGS# 11978

**1862 Ten Dollar in Bronzed Copper
Judd-297, Pollock-356, PR65 Brown**



- 5861** 1862 Ten Dollar, Judd-297, Pollock-356, Low R.6, PR65 Brown NGC. The obverse is of the regular ten dollar dies for 1862. The reverse is similar to the regular dies design but adds the motto GOD OUR TRUST on a scroll above the eagle. The high date, rounded bun Pollock subvariety. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The surfaces were bronzed and as a result each side displays a subdued, matte appearance. Even brown throughout with a slight tinge of reddish undertone. NGC ID# 29EA, PCGS# 60447

**1863 Two Cent in Bronze
Judd-312, PR64 Brown**



- 5862** 1863 Two Cents, Judd-312, Pollock-377, R.4, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. The obverse is similar to the regular issue obverse of 1864, with GOD OUR TRUST on the ribbon above the shield. The reverse shows the denomination 2 CENTS sharply curved in a wreath with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. The surfaces are evenly muted over each side and show rich reddish-brown patina. Housed in an old doily holder. NGC ID# 29ER, PCGS# 60467

**1863 Two Cents in Bronze
Judd-316, PR65 Red**



- 5863** 1863 Two Cents, Judd-316, Pollock-381, R.6, PR65 Red PCGS. A Large Motto backdated novodel of the two cent piece. A quick glance appears to show this to be an 1863 transitional strike, similar to the 1882 Liberty nickel strikes. However, closer examination shows this to be a rare, backdated novodel, probably struck around 1870. The USPatterns.com website shows the differences between Judd-316 and an 1864 Large Motto two cent piece. On the Judd-316, two cloud swirls below WE touch the scroll. On 1864-1869 two cent pieces these same cloud swirls are positioned considerably higher and partially concealed behind the scroll. Also, on the Judd-316 the D in UNITED shows a missing upper serif, a trait seen on some 1870 proofs. The explanation for the creation of these novodels is inclusion in complete sets of quarter, half dollars, and dollars with the reverse motto IN GOD WE TRUST on each. Surprisingly few pieces were struck from these novodel dies. It is estimated that only a dozen copper or bronze pieces are known, another half dozen were struck in copper-nickel, and only three or four aluminum pieces were produced. Struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. The surfaces on this piece are unmellowed and even show a slight tinge of yellow in the red. A lovely example of this interesting pattern issue. NGC ID# 5PCU, PCGS# 80473

**1863 Three Cents in Bronze
Judd-319 Original, PR64+ Red and Brown**



- 5864** 1863 Three Cents, Judd-319 Original, Pollock-384, R.5, PR64+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The obverse die is similar to the Braided Hair large cent design, with 13 stars around Liberty's bust and the date below. The reverse displays the denomination 3 CENTS in two lines, centered in a laurel wreath, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. We know these patterns were struck in bronze not copper from an entry in George Eckfeldt's journal: "Struck a few 3 cent pieces of copper & zinc ..." As described in the Eliasberg catalog, "Virtually full mint red with just a hint of delicate blue iridescence." Eliasberg owned two of these pieces. This one is identifiable by a small spot below star 7.
Ex: Eliasberg 1 (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 158; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 5661. NGC ID# 29EX, PCGS# 70477

1863 Aluminum Postage Currency Pattern
Judd-327, PR66



- 5865** 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-327, Pollock-397, Cassel-8, High R.6, PR66 PCGS. CAC. 8.02 grains (possibly a misprint and it should be 8.2 grains instead). The standard Postage Currency obverse and reverse designs are present on each side. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. The composition is listed on the insert as: 94.5 % aluminum, 3% iron, and 1.5% silicon. The aluminum strikings of the Postage Currency patterns are found in two weight classes: 8.2 grains and 11 grains. The surfaces are remarkably preserved. There are a couple of minor planchet laminations, a common occurrence on early aluminum patterns. Otherwise, the surfaces are bright and essentially "as struck." The iron /silicon addition to the aluminum alloy appears to have been remarkably effective. We would be interested to find out if other later-dated aluminum patterns also used this as part of the aluminum alloy, or was the discovery of the combination of the strengthening property of iron and the preservation of surfaces of silicon lost on Mint personnel at the height of the Civil War?

Ex: Lester Merkin private treaty sale to Milton R. Friedberg in 1967; Long Beach & Cherry Hill Collection (NERCA, 6/1981), lot 963; Larry Shepherd Collection (Superior, 8/1991), lot 913; Superior (5-6/1993), lot 1250; The David Cassel Collection / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 5943, where it was listed as Judd-328B. NGC ID# 9393, PCGS# 60486

1863 Postage Currency Ten Cents in Tin
Judd-329, PR65



- 5866** 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-329, Pollock-399, Cassel-26, Low R.6, PR65 PCGS. CAC. 21.14 grains. Standard Postage Currency obverse and reverse. Struck in tin with a plain edge. Patterns struck in tin are rare, and high-grade examples are even rarer. This piece was struck in 100% tin. According to the George Eavenson Collection of 1903 (Chapman Brothers), 39 pure tin coins were struck in May 1863. The surfaces are exceptionally bright and reflective with a rippling effect in the fields. No toning is present.

Ex: Massachusetts Historical Society and Appleton Collection (Stack's, 5/1973), lot 325; Harry Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1082; David Cassel Collection / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 5944. NGC ID# 9395, PCGS# 60488

1863 Postage Currency Ten Cents in Tin
Judd-330, PR63



- 5867** 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-330, Pollock-399, Cassel-68, Low R.6, PR63 PCGS. CAC. 28.08 grains. Standard Postage Currency obverse and reverse designs. Struck in tin (mostly) with a plain edge. According to the Chapman Brothers in their 1903 catalog of the George Eavenson Collection, 15 tin coins that were alloyed with copper were struck in May 1863. The stated composition of this piece is: 97% tin and 3% copper. The tin surfaces are bright and virtually undiminished by toning. The strike is strong throughout and there are a number of lint marks impressed into the reverse, debris that obviously adhered to the die by static electricity after the die was wiped by the coiner.

Ex: Len Glazer to Tom O'Mara (1/3/1985); The Tom O'Mara Collection of Fractional Currency (Heritage Currency, 5/2005), lot 16149; David Cassel Collection / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 5946. PCGS# 60489

1863 With Motto Dollar in Copper
Judd-346, PR64 Brown



- 5868** 1863 Dollar, Judd-346, Pollock-418, High R.7, PR64 Brown NGC. CAC. A regular issue 1863 Seated Liberty obverse die is paired with a regular issue With Motto reverse die. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com states: "These and the other 'with motto' patterns of this date and also 1864 and possibly 1865 are actually restrikes made circa 1869 and into the early 1870s and were offered with restrikes of the other denominations in complete sets." About a dozen examples are known of the copper strikings. The fields are deeply reflective in spite of the uniformly mellowed brown surfaces seen over each side. The surfaces appear to be carbon-free. NGC ID# 26VG, PCGS# 60508

1864 Seated Dollar in Copper
Judd-397, PR62 Red



- 5869** 1864 Seated Dollar, Judd-397, Pollock-465, R.6, PR62 Red PCGS. This is the so-called transitional dollar with the With Motto reverse that was first adopted in 1866 and paired with the regular Seated dollar obverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. As we noted when we sold a Red and Brown example of this pattern in 2016, "... shows two scribe lines above the E in UNITED that matches some 1871 patterns and regular proofs, suggesting a later striking period than 1864." Only a dozen or so examples are believed extant in copper. This is a fully struck piece that shows numerous shallow hairlines when closely examined. PCGS# 70568

1865 Three Cent Nickel in Nickel
Judd-410, Spectacular PR67



- 5870** 1865 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-410, Pollock-481, Low R.6, PR67 PCGS. The obverse die is similar to that used for regular proof coinage, with the only difference a higher date placement. The reverse is likewise similar to the regular die, but the ribbon ends are larger and encroach upon the denticles. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Only a dozen pieces are known in nickel and a similar number are known in copper. This is a spectacular piece. The brightly reflective fields backlight the rose-tinted centers that are surrounded by ice-blue toning around the margins. NGC ID# 29HZ, PCGS# 60591

1866 No Rays Nickel
Judd-507, PR67



- 5871** 1866 Shield Nickel, Judd-507, Pollock-591, R.5, PR67 NGC. CAC. This transitional pattern lacks the rays found on regular issue 1866 Shield nickels. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. The reverse differs slightly from 1867 No Rays business strikes, since a star points to the center of the first A in AMERICA, rather than between AM. Some rare 1867 proofs were struck from this reverse subtype, believed to be the first No Rays die. About two dozen examples are known of this pattern in nickel, while half that number are extant in copper or bronze. This is a gorgeous Superb Gem Proof example with vibrant ochre and lime coloration, with additional rose and teal on the reverse. All design features are boldly defined, and the fields are deeply mirrored beneath the toning.
Ex: Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 11/2004), lot 7306. NGC ID# 29L6, PCGS# 60703

1866 Shield Nickel in Copper
Judd-508, PR65 Red and Brown



- 5872** 1866 Shield Five Cents, Judd-508, Pollock-592, High R.6, PR65 Red and Brown NGC. This Shield nickel pattern is struck from the regular dies, but lacks rays on the reverse, making it a transitional issue. The reverse shows the star points above CENTS directed between EN and TS, while all other No Rays reverse dies show the points aimed at E and T. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Fewer than a dozen survive in copper. Probably only a dozen or so pieces exist in copper in spite of 22 total submissions at both services and in all colors. Each side of this piece is deep cherry-red, and one has to wonder where the brown is; perhaps the color is just a bit too mellowed for a full Red designation. Excellent value.
Ex: El Don Diego Luna Collection. NGC ID# 29L7, PCGS# 70704

1867 Five Dollar in Copper
Judd-599, PR58



- 5873** 1867 Five Dollar, Judd-599, Pollock-665, High R.7, PR58 PCGS. Struck from regular dies for the five dollar gold piece, but struck in copper with a reeded edge. Previously termed a die trials strike, it is much more likely these pieces were struck for sale to collectors as part of complete copper sets. Only a half-dozen or so pieces are known. Just the slightest trace of high-point friction can be seen. The surfaces overall are uniformly medium brown with no singularly distracting abrasions. NGC ID# 29MT, PCGS# 60811

1868 Postage Currency Ten Cents
Judd-644, Copper-Nickel, PR64
Ex: Garrett-Cassel



- 5874** 1868 Ten Cents, Judd-644, Pollock-716, Cassel-18, Low R.7, PR64 PCGS. CAC. 30.70 grains. Ex: Garrett. A Postage Currency related pattern, dated 1868. The obverse has a central shield with diagonal arrows behind, EXCHANGED FOR above and U.S. NOTES below. The reverse is a variant of the adopted design with the central wreath surrounding ONE DIME, a six-pointed star above and the date below. Struck in copper-nickel with a reeded edge. The metallic composition of this piece is listed as 75% copper and 25% nickel. This series of patterns have less advanced die cracks than their 1863 counterparts. Occasional striking softness and areas of die rust and die cracks can be seen with a loupe. Pale rose toning covers otherwise brilliant surfaces.

Ex: John Work Garrett Collection (*Stack's*, 3/1976), lot 602; Auction '82 (*Paramount's* session, 8/1982), lot 1814; *Charmont Sale* (Steve Ivy, 8/1983), lot 4586; Milton R. Friedberg Collection (*C.A.A.*, 1/1997), lot 1128; David Cassel Collection / ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2015), lot 5953. PCGS# 60862

1868 Ten Cents in Nickel
Judd-647, PR58



- 5875** 1868 Ten Cents, Judd-647, Pollock-720, Low R.6, PR58 PCGS. The obverse features the almost identical design used on large cents from 1843 to 1857, the reverse is similar except TEN CENTS is in the center of the wreath. It is probable that these patterns were prepared simply to exhibit the size and weight of the suggested coin rather than to illustrate a proposed design. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. About two dozen examples are believed known in nickel, and twice that number are estimated extant in copper. This piece is well struck and shows just a touch of friction in the fields under a milky gray patina. Scattered flecks of carbon are barely visible on the obverse and there is a diagonal hairline scratch on the reverse from the inside of the wreath to the E in CENTS. NGC ID# 29NZ, PCGS# 60865

1869 'Kouzl's Alloy' Ten Cents in Copper
Judd-717, PR64 Red and Brown



- 5876** 1869 Ten Cents, Judd-717, Pollock-797, Cassel-46, R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The "Kouzl's Alloy" design that uses the undated Postage Currency obverse (from 1863) with the "broken S" in STATES, paired with the reverse that displays SIL. / NIC. / COP. in the center, followed by a straight line, then the date, in exergue. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. When we sold this piece five years ago it was listed with a weight of 31.20 grains. Similar to German silver, the composition's unsuitability for use in coinage left the Mint with an experimental reverse die, but no usable experimental alloy. Pieces were struck using the SIL. / COP. / NIC. reverse in silver, nickel, and copper. This piece displays rich cherry-red color with faint traces of blue intermixed. The fields show signs of heavy die polishing which give the piece its brightly mirrored fields. The strike is sharp throughout with a few small, grade-limiting specks of carbon present.

Ex: David Golding Sale (*Stack's*, 6/1952), lot 16; ANA Auction (*Stack's*, 8/1971), lot 402; Brinton T. Schorer (5/3/1973); Harry W. Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1093; Teletrade Auction 1382 (11/29/2000), lot 1148; David Cassel Collection / ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2015), lot 5963. NGC ID# 29RZ, PCGS# 70943

1869 Dime Pattern, Cupro-Nickel
Judd-717A, PR65+
SIL. / NIC. / COP. Design



- 5877** 1869 Ten Cents, Judd-717A, Pollock-798, Cassel-31, High R.7, PR65+ PCGS. CAC. The obverse is similar to the regular issue, but without the date in exergue. The reverse has SIL. / NIC. / COP. with the date slightly curved below and in a smaller font. This second reverse design pattern has a reeded edge and was a modification of the virtually unworkable "Koultz's Alloy." When auctioned five years ago this piece was listed as having a composition of: 76% copper, 23% nickel, 0.2% silicon, 0.1% iron, 0.1% cobalt, and 0.05% silver. This composition was also very difficult to produce because of the high nickel content. The bright nickel-gray fields show light oil-slick iridescence that is most attractive, and the devices are especially well-struck considering the hardness of the alloy.
Ex: Heritage FPL (9/22/1998), offered as a Judd-716; Kagin's private treaty (3/2000) to David Cassel; David Cassel Collection / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 1223. NGC ID# 29S2, PCGS# 60944

1869 Standard Silver Half in Aluminum
Judd-746, PR63



- 5878** 1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-746, Pollock-828, Low R.7, PR63 NGC. Standard Silver design with Liberty wearing a cap with two stars and scroll below, the reverse reads STANDARD SILVER 1869 around the rim with 50 CENTS in the center of an oak and laurel wreath. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. The design elements of this pleasing Select specimen are sharply rendered, and the mirrored fields show hazy reflectivity, somewhat limited by streaky amber patina. NGC ID# 29SW, PCGS# 60974

1869 Standard Silver Half in Copper
Judd-750, PR65 Red
The Only Full Red Piece Known



- 5879** 1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-750, Pollock-833, R.7, PR65 Red PCGS. Standard Silver half dollar with the bust of Liberty facing right, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above and IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll in the exergue below the bust. The reverse has 50 CENTS in the center, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak with STANDARD SILVER at the upper margin and 1869 below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. While this obverse / reverse die pairing was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum (all with reeded and plain edges), only the silver, reeded edge pieces are fairly common. USPatterns.com states of this particular variant: "less than a dozen are known." Of particular note, this is the *only* full red example graded by either service in any grade of this design type. The surfaces are unquestionably original and exhibit rich mint red luster over both sides. Because of this singular existence of this piece with complete red color, this piece may realize a surprisingly high price. PCGS# 80979

1869 Standard Silver Half in Silver
Judd-754, PR64



- 5880** 1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-754, Pollock-838, R.5, PR64 PCGS. CAC. A bust of Liberty faces right and wears a headband inscribed LIBERTY. The headband is ornamented with a star. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the figure, and a scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST is below. The reverse has 50 CENTS centered in a wreath of oak and laurel with STANDARD SILVER above and the date 1869 below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This is the most frequently encountered variant with this obverse / reverse combination. The fields are bright and highly reflective and the obverse displays scattered russet and blue patina, while the reverse is more slightly and uniformly toned. NGC ID# 29T5, PCGS# 60984

1870 Seated Liberty Quarter in Copper
Judd-885, PR64 Brown



- 5881** 1870 Quarter Dollar, Judd-885, Pollock-983, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. The obverse depicts a William Barber portrait of Liberty seated left, with 13 stars around the periphery and the date 1870 below. The reverse is the same used to produce regular-issue 1870 Seated quarters. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The combination of Barber's Seated Liberty obverse and the regular-issue reverse exists in silver, copper, and aluminum, and each composition is known with a reeded edge or with a plain edge. The surfaces are lightly and iridescently toned. A highly attractive Seated Liberty pattern. NGC ID# 2YB3, PCGS# 61129

1870 Seated Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-934, PR64



- 5882** 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-934, Pollock-1040, Low R.7, PR64 NGC. William Barber's seated figure of Liberty faces left on the obverse. Thirteen stars surround Liberty with the date below. Liberty supports a shield with her right hand, and holds an olive branch in her left hand. A Liberty pole is behind the shield, a scroll crosses the shield and is inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters. The reverse is the same used for regular issue Seated halves. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Curiously, about a dozen plain edge examples are known of this copper striking, while fewer than a dozen examples are known with a reeded edge. Usually, plain edge patterns are significantly scarcer than their reeded edge counterparts. The obverse displays deep reddish patina, while the reverse has retained much interior brilliance but it is surrounded by that same reddish patina around the margin. Fully struck and problem-free for the grade. NGC ID# 29Y6, PCGS# 61180

1870 Seated Half Pattern in Copper
Judd-935, PR63 Brown



- 5883** 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-935, Pollock-1041, High R.6, PR63 Brown PCGS. William Barber's seated figure of Liberty faces left on the obverse with 13 stars surrounding. The date is below, a free-standing liberty pole is behind, and LIBERTY is inscribed on a scroll crossing a small shield. The reverse is the same type that was used to coin regular issue With Motto Seated halves. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Examples were struck in copper, silver, and aluminum in both reeded edge and plain edge variants. Over a dozen pieces are known of this copper striking. The emerald-green surfaces show occasional underlying mint red. Only minor spotting is noted. An attractive pattern for the grade. NGC ID# 29Y7, PCGS# 61181

1870 Standard Silver Half in Copper
Judd-972, Pollock-1083
PR64 Red and Brown



- 5884** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-972, Pollock-1083, R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. The starred Liberty cap obverse is surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and a scroll below with E PLURIBUS UNUM. The reverse has 50 CENTS in the center and is encircled by a wreath, which is in turn encircled with STANDARD SILVER 1869. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Three variants are known with this same basic obverse / reverse design. Pollock-1083 has LIBERTY in raised letters and the end of the cap is located beneath the second S in STATES (rather than under the E). This is a beautiful copper coin that has been well cared for. Significant portions of each side still retain mint red, but the "Brown" portions are not really brown at all, but are more lilac in hue. Terrifically appealing and an especially good value for the grade. NGC ID# 29YZ, PCGS# 71218

1870 Standard Silver Half in Silver
Judd-988, Toned PR65
Ex: Eliasberg



- 5885** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-988, Pollock-1117, High R.7, PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg. The obverse features a bust of Liberty facing right. She wears a headband inscribed LIBERTY, which is decorated in the center with a star. Her hair is tied up in a bun. IN GOD WE TRUST is beneath within a scroll. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is centered above her. The reverse exhibits a wreath of cotton and corn, with 50 CENTS crowded inside the wreath. STANDARD SILVER is centered above the wreath, and 1870 is beneath the wreath. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Struck in silver, copper, and aluminum — both reeded and plain edge variants — no more than a half-dozen are known of each. This is a beautifully toned example with concentric rings of color on the obverse, while the reverse more uniform pale blue with a few dabs of rose here and there. Ex: Gerald Hart Collection (Scott Stamp & Coin, 11/1895), part of lot 792; J.M. Clapp; Clapp Estate, 1942; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 271. NGC ID# 29ZC, PCGS# 61234
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1870 Standard Silver Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1012, PR65



- 5886** 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1012, Pollock-1146, R.8, PR65 PCGS. James B. Longacre's Indian Princess design that features Liberty seated beside a globe, wearing an Indian headdress. LIBERTY is inscribed across the center of the globe and Liberty is holding a pole topped with a Phrygian cap. The reverse features the word STANDARD at the top with 1 DOLLAR encompassed by a wreath of cotton and corn. This design was apparently a Longacre sketch made prior to 1852. It was not until 1870 that William Barber made use of this sketch (as Longacre died in 1869) and he included it on a number of different pattern coins. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. About three pieces are known. The surfaces are deeply reflective and show slight milkiness. Few distractions are seen even with magnification. PCGS# 61260
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1871 Longacre Seated Dollar in Copper
Judd-1147, PR63 Red



- 5887** 1871 Dollar, Judd-1147, Pollock-1289, R.6-7, PR63 Red NGC. The Longacre obverse, with a seated Liberty facing left, wearing an Indian headdress and supporting a Liberty pole with her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Behind her is a flag ornamented with 22 stars. Thirteen stars surround her, and the date, 1871, is at the bottom. The reverse is the die used for regular issue Seated Liberty dollars. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Just over a dozen examples of Judd-1147 are known. This reflective proof has deep orange-mint color with traces of bright blue toning on the reverse. It is boldly defined and attractive. Census: 1 in 63 Red, 2 finer (11/19). Ex: B. Max Mehl, 6/1956, envelope included; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1429. NGC ID# 2A59, PCGS# 81409
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1873 Trade Dollar Pattern in Silver
Judd-1276, Deeply Toned PR62



- 5888** 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1276, Pollock-1418, R.5, PR62 PCGS. A distinctive Trade dollar pattern with a small head of Liberty facing left set amid a large, open field with 13 stars at the margin. The reverse has the required legends mostly set in the middle of that side, surrounded by an olive wreath, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the upper periphery. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Examples were struck in silver as well as copper, aluminum, and white metal. For the design type in silver, the reeded edge pieces are more frequently encountered. The depth of toning on each side is significant — deep rose tinted centers with almost cobalt peripheral coloring — yet, the mirrors in the fields are of sufficient depth that they flash strongly through. Sharply defined in the centers, but several of the obverse stars are weak. We see no contact marks that are worthy of singular mention. NGC ID# 2A88, PCGS# 61561

1873 Trade Dollar Pattern in Silver
Judd-1276, PR63+ Cameo



- 5889** 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1276, Pollock-1418, R.5, PR63+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. A distinctive Trade dollar pattern with a small head of Liberty facing left set amid a large, open field with 13 stars at the margin. The reverse has the required legends mostly set in the middle of that side, surrounded by an olive wreath, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the upper periphery. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Examples were struck in silver, copper, and aluminum. The silver pieces with reeded edges are the most frequently seen of this well-designed and highly collectible pattern. The fields display unfathomable depth of reflectivity with starkly contrasting white mint frost over the devices. An immensely attractive example that is almost completely brilliant, showing just a hint of pale golden around the margins. NGC ID# 2A88, PCGS# 388988 Base PCGS# 61561

1873 Trade Dollar Pattern in Silver
Judd-1322, PR63



- 5890** 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1322, Pollock-1465, R.4, PR63 NGC. The obverse is nearly indistinguishable from the accepted design, the only difference being a longer rock base that extends to the right (facing) rim behind Liberty. The reverse exhibits a small eagle high in the field, with spread wings and holding a ribbon in its beak. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This obverse / reverse design was also struck in silver with a plain edge, copper, and aluminum. This is an attractive example for the grade. The fields are well-mirrored and each side shows just the slightest trace of patina. NGC ID# 2A8Z, PCGS# 61608

1874 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-1361, PR63 Red and Brown
Ex: Farouk



- 5891** 1874 Half Dollar, Judd-1361, Pollock-1506, R.8, PR63 Red and Brown PCGS. Formerly termed a die trials piece, but undoubtedly these pieces were struck deliberately for collectors as part of sets. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only two pieces are known in copper, and another two in aluminum. This piece is from the fabled King Farouk Collection. The dulled surfaces display undertones of speckled multicolored patina.
Ex: King Farouk; *The Palace Collections of Egypt* (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1933; *February Sale* (Kreisberg-Schulman, 2/1960); R.E. Cox, Jr. Collection / *Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention Sale* (Stack's, 4/1962), lot 2254; *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 7/1988), lot 2752; *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 7-8/1997), lot 7335; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/1997), lot 7687. PCGS# 71665

1878 William Barber Dollar in Silver
Judd-1554, Pollock-1733, PR62



- 5892** 1878 Silver Dollar, Judd-1554, Pollock-1733, R.5, PR62 PCGS. The obverse design by William Barber features a portrait of Liberty facing left, surrounded by stars, the date, and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. The reverse has a standing eagle with raised wings and E PLURIBUS UNUM in gothic lettering. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Deep gray-lilac toning covers each side with rich cobalt-blue accents around the peripheries. When held beneath a light the proof mirrors still flash forcefully through the deep layers of toning.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 9938; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 10488. NGC ID# 2AF5, PCGS# 61915

1879 Judd-1617 Metric Dollar, PR65
William Barber's Design



- 5893** 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1617, Pollock-1813, R.4, PR65 NGC. William Barber's Metric Dollar with Liberty wearing a coronet with a border of pearls. The reverse is quite elaborate with a partial wreath of cotton and corn tied at the base, a ribbon, and with DEO EST GLORIA on a tablet above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

This pattern was struck in both standard silver and metric alloys, but NGC does not make this distinction on their inserts. However, for its 2001 Heritage auction appearance, the present piece was sent to the ANA, where their Authentication Plus service evaluated the planchet to be a metric alloy of 94% silver, 2% gold, and 4% copper. These percentages vary somewhat from the Mint's intended metric alloy of 89.58% silver, 0.42% gold, and 10% copper. Since gold is present in this planchet, however, it undoubtedly falls into the metric classification. For comparison, the Mint's standard silver alloy is 90% silver and 10% copper.

A beautiful Gem, the surfaces are uniformly mirrored beneath dappled sun-gold toning. Fully struck, and undisturbed aside from light horizontal marks on the central reverse.

Ex: Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 8401; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2056. NGC ID# 2AH8, PCGS# 61995

1880 Goloid Metric Dollar in Copper
Judd-1652, PR66 Red and Brown



- 5894** 1880 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1652, Pollock-1852, High R.6, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. On the obverse the head of Liberty faces left with E PLURIBUS UNUM above and the date below. The reverse has the statutory requirements for a goloid dollar in the center, surrounded by a circle of 38 stars. Outside the circle of stars is GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR DEO EST GLORIA, which is in turn surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 100 CENTS. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is the same design that was used in 1879 for the Goloid Metric patterns of that year, and this pattern was also a part of a goloid set sold by the Mint. A great deal of original red remains on each side with occasional iridescent lime-green, cherry-red, and lilac accents that account for the "Brown" part of the Red and Brown designation. A magnificent copper pattern that is at the pinnacle of preservation. NGC ID# 2AJA, PCGS# 72037

1880 Goloid Metric Dollar in Copper
Judd-1655, PR65 Brown



- 5895** 1880 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1655, Pollock-1855, Low R.7, PR65 Brown NGC. On the obverse the head of Liberty has her hair braided and coiled at the back of her head and faces left. A band inscribed LIBERTY encircles her hair. This obverse design is a repeat of Morgan's coiled hair design used in 1879. There are 13 stars at the border, 7 left and 6 right. The inscription 15.3 - G. 236.7 - S. 28 - C. 14 GRAMS is centered within a circle of 38 stars on the reverse. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the denomination GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR are above the circle, and the motto DEO EST GLORIA and 100 CENTS are below. The reverse is one of very few patterns to express the denomination in two different ways. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This unusual design is similar to that featured on gold, silver, and copper life-saving medals issued by the State Department beginning around 1880. The fields are deeply mirrored on each side with even brown patina that, when turned just so under a light, turns to iridescent blue and red. A lovely copper pattern with no visible flaws. NGC ID# 2AJD, PCGS# 62040

1942 Zinc-Coated Steel Cent
Judd-2054, RB 42-24, MS62



5896 1942 Cent, Judd-2054, Unlisted in Pollock, RB 42-24, MS62 PCGS. CAC. World War II experimental strike. The obverse is based on the Columbian two centavos (KM-198). The reverse was formerly used on Baker-155 Washington medalets. The central reverse states UNITED STATES MINT instead of a denomination. Struck on a zinc-coated steel planchet with a plain edge, medallic turn. The piece is magnetic, a characteristic that distinguishes it from RB 42-23. Struck from Burdette's Third Reverse. The fields are moderately reflective, a result of polishing the metal strip prior to striking. This piece is very different in appearance than the RB 42-24 pattern depicted on page 79 of his reference on this series. The coin in the photo is worn and shows deep toning. This piece shows a bright, light gray appearance. Only one example was known (the coin plated in the book) at the time of publication (2012). Today USPatterns.com states that more than a half-dozen pieces are known. The sample strips were produced by Apollo Metal Works, using the company's "precision plating" process. Struck on November 2, 1942 on orders from Mint Superintendent Dressel. PCGS# 511621

1942 Cent Struck in Compression Molded Phenol
Judd-2060, RB 42-57, SP66
Produced by Durez Plastics



5897 1942 Cent, Judd-2060, RB 42-57, Pollock-4035, Low R.7, SP66 PCGS. Part of the World War II effort to divert copper from the U.S. cent, this design was tried in various unusual materials, including red fiber and Bakelite. On the obverse the bust of Liberty faces right and is based on the KM-198 Columbia two centavos. On the reverse, the wreath and legend is adapted from the Baker-155 Washington medalet. World War II patterns have historically been little-studied, and to our knowledge only one reference has been published on this diverse series, that by Roger Burdette. We were suspicious of the Brown Plastic designation by PCGS and turned to Roger for expertise. He confirmed the composition was the same as another piece we recently handled, the one we sold in our September Long Beach Signature, lot 5152. The RB 42-57 pieces are made from compression molded phenol, manufactured by Durez Plastics and Chemical, Inc. This is an exceptionally attractive example with even brown surfaces and just a hint of the magenta color Roger mentions on page 90 of his reference. This example is featured on the PCGS Coin Facts website under Judd-2060. We note (and heartily endorse) the recent decision by PCGS to certify these pieces as Specimens, rather than Proof or Mint State. NGC ID# 2ANB, PCGS# 12215

End of Session Five

SESSION SIX

COLONIALS

- 7001** 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence — Damage — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. PCGS Population: (1/33). NGC Census: (0/0). NGC ID# 2ARJ, PCGS# 19
- 7002** 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Left, — Exc. Clipping — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (0/0 and 0/0+).
- 7003** (1688) American Plantations 1/24 Part Real AU50 PCGS. N. 2-B, W-1135, R.6. PCGS Population: (7/39 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/3 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. NGC ID# AUB2, PCGS# 49
- 7004** 1722 Rosa Americana Penny, UTILE, AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/38). NGC Census: (1/9). NGC ID# 2ASP, PCGS# 113
- 7005** 1766 Pitt Halfpenny, Silvered VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/9 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/3 and 0/0+). PCGS# 239
- 7006** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period, MS63 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (18/45 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (1/4 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2ATK, PCGS# 242
- 7007** 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period, AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (26/67). NGC Census: (10/71). AU50. NGC ID# 2WNJ, PCGS# 311
- 7008** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left — Double Struck, Second Strike 5% Off Center — VF35 PCGS. M. 37.5-e.
- 7009** 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, 1/ Horizontal 1 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/1).
- 7010** Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button, Copper Restrike, Engrailed Edge, PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (16/4). NGC Census: (5/2).
From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 2B6T, PCGS# 685
- 7011** 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (17/24). PCGS Population: (43/74). NGC ID# 2B73, PCGS# 705

HALF CENTS

- 7012** 1793 — Corroded — ANACS. Good 6 Details. Mintage 35,334.
From The RFK Collection.
- 7013** 1794 — Corrosion — NGC Details. XF. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). Mintage 81,600.

- 7014** 1803 C-1, B-1, R.1, XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2/9 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). XF40.
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 222E, PCGS# 35128 Base PCGS# 1060
- 7015** 1804 Spiked Chin, C-5, B-4, R.4, AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/2). NGC Census: (0/0). AU50. NGC ID# 222G, PCGS# 35152 Base PCGS# 1075
- 7016** 1804 Plain 4, No Stems, C-13, B-10, R.1, AU53 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (3/15 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). AU53. Mintage 1,055,312.
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 35176 Base PCGS# 1063

LARGE CENTS

- 7017** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge — Excessive Corrosion — PCGS Genuine. VG Details. NGC Census: (8/125 and 0/1+). PCGS Population: (38/394 and 0/2+). CDN: \$3,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VG8. Mintage 63,353.
- 7018** 1793 S-9 — Heavily Corroded — ANACS. Fine 12 Details.
From The RFK Collection. NGC ID# 223H, PCGS# 35459 Base PCGS# 1347
- 7019** 1794 Head of 1794, S-31, B-13, R.1 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. A sharply detailed cent with microscopic porosity on rich dark olive surfaces. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: Chris Victor-McCawley (8/2000).
From The Bellevue Collection.
- 7020** 1794 Head of 1794, S-38, B-25, R.5 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Moderately porous on rich olive-brown surfaces. Bill Noyes rates this piece as ninth finest known in his color book. The coin is listed as tied for 12th finest with six others that grade Fine 15 at Al Boka's website. The sharpness is XF40 and our net EAC grade is Fine 15.
Ex: Chuck Furjanic (2005); Thomas D. Reynolds (9/2008).
From The Bellevue Collection.
- 7021** 1794 Head of 1794, S-42, B-29, R.4 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. A glass reveals slight roughness on the dark chocolate-brown surfaces of this scarce cent. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: Chris Victor-McCawley (2/2013).
From The Bellevue Collection.
- 7022** 1794 Head of 1794, S-45, B-35, High R.5 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Lightly porous chocolate-brown surfaces. This piece ranks among the dozen finest examples of this rare variety. Our EAC grade VG10.
Ex: Chris Victor-McCawley (8/2010).
From The Bellevue Collection.
- 7023** 1794 Head of 1794, S-50, B-43, R.5, — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Breen Die State III. A pleasing example of this elusive variety despite slight surface roughness. The fields are dark chocolate-brown with lighter brown devices. Our EAC grade Good 6.
Ex: B. Max Mehl; Dr. Charles L. Ruby; Walter Breen; Pine Tree Auction Co. (2/1975), lot 630; Tom Morley; George E. Ewing, Jr.; EAC Sale (4/1996), lot 100; Stuart MacDonald (Heritage, 9/1997), lot 5067; March Wells, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 2/2009), lot 529; Greg Hannigan's Rare Coins (8/2012).
From The Bellevue Collection.
- 7024** 1794 Head of 1794 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (88/179 and 0/4+). CDN: \$3,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40.
- 7025** 1800/79 VF25 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (13/29). NGC Census: (1/5). VF25. Mintage 2,822,175. NGC ID# 2U57, PCGS# 1455
- 7026** 1802 VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (78/319). NGC Census: (27/122). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 3,435,100.
From The Donald Stoeber Collection of Early Date Large Cents. NGC ID# 224E, PCGS# 1470
- 7027** 1804 AG3 PCGS. PCGS Population: (69/191 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AG3. Mintage 96,500. NGC ID# 224H, PCGS# 1504
- 7028** 1817 13 Stars — Obverse Planchet Lamination — MS63 Brown PCGS. NGC Census: (30/32 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (81/46 and 0/3+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 3,948,400.
- 7029** 1838 MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (125/64 and 5/5+). NGC Census: (90/75 and 1/1+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,370,200. NGC ID# 225V, PCGS# 1741



7030 1854 MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (51/14 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (86/22 and 2/0+). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,236,156. NGC ID# 226L, PCGS# 1904

7031 1855 Upright 55, MS65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (56/12 and 6/1+). NGC Census: (80/29 and 0/0+). CDN: \$625 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,574,829. NGC ID# 226M, PCGS# 1907

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

7032 1857 MS63 PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. PCGS Population: (944/1455). NGC Census: (568/1156). MS63. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 226P, PCGS# 2016

7033 1857 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (923/229). PCGS Population: (1169/291). MS64. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 226P, PCGS# 2016

7034 1857 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1168/290). NGC Census: (923/231). MS64. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 226P, PCGS# 2016

7035 1857 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1169/291 and 30/27+). NGC Census: (923/229 and 9/1+). MS64. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 226P, PCGS# 2016

7036 1858/7 Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301, — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (8/101). PCGS Population: (2/6). AU50. Mintage 24,600,000.

7037 1858 Large Letters MS63 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (45/96). PCGS Population: (456/822). MS63. Mintage 24,600,000. NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 2019

7038 1858 Small Letters MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (231/474). NGC Census: (195/369). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. NGC ID# 2279, PCGS# 2020

INDIAN CENTS

7039 1861 MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (261/96). NGC Census: (140/46). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,100,000. NGC ID# 227G, PCGS# 2061

7040 1862 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (285/105 and 8/14+). NGC Census: (187/39 and 2/1+). MS65. Mintage 28,075,000. NGC ID# 227H, PCGS# 2064

7041 1863 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (317/66 and 12/29+). NGC Census: (223/24 and 6/3+). MS65. Mintage 49,840,000. NGC ID# 229D, PCGS# 2067

7042 1864 Copper-Nickel MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (175/44). NGC Census: (122/16). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 13,740,000. NGC ID# 227K, PCGS# 2070

7043 1864 L On Ribbon MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (20/1). NGC Census: (20/2). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 39,233,712. NGC ID# 227M, PCGS# 2079

7044 1865 Plain 5 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (39/6). NGC Census: (9/1). CDN: \$675 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 227N, PCGS# 92083 Base PCGS# 2083

7045 1865 Fancy 5 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (105/11). NGC Census: (143/17). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 35,429,288. NGC ID# 227N, PCGS# 2083

7046 1866 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (267/92). NGC Census: (145/126). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 9,826,500. NGC ID# 227P, PCGS# 2086

7047 1866 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (87/5). NGC Census: (101/25). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 9,826,500. NGC ID# 227P, PCGS# 2086

7048 1867 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (95/1). NGC Census: (105/12). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 9,821,000. NGC ID# 227R, PCGS# 2089

7049 1868 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (133/25). NGC Census: (95/12). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,266,500. NGC ID# 227S, PCGS# 2092

7050 1871 MS64+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (231/78 and 4/3+). NGC Census: (117/95 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,929,500. NGC ID# 227V, PCGS# 2101

7051 1873 Open 3 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (92/9). NGC Census: (88/9). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 11,676,500. NGC ID# 227Y, PCGS# 2107

7052 1873 Closed 3 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (132/59). NGC Census: (43/35). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 227X, PCGS# 2110

7053 1874 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (132/7). NGC Census: (110/24). CDN: \$660 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 14,187,500. NGC ID# 227Z, PCGS# 2119

7054 1875 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (129/7). NGC Census: (113/19). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 13,528,000. NGC ID# 2282, PCGS# 2122

7055 1876 MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (108/12 and 2/2+). NGC Census: (99/16 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 7,944,000. NGC ID# 229V, PCGS# 2125

7056 1877 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (289/631). NGC Census: (196/400). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 852,500. NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2127

7057 1878 MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (10/1). NGC Census: (25/4). CDN: \$525 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,799,850. NGC ID# 2285, PCGS# 2130

7058 1886 Type One MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (54/11). NGC Census: (51/5). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,654,290. NGC ID# 228D, PCGS# 2155

7059 1886 Type Two MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (38/3 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (39/1 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 228E, PCGS# 92155

7060 1887 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (57/2). NGC Census: (59/6). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 45,226,484. NGC ID# 228F, PCGS# 2158

7061 1888/7 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VG Detail. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (2/32). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VG8. Mintage 37,494,416.

7062 1888 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (48/2). NGC Census: (69/7). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 37,494,416. NGC ID# 228G, PCGS# 2167

7063 1891 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (52/0). NGC Census: (72/6). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 47,072,352. NGC ID# 228K, PCGS# 2179



7064 1899 MS66+ Red NGC. NGC Census: (51/10 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (125/27 and 33/5+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 53,600,032. NGC ID# 228U, PCGS# 2204

7065 1900 MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (93/23). NGC Census: (39/4). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 66,833,764. NGC ID# 228V, PCGS# 2207

7066 1901 MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (83/12 and 23/1+). NGC Census: (28/2 and 1/1+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 79,611,144. NGC ID# 228W, PCGS# 2210

7067 1908-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (152/24). NGC Census: (124/12). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,115,000. NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2233

7068 1908-S MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (24/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (12/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,115,000. NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2233

7069 1909 MS66+ Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (213/20 and 41/1+). NGC Census: (39/4 and 1/0+). MS66. Mintage 14,370,645. NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2237

7070 1909 MS66+ Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (213/20 and 41/1+). NGC Census: (39/4 and 1/0+). MS66. Mintage 14,370,645. NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2237

7071 1909-S MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (268/738). NGC Census: (107/350). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 309,000. NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2239

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

7072 1862 PR64 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (14/46). PCGS Population: (23/58). PR64. NGC ID# 229C, PCGS# 82259

7073 1866 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (93/86 and 2/4+). NGC Census: (20/43 and 0/0+). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 725. NGC ID# 229J, PCGS# 2286

7074 1869 PR63 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Teich Family Collection. PCGS Population: (33/163). NGC Census: (12/88). CDN: \$450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 229M, PCGS# 2295

7075 1869 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (102/61 and 2/3+). NGC Census: (45/43 and 0/2+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 229M, PCGS# 2295

7076 1873 Closed 3 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: The Larry Shepherd Collection. PCGS Population: (63/14). NGC Census: (34/20). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,100. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 229S, PCGS# 2307

7077 1874 PR64 Red and Brown Cameo NGC. Ex: Larry Shepherd Collection. NGC Census: (0/3). PCGS Population: (0/5). *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 229T, PCGS# 82311

7078 1875 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS and 1880 PR65 Red and Brown. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* (Total: 2 coins)

7079 1876 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (68/15). NGC Census: (47/16). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,150. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 229V, PCGS# 2316

7080 1878 PR65 Red and Brown Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (10/3). Ex: Larry Shepherd Collection. PCGS Population: (16/8). *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 4YVB, PCGS# 82323

7081 1879 PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/7 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (12/0 and 0/0+). PR66. Mintage 3,200. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 229Y, PCGS# 2324

7082 1881 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (40/7). PCGS Population: (51/12). PR66. Mintage 3,575. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 22A2, PCGS# 2331

7083 1882 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (43/5). NGC Census: (21/6). PR66. Mintage 3,100. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 22A3, PCGS# 2334

7084 1882 PR65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/21 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (8/1 and 0/0+). PR65. Mintage 3,100. NGC ID# 22A3, PCGS# 2335

7085 1883 PR66+ Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (78/25 and 6/5+). NGC Census: (45/18 and 2/0+). PR66. Mintage 6,609. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 842U, PCGS# 2336

7086 1884 PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (38/12). NGC Census: (30/7). PR66. Mintage 3,942. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 22A5, PCGS# 2339



7087 1884 PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (16/1). NGC Census: (12/0). PR67. Mintage 3,942. NGC ID# 22A5, PCGS# 2340

7088 1885 PR66 Brown NGC. Ex: Larry Shepherd Collection. NGC Census: (60/14). PCGS Population: (106/34). PR66. Mintage 3,790.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22A6, PCGS# 2342

7089 1886 Type One PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (47/5). NGC Census: (26/2). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 4,290.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22A7, PCGS# 2346

7090 1887 PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (33/11). NGC Census: (20/4). PR66. Mintage 2,960.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22A9, PCGS# 2348

7091 1887 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Gold CAC. PCGS Population: (118/78). NGC Census: (37/63). PR64. Mintage 2,960.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22A9, PCGS# 2349

7092 1888 PR65 Brown PCGS; 1895 PR64 Brown PCGS; 1907 PR64 Brown PCGS.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. (Total: 3 coins) NGC ID# 22AA, PCGS# 2351

7093 1888 PR65+ Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (54/6 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (35/10 and 0/0+). PR65. Mintage 4,582. NGC ID# 22AA, PCGS# 2352

7094 1889 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (30/13). PCGS Population: (56/9). CDN: \$525 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 3,336.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2732, PCGS# 2355

7095 1891 PR65 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (18/8). NGC Census: (14/7). PR65. Mintage 2,350.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AD, PCGS# 2360

7096 1892 PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/0). NGC Census: (2/1). PR66. Mintage 2,745. NGC ID# 22AE, PCGS# 2363

7097 1892 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: The Larry Shepherd Collection. PCGS Population: (37/1). NGC Census: (15/0). PR66. Mintage 2,745.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AE, PCGS# 2364

7098 1893 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/0). NGC Census: (8/0). PR66. Mintage 2,195.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AF, PCGS# 2367

7099 1894 PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/1). NGC Census: (5/1). PR66. Mintage 2,632.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AG, PCGS# 2369

7100 1897 PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: The Larry Shepherd Collection. PCGS Population: (29/6). NGC Census: (14/1). PR66. Mintage 1,938.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AK, PCGS# 2378

7101 1898 PR66 Brown NGC. NGC Census: (10/0). PCGS Population: (10/3). PR66. Mintage 1,795.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AL, PCGS# 2381

7102 1899 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: The Larry Shepherd Collection. PCGS Population: (48/9). NGC Census: (22/4). PR66. Mintage 2,031.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AM, PCGS# 2385

7103 1901 PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/1). NGC Census: (14/0). PR66. Mintage 1,985.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AP, PCGS# 2390

7104 1902 PR66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (34/10). NGC Census: (18/3). PR66. Mintage 2,018.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AR, PCGS# 2395

7105 1903 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (41/5). NGC Census: (14/6). PR66. Mintage 1,790.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AS, PCGS# 2397

7106 1904 PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: The Larry Shepherd Collection. PCGS Population: (9/10). NGC Census: (6/5). PR65. Mintage 1,817.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AT, PCGS# 2399

7107 1905 PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (15/1). NGC Census: (3/4). PR66. Mintage 2,152.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 848H, PCGS# 2402

7108 1906 PR65 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (23/14 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (11/2 and 0/0+). PR65. Mintage 1,725.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22AV, PCGS# 2405

LINCOLN CENTS

7109 1909 VDB MS67 Red PCGS Secure. PCGS Population: (308/3 and 54/0+). NGC Census: (89/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 27,995,000. NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2425

7110 1909-S VDB XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1122/5429). NGC Census: (453/3084). CDN: \$760 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 2426

7111 1909-S VDB AU55 ANACS. CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 484,000.
From The Hayden Collection. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 2426

7112 1909-S VDB Brown — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. NGC Census: (2/1222). PCGS Population: (15/1624). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 484,000.

7113 1909-S VDB MS62 Brown PCGS Secure. PCGS Population: (381/1224 and 0/11+). NGC Census: (337/768 and 1/2+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 2426



7114 1909 MS67 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (83/0 and 14/0+). NGC Census: (6/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 72,702,616. NGC ID# 22B3, PCGS# 2431

7115 1909-S/S S Over Horizontal S MS65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (229/90). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 22B4, PCGS# 92434

7116 1910-S MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (118/9). NGC Census: (40/5). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 6,045,000. NGC ID# 22B6, PCGS# 2440

7117 1911 MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (129/15 and 22/3+). NGC Census: (34/1 and 0/0+). CDN: \$720 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 101,177,784. NGC ID# 22B7, PCGS# 2443

7118 1912 MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (106/14 and 17/2+). NGC Census: (11/1 and 0/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 68,153,056. NGC ID# 22BA, PCGS# 2452

7119 1912-D MS65+ Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (120/33 and 17/6+). NGC Census: (32/4 and 0/0+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,411,000. NGC ID# 22BB, PCGS# 2455

7120 1914-D AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (58/521). PCGS Population: (170/713). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 1,193,000. NGC ID# 84BX, PCGS# 2471

7121 1915-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (37/1). NGC Census: (33/2). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,833,000. NGC ID# 22BM, PCGS# 2484

7122 1917 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (156/20). NGC Census: (27/1). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 196,429,792. NGC ID# 22BS, PCGS# 2497

7123 1918-S MS64 Red NGC. NGC Census: (20/6). PCGS Population: (83/21). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 34,680,000. NGC ID# 22BX, PCGS# 2512

7124 1925-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (195/11). NGC Census: (60/11). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 26,380,000. NGC ID# 22CH, PCGS# 2565

7125 1925-S MS65 Red and Brown ANACS. CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 26,380,000. NGC ID# 22CH, PCGS# 2565

7126 1926-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (223/19). NGC Census: (113/32). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,550,000. NGC ID# 22CL, PCGS# 2574

7127 1927 MS67 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (58/0 and 15/0+). NGC Census: (16/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 144,440,000. NGC ID# 22CM, PCGS# 2578

7128 1927 MS67 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (58/0 and 15/0+). NGC Census: (16/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 144,440,000. NGC ID# 22CM, PCGS# 2578

7129 1927-S MS64 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (155/17). NGC Census: (16/7). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 14,276,000. NGC ID# 22CP, PCGS# 2584

7130 1928 MS67 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (68/1 and 17/0+). NGC Census: (12/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$725 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 134,116,000. NGC ID# 22CR, PCGS# 2587

7131 1929-S MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (77/0). NGC Census: (24/3). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 50,148,000. NGC ID# 22CW, PCGS# 2602

7132 1930 MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (150/1 and 21/0+). NGC Census: (270/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$275 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 157,415,008. NGC ID# 22CX, PCGS# 2605

7133 1930-D MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (136/16 and 20/0+). NGC Census: (130/7 and 1/0+). CDN: \$375 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 40,100,000. NGC ID# 22CY, PCGS# 2608

7134 1931-S MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (124/0). NGC Census: (24/0). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 866,000. NGC ID# 22D4, PCGS# 2620

7135 1933-D MS67 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (44/0 and 3/0+). NGC Census: (38/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 6,200,000. NGC ID# 22D8, PCGS# 2632

7136 1933-D MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (44/0). NGC Census: (38/0). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 6,200,000. NGC ID# 22D8, PCGS# 2632

7137 1936-D MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (185/0 and 47/0+). NGC Census: (384/3 and 2/0+). CDN: \$150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 40,620,000. NGC ID# 22DF, PCGS# 2653

7138 1940-D MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (389/1 and 29/0+). NGC Census: (472/1 and 2/0+). CDN: \$100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 81,390,000. NGC ID# 22DU, PCGS# 2689

7139 1940-D MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (389/1 and 29/0+). NGC Census: (472/1 and 2/0+). CDN: \$100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 81,390,000. NGC ID# 22DU, PCGS# 2689



7140 1943-D MS68 PCGS. PCGS Population: (153/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (62/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 217,660,000. NGC ID# 22E6, PCGS# 2714

7141 1946-S MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (210/0 and 16/0+). NGC Census: (702/0 and 8/0+). CDN: \$130 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 198,100,000. NGC ID# 22EM, PCGS# 2749

7142 1950 MS67 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (77/0 and 6/0+). NGC Census: (79/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 272,686,400. NGC ID# 22LA, PCGS# 2779

7143 1951-S MS67+ Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (152/0 and 41/0+). NGC Census: (245/1 and 16/0+). CDN: \$220 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 136,010,000. NGC ID# 22F5, PCGS# 2794

7144 1951-S MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (152/0 and 41/0+). NGC Census: (245/1 and 16/0+). CDN: \$220 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 136,010,000. NGC ID# 22F5, PCGS# 2794

7145 1951-S MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (152/0 and 41/0+). NGC Census: (245/1 and 16/0+). CDN: \$220 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 136,010,000. NGC ID# 22F5, PCGS# 2794

7146 1953-S MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (233/0 and 30/0+). NGC Census: (414/0 and 11/0+). CDN: \$140 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 181,835,008. NGC ID# 22FB, PCGS# 2812

7147 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (240/3738). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,225 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 2825

7148 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1184/1373). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,500 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 2825

7149 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (550/2311). PCGS Population: (31/63). NGC ID# 4LNH, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

7150 1957 MS67 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (28/0). NGC Census: (144/0). CDN: \$1,300 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 283,787,968. NGC ID# 22FM, PCGS# 2842

7151 1983 Doubled Die Reverse MS67 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (63/2). NGC Census: (118/12). CDN: \$1,100 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 22HW, PCGS# 3056

7152 1992-D Close AM AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (4/7). NGC ID# 22JJ, PCGS# 83099

7153 1994 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/4 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 22JN, PCGS# 38102 Base PCGS# 3115

7154 2006 MS68 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (6/0). NGC Census: (0/0). NGC ID# 273J, PCGS# 93196

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

7155 1909 PR65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (58/54). NGC Census: (26/9). CDN: \$1,450 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 2,618. NGC ID# 22KS, PCGS# 3305

7156 1910 PR65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (39/28). NGC Census: (9/12). CDN: \$1,600 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 4,118. NGC ID# 22KT, PCGS# 3308

7157 1911 PR65 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (66/28). NGC Census: (18/15). CDN: \$850 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,725. NGC ID# 22KU, PCGS# 3309

7158 1913 PR65 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (39/20). NGC Census: (19/7). CDN: \$900 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 2,983. NGC ID# 22KW, PCGS# 3315

7159 1913 PR65 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (39/20). NGC Census: (19/7). CDN: \$900 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 2,983. NGC ID# 22KW, PCGS# 3315

7160 1913 PR65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (51/50). NGC Census: (22/11). CDN: \$1,400 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 2,983. NGC ID# 22KW, PCGS# 3317

7161 1950 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (21/8). NGC Census: (23/20). NGC ID# 22LA, PCGS# 93359

7162 1971-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, PR68 Red Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (15/3). NGC Census: (7/2). NGC ID# 22M3, PCGS# 83533 Base PCGS# 83548

TWO CENT PIECES



7163 1864 Large Motto MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (40/0). NGC Census: (97/3). CDN: \$1,050 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 19,847,500. NGC ID# 22N9, PCGS# 3577

7164 1864 Large Motto MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (40/0 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (98/3 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 19,847,500. NGC ID# 22N9, PCGS# 3577

7165 1865 MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (48/1). NGC Census: (66/3). CDN: \$1,050 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 13,640,000. NGC ID# 22NA, PCGS# 3583

7166 1866 MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (47/13). NGC Census: (17/7). CDN: \$1,275 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,177,000. NGC ID# 274R, PCGS# 3590

7167 1867 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (3/15). PCGS Population: (0/1). AU58. NGC ID# 22NB, PCGS# 38271 Base PCGS# 3594

7168 1868 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (69/10). NGC Census: (73/10). CDN: \$875 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,803,750.

From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22NC, PCGS# 3598

7169 1869 MS65 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (62/8). PCGS Population: (69/22). CDN: \$800 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,546,500.

From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22ND, PCGS# 3604

7170 1871 MS65 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (57/10). PCGS Population: (72/7). CDN: \$1,100 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 721,250.

From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22NF, PCGS# 3610

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

7171 1867 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (63/22). NGC Census: (40/20). CDN: \$900 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 625.

From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 274W, PCGS# 3634

7172 1873 Closed 3 Brown — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details. NGC Census: (2/76 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (0/128 and 0/2+). CDN: \$2,100 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR60. Mintage 600.

THREE CENT SILVER

7173 1851 MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (145/23 and 18/4+). NGC Census: (76/11 and 4/3+). MS66. Mintage 5,447,400. NGC ID# 22YX, PCGS# 3664

7174 1851 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (146/23). NGC Census: (76/11). MS66. Mintage 5,447,400. NGC ID# 22YX, PCGS# 3664

7175 1851 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (145/23 and 18/4+). NGC Census: (76/11 and 4/3+). MS66. Mintage 5,447,400. NGC ID# 22YX, PCGS# 3664

7176 1851-O MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (110/61). PCGS Population: (129/91). CDN: \$1,500 Wshle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 720,000. NGC ID# 22YY, PCGS# 3665

7177 1852 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (113/30). NGC Census: (87/21). MS66. Mintage 18,663,500. NGC ID# 22YZ, PCGS# 3666

- 7178 1854 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (90/74). NGC Census: (105/33). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 671,000. NGC ID# 22Z3, PCGS# 3670
- 7179 1856 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (89/35). NGC Census: (93/22). MS64. Mintage 1,458,000. NGC ID# 22Z5, PCGS# 3672
- 7180 1857 MS63 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (49/132). NGC Census: (51/160). CDN: \$625 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,042,000. NGC ID# 22Z6, PCGS# 3673
- 7181 1858 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (145/120 and 1/13+). NGC Census: (171/73 and 0/2+). MS64. Mintage 1,604,000. NGC ID# 22Z7, PCGS# 3674
- 7182 1858 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (145/120). NGC Census: (171/73). MS64. Mintage 1,604,000. NGC ID# 22Z7, PCGS# 3674
- 7183 1858 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (61/59). NGC Census: (45/28). MS65. Mintage 1,604,000. NGC ID# 22Z7, PCGS# 3674
- 7184 1859 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (20/5). NGC Census: (14/2). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 364,200. NGC ID# 22Z8, PCGS# 3677
- 7185 1861 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (98/32). NGC Census: (72/33). MS66. Mintage 497,000. NGC ID# 22ZA, PCGS# 3679



- 7186 1862 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (217/154). NGC Census: (216/148). MS65. Mintage 343,000. NGC ID# 22ZB, PCGS# 3680
- 7187 1863 MS65 NGC.** NGC Census: (12/18). PCGS Population: (17/28). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 21,000. NGC ID# 22ZD, PCGS# 3682

- 7188 1864 MS63 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (13/52). PCGS Population: (17/71). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 12,000. NGC ID# 22ZE, PCGS# 3684

- 7189 1871 MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (29/66). PCGS Population: (28/59). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,400. NGC ID# 22ZM, PCGS# 3692

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

- 7190 1859 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (58/34). NGC Census: (40/35). PR64. Mintage 800. NGC ID# 27C6, PCGS# 3708
- 7191 1862 PR64 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (50/37). PCGS Population: (77/37). PR64. Mintage 550. NGC ID# 27C9, PCGS# 3711
- 7192 1862 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (21/16). NGC Census: (22/15). PR65. Mintage 550. NGC ID# 27C9, PCGS# 3711
- 7193 1863 PR63 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (55/95). NGC Census: (27/74). PR63. Mintage 460. NGC ID# 7VZF, PCGS# 3712
- 7194 1865 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (71/55). NGC Census: (52/49). PR64. Mintage 500. NGC ID# 27CB, PCGS# 3715
- 7195 1865 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (71/54). NGC Census: (52/49). PR64. Mintage 500. NGC ID# 27CB, PCGS# 3715
- 7196 1866 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (30/22). NGC Census: (34/14). PR65. Mintage 725. NGC ID# 27CC, PCGS# 3716
- 7197 1866 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (17/24). NGC Census: (17/18). PR64. Mintage 725. NGC ID# 27CC, PCGS# 83716
- 7198 1868 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (23/30). NGC Census: (8/14). PR64. NGC ID# 27CE, PCGS# 83718
- 7199 1868 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (23/34). NGC Census: (8/14). PR64. NGC ID# 27CE, PCGS# 83718
- 7200 1869 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (81/68). NGC Census: (52/65). PR64. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 22ZR, PCGS# 3719
- 7201 1870 PR64 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (87/67). PCGS Population: (107/59). PR64. Mintage 1,000. NGC ID# 27CF, PCGS# 3721
- 7202 1872 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (108/69 and 0/10+). NGC Census: (74/65 and 0/3+). PR64. Mintage 950. NGC ID# 27CH, PCGS# 3723

- 7203 1872 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (45/23). NGC Census: (39/26). PR65. Mintage 950. NGC ID# 27CH, PCGS# 3723

THREE CENT NICKELS

- 7204 1866 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (30/3). NGC Census: (52/2). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,801,000. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 22NK, PCGS# 3732
- 7205 1871 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (45/2). NGC Census: (10/3). MS66. Mintage 603,000. NGC ID# 22NN, PCGS# 3737
- 7206 1884 XF40 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (16/53). NGC Census: (4/29). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 1,700. NGC ID# 2766, PCGS# 3752

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

- 7207 1866 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (4/13). PCGS Population: (8/14). PR65. NGC ID# 275L, PCGS# 93762
- 7208 1867 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (38/3). NGC Census: (48/5). PR66. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 275M, PCGS# 83763
- 7209 1869 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (17/2). NGC Census: (13/5). PR66. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 275P, PCGS# 93765
- 7210 1870 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (19/1). NGC Census: (24/2). PR66. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 275W, PCGS# 83766
- 7211 1872 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (20/2). NGC Census: (24/1). PR66. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 26JT, PCGS# 83768
- 7212 1873 Closed 3 PR66 Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (22/4). PCGS Population: (24/2). PR66. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 275U, PCGS# 83769
- 7213 1875 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (13/0). NGC Census: (3/0). PR66. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 22NV, PCGS# 83771



7214 1879 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (45/1). NGC Census: (29/7). PR67.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 275Z, PCGS# 83775

7215 1880 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (36/9). NGC Census: (16/5). PR66.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 5E5S, PCGS# 83776

7216 1881 PR67 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (41/4). NGC Census: (30/10). PR67.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2763, PCGS# 83777

7217 1882 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (63/7). NGC Census: (39/4). PR67. Mintage 3,100. NGC ID# 2765, PCGS# 83778

7218 1883 PR67 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (49/2). NGC Census: (21/6). PR67.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2765, PCGS# 83779

7219 1884 PR67 Cameo NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (19/6). PCGS Population: (37/4). PR67.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2766, PCGS# 83780

7220 1885 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (47/14). NGC Census: (40/14). PR66.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2767, PCGS# 83781

7221 1886 PR67 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (29/0). NGC Census: (16/1). PR67.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 5E5Y, PCGS# 83782

7222 1887/6 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (41/11). NGC Census: (30/13). PR66.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 276A, PCGS# 83784

7223 1887 PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (53/2). NGC Census: (36/5). CDN: \$525 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 2,960.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 276A, PCGS# 3783

7224 1888 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (83/24). NGC Census: (59/11). PR66.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 276B, PCGS# 83785

7225 1889 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (24/1). NGC Census: (11/0). PR67.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22NW, PCGS# 83786

SHIELD NICKELS

7226 1867 Rays MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (191/66). PCGS Population: (160/51). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,019,000.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 22NY, PCGS# 3791

7227 1871 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (35/50). NGC Census: (23/20). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 561,000.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 22P5, PCGS# 3798

7228 1873 Open 3 F-106 — Cleaned — ANACS. VF20 Details. CDN: \$55 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 4,500,000. NGC ID# 22P8, PCGS# 3800

7229 1873 Closed 3, Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (1/1). PCGS Population: (3/1). MS64.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 22P7, PCGS# 38395 Base PCGS# 3801

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

7230 1867 No Rays PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (20/54 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (13/35 and 0/1+). PR64. NGC ID# 5EB6, PCGS# 83821

7231 1872 PR66 NGC. NGC Census: (44/8). PCGS Population: (68/5). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 950. NGC ID# 22P6, PCGS# 3826

7232 1874 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (54/21 and 8/2+). NGC Census: (43/4 and 3/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 700. NGC ID# 276R, PCGS# 3828

7233 1878 PR64 NGC. NGC Census: (162/373). PCGS Population: (264/496). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 2,350. NGC ID# 276V, PCGS# 3832

7234 1878 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (9/44). NGC Census: (7/26). PR64.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 276V, PCGS# 83832

LIBERTY NICKELS

7235 1883 No Cents MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (61/0). PCGS Population: (55/0). MS67. Mintage 5,479,519. NGC ID# 2772, PCGS# 3841

7236 1883 No Cents MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (56/0). NGC Census: (61/0). MS67. Mintage 5,479,519. NGC ID# 2772, PCGS# 3841

7237 1887 MS65 ★ NGC. NGC Census: (70/21 and 2/1*). PCGS Population: (107/39 and 2/1*). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 15,263,652. NGC ID# 22PL, PCGS# 3848

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

7238 1883 With Cents PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (46/7). NGC Census: (35/3). PR66.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 277S, PCGS# 83881

7239 1884 PR66 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (55/14). NGC Census: (28/16). PR66.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 22PV, PCGS# 83882

7240 1886 PR66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (127/33). NGC Census: (118/14). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 4,290. NGC ID# 277U, PCGS# 3884

7241 1886 PR66 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (20/4). PCGS Population: (20/5). PR66.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 277U, PCGS# 83884

7242 1890 PR66 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (20/4). NGC Census: (22/3). PR66.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 277Y, PCGS# 83888

7243 1891 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (32/2). NGC Census: (30/4). PR66.
From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 277Z, PCGS# 83889

7244 1892 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (36/4). NGC Census: (24/8). PR66.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 5EJP, PCGS# 83890

7245 1894 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (8/5). PCGS Population: (18/7). PR66.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 5EJM, PCGS# 83892



7246 1897 PR67 NGC. NGC Census: (20/2). PCGS Population: (26/1). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 1,938.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2787, PCGS# 3895

7247 1899 PR66 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/3). NGC Census: (1/1). PR66.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 2789, PCGS# 83897

7248 1900 PR67 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (8/2). PCGS Population: (14/0). PR67.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278A, PCGS# 83898

7249 1901 PR67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (49/3). NGC Census: (27/3). PR67. Mintage 1,985.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278B, PCGS# 3899

7250 1904 PR66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (69/9). NGC Census: (50/13). PR66. Mintage 1,817.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278E, PCGS# 3902

7251 1905 PR67 NGC. NGC Census: (23/3). PCGS Population: (36/2). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 2,152.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278F, PCGS# 3903

7252 1905 PR66 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (4/5). PCGS Population: (8/5). PR66.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278F, PCGS# 83903

7253 1906 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (25/24). NGC Census: (11/11). PR66.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278G, PCGS# 83904

7254 1907 PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (55/26). NGC Census: (65/7). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 1,475.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278H, PCGS# 3905

7255 1907 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (19/5). NGC Census: (14/6). PR66.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278H, PCGS# 83905

7256 1908 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (25/7). NGC Census: (8/6). PR66.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278J, PCGS# 83906

7257 1909 PR67 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (36/5). NGC Census: (24/8). PR67. Mintage 4,763.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278K, PCGS# 83907

7258 1910 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (26/30 and 4/7+). NGC Census: (14/15 and 1/1+). PR66.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278L, PCGS# 83908

7259 1911 PR66 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (36/17). NGC Census: (18/9). PR66.
From The Michelle McCaulley Memorial Collection. NGC ID# 278M, PCGS# 83909

BUFFALO NICKELS

7260 1913 Type One MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (685/28 and 125/2+). NGC Census: (327/20 and 25/2+). MS67. Mintage 30,993,520. NGC ID# 22PW, PCGS# 3915

7261 1913 Type One MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (685/28 and 125/2+). NGC Census: (327/20 and 24/2+). MS67. Mintage 30,993,520. NGC ID# 22PW, PCGS# 3915

7262 1913-S Type One MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (208/35 and 18/6+). NGC Census: (60/18 and 4/6+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,105,000. NGC ID# 22PY, PCGS# 3917

7263 1913-S Type One MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (209/35 and 18/6+). NGC Census: (60/18 and 4/6+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,105,000. NGC ID# 22PY, PCGS# 3917

7264 1913-S Type One MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (209/35 and 18/6+). NGC Census: (60/18 and 4/6+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,105,000. NGC ID# 22PY, PCGS# 3917

7265 1913-S Type Two MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (429/632). NGC Census: (201/327). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,209,000. NGC ID# 22R3, PCGS# 3923

7266 1913-S Type Two MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (445/193 and 5/13+). NGC Census: (246/81 and 2/3+). CDN: \$1,325 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,209,000. NGC ID# 22R3, PCGS# 3923

7267 1914 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (171/36 and 14/2+). NGC Census: (46/8 and 2/0+). CDN: \$525 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 20,665,738. NGC ID# 22R4, PCGS# 3924

7268 1914-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (193/61). NGC Census: (70/20). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,912,000. NGC ID# 22R5, PCGS# 3925

7269 1914-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (173/41 and 3/10+). NGC Census: (53/22 and 2/2+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,470,000. NGC ID# 22R6, PCGS# 3926

7270 1915 MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (278/67 and 25/11+). NGC Census: (80/9 and 4/1+). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 20,987,270. NGC ID# 22R7, PCGS# 3927

7271 1915-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (278/172). NGC Census: (185/82). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,505,000. NGC ID# 22R9, PCGS# 3929

7272 1918/7-D FS-101 Fine 12 NGC. NGC Census: (90/332). PCGS Population: (4/6). Fine 12. NGC ID# 22RJ, PCGS# 38446 Base PCGS# 3939

7273 1918-D MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (175/351). NGC Census: (78/154). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 8,362,000. NGC ID# 22RH, PCGS# 3938

7274 1919-S MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (212/256). NGC Census: (101/144). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 7,521,000. NGC ID# 22RN, PCGS# 3943

7275 1920-S MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (67/227). PCGS Population: (154/276). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 9,689,000. NGC ID# 22RS, PCGS# 3946

7276 1926-D MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (128/46). PCGS Population: (251/128). CDN: \$1,080 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,638,000. NGC ID# 22S6, PCGS# 3958

7277 1927-S MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (80/180). PCGS Population: (180/324). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 3,430,000. NGC ID# 22SA, PCGS# 3962



7278 1936-S MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (113/0 and 17/0+). NGC Census: (30/0 and 8/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 14,930,000. NGC ID# 22SU, PCGS# 3979

7279 1937-D Three-Legged AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1162/2100). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 17,826,000. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 3982

7280 1937-D Three-Legged AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (989/1110). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 17,826,000. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 3982

7281 1937-D Three-Legged AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (989/1111 and 6/34+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 17,826,000. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 3982

PROOF BUFFALO NICKEL

7282 1937 PR66 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (494/378). PCGS Population: (882/573). PR66. Mintage 5,769. NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

JEFFERSON NICKEL

7283 1992-P MS67 Full Steps PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/0). NGC Census: (1/0). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 22X7, PCGS# 84128

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKELS

7284 1939 Reverse of 1940 PR67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (45/1 and 5/0+). NGC Census: (24/5 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. NGC ID# 279Z, PCGS# 94176

7285 1940 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (167/7 and 19/0+). NGC Census: (42/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$240 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 14,158. NGC ID# 279Z, PCGS# 4177

EARLY HALF DIMES

7286 1794 V-4, LM-4, R.4, — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. VG Details. NGC Census: (0/9 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (0/2 and 0/0+). VF20. Mintage 7,700. *From The RFK Collection.*

7287 1797 — Scratches — NGC Details. VG. NGC Census: (4/116). PCGS Population: (5/197). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VG8. Mintage 44,527.

7288 1800 V-1, LM-1, R.3, — Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. *From The RFK Collection.*

BUST HALF DIMES

7289 1830 V-6, LM-8, R.1, MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (2/1 and 0/0+). MS64. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 232C, PCGS# 38646 Base PCGS# 4277

7290 1831 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (109/95). NGC Census: (126/100). MS64. Mintage 1,200,000. NGC ID# 232D, PCGS# 4278

7291 1831 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (126/100). PCGS Population: (109/95). MS64. Mintage 1,200,000. NGC ID# 232D, PCGS# 4278

7292 1832 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (117/128). NGC Census: (143/124). MS64. Mintage 965,000. NGC ID# 232E, PCGS# 4279

7293 1834 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (99/64 and 6/5+). NGC Census: (97/92 and 0/3+). MS64. Mintage 1,480,000. NGC ID# 232G, PCGS# 4281

SEATED HALF DIMES

7294 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (66/36 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (112/88 and 4/1+). MS65. Mintage 1,405,000. NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4311

7295 1838 Large Stars, No Drapery, MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (57/36). NGC Census: (76/65). MS65. Mintage 2,225,000. NGC ID# 2TXX, PCGS# 4317

7296 1842-O XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/28 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (6/23 and 0/0+). CDN: \$450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 350,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 256X, PCGS# 4331

7297 1854-O Arrows MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/13). NGC Census: (19/13). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,560,000. NGC ID# 2343, PCGS# 4359

7298 1858 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (131/174). NGC Census: (178/186). MS64. Mintage 3,500,000. NGC ID# 233U, PCGS# 4367

7299 1867 VF35 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1/105 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (0/75 and 0/0+). CDN: \$720 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 8,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 234L, PCGS# 4390

7300 1867 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (31/18). NGC Census: (16/17). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 8,000. NGC ID# 234L, PCGS# 4390

7301 1868-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (27/14 and 2/2+). NGC Census: (37/26 and 0/1+). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 280,000. NGC ID# 234P, PCGS# 4393

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES



- 7302 1863 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (34/17 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (24/18 and 0/0+). PR65. Mintage 460. NGC ID# 235Y, PCGS# 4446
- 7303 1865 PR65★ NGC.** NGC Census: (30/11). PCGS Population: (17/18). PR65. Mintage 500. NGC ID# 2362, PCGS# 4448
- 7304 1871 PR65 NGC.** NGC Census: (31/18). PCGS Population: (23/15). PR65. Mintage 960. NGC ID# 2368, PCGS# 4454

EARLY DIME

- 7305 1796 JR-4, R.4, Fair 2 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1/4 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/5 and 0/0+). Mintage 22,135. *From The RFK Collection.* NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38745 Base PCGS# 4461

BUST DIMES

- 7306 1820 Small 0, JR-2, R.3, AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (2/9). PCGS Population: (0/6). AU55. NGC ID# 236X, PCGS# 38782 Base PCGS# 4493
- 7307 1820 Large 0 AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (18/77 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (32/123 and 1/1+). AU58. Mintage 942,587. NGC ID# 236X, PCGS# 4492
- 7308 1820 Medium 0, JR-7, R.2 — Curved Clip @ 2:00 — MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (0/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/0 and 0/1+). MS62.
- 7309 1827 MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (32/122 and 1/7+). NGC Census: (28/96 and 0/2+). MS62. Mintage 1,300,000. NGC ID# 2375, PCGS# 4504

- 7310 1836 MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (31/78 and 0/5+). NGC Census: (33/59 and 0/2+). MS62. Mintage 1,190,000. NGC ID# 237G, PCGS# 4528

- 7311 1836 MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (31/78). NGC Census: (33/59). MS62. Mintage 1,190,000. NGC ID# 237G, PCGS# 4528

SEATED DIMES

- 7312 1838-O No Stars AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (12/51). PCGS Population: (19/55). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 406,034. NGC ID# 237T, PCGS# 4564

- 7313 1857-O MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (32/26). NGC Census: (32/32). MS64. Mintage 1,540,000. NGC ID# 238Y, PCGS# 4615

- 7314 1857-O MS64 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (32/32). PCGS Population: (32/26). MS64. Mintage 1,540,000. NGC ID# 238Y, PCGS# 4615

- 7315 1873 Arrows MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (45/18). NGC Census: (24/21). MS64. Mintage 2,378,500. NGC ID# 23BG, PCGS# 4665

- 7316 1877-CC MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (111/105 and 6/11+). NGC Census: (78/130 and 1/2+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 7,700,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 23AM, PCGS# 4683

- 7317 1879 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (55/31 and 5/11* and 3/5+). NGC Census: (39/28 and 0/2*+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 14,000. NGC ID# 23AS, PCGS# 4687

- 7318 1887 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (35/7 and 7/1+). NGC Census: (42/4 and 0/0+). MS66. Mintage 11,283,229. NGC ID# 23B5, PCGS# 4698

- 7319 1891-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (37/16 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (27/6 and 1/2+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,540,000. NGC ID# 23BE, PCGS# 4707

PROOF SEATED DIMES

- 7320 1864 PR65 NGC. Ex: Richmond Collection.** NGC Census: (28/12). PCGS Population: (19/6). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 470. NGC ID# 23CM, PCGS# 4757

- 7321 1866 PR65 NGC.** NGC Census: (20/14). PCGS Population: (15/9). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 725. NGC ID# 23CP, PCGS# 4759

- 7322 1869 PR66 NGC.** NGC Census: (6/4). PCGS Population: (8/1). PR66. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 23CT, PCGS# 4762

- 7323 1875 PR66 NGC.** NGC Census: (18/4). PCGS Population: (9/3). PR66. Mintage 700. NGC ID# 5KHG, PCGS# 4772

- 7324 1876 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (9/1 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (6/6 and 0/0+). PR65. *From The Tall Grass Prairie Collection.* NGC ID# 23CZ, PCGS# 84773

- 7325 1877 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (7/8). PCGS Population: (12/9). PR64. NGC ID# 23D2, PCGS# 84774

- 7326 1879 PR65 NGC.** NGC Census: (44/38). PCGS Population: (37/35). PR65. Mintage 1,100. NGC ID# 23D4, PCGS# 4776

BARBER DIMES

- 7327 1897-S MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (19/9). PCGS Population: (40/19). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,342,844. NGC ID# 23E5, PCGS# 4814

- 7328 1907-O MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (14/2). PCGS Population: (16/2). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,058,000. NGC ID# 23F5, PCGS# 4844

- 7329 1914-D MS66+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (15/4 and 5/1+). NGC Census: (12/7 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 11,908,000. NGC ID# 23FU, PCGS# 4866

PROOF BARBER DIME

- 7330 1904 PR65 Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (2/8). PCGS Population: (6/8). PR65. NGC ID# 23GH, PCGS# 84888

MERCURY DIMES

- 7331 1916 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (174/15 and 37/0+). NGC Census: (84/17 and 3/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 22,180,080. NGC ID# 23GX, PCGS# 4905

- 7332 1916-D VG8 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (587/1769). NGC Census: (269/712). CDN: \$1,175 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VG8. Mintage 264,000. NGC ID# 23GY, PCGS# 4906

- 7333 1920-S MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (9/0). PCGS Population: (3/0). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 13,820,000. NGC ID# 23HD, PCGS# 4932

7334 1920-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (126/53). NGC Census: (42/28). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 13,820,000. NGC ID# 23HD, PCGS# 4933

7335 1925-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (120/67). NGC Census: (57/31). CDN: \$1,525 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,117,000. NGC ID# 23HN, PCGS# 4951

7336 1925-D MS64 Full Bands NGC. NGC Census: (57/31). PCGS Population: (121/68). CDN: \$1,525 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,117,000. NGC ID# 23HN, PCGS# 4951

7337 1925-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (121/68 and 4/6+). NGC Census: (57/31 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,525 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,117,000. NGC ID# 23HN, PCGS# 4951

PROOF MERCURY DIMES



7338 1939 PR68 PCGS. PCGS Population: (58/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (72/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 9,321. NGC ID# 5AMD, PCGS# 5074

7339 1942 PR68 PCGS. PCGS Population: (97/3 and 9/0+). NGC Census: (128/2 and 2/0+). PR68. Mintage 22,329. NGC ID# 27DN, PCGS# 5077

ROOSEVELT DIMES

7340 1946-S MS68 ★ NGC. NGC Census: (6/0 and 4/0*). PCGS Population: (8/0 and 4/0*). Mintage 27,900,000. NGC ID# 23KL, PCGS# 5084

7341 1947-D MS68★ NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (4/0). Mintage 46,835,000. NGC ID# 23KN, PCGS# 5086

7342 1948-S MS68★ NGC. NGC Census: (4/0). PCGS Population: (4/0). Mintage 35,520,000. NGC ID# 23KT, PCGS# 5090

SMS ROOSEVELT DIME

7343 1965 SMS MS69 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 27EY, PCGS# 85240

EARLY QUARTER

7344 1806 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. NGC Census: (20/96 and 0/2+). PCGS Population: (28/152 and 0/3+). XF40. Mintage 206,124.

BUST QUARTERS

7345 1818 B-8, R.3, XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (3/8 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (2/5 and 0/0+). XF40. Mintage 361,174. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 23RH, PCGS# 38949 Base PCGS# 5322

7346 1821 B-2, High R.4, XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/5 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/4 and 0/0+). XF40. Mintage 216,851. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 23RM, PCGS# 38964 Base PCGS# 5331

7347 1831 Small Letters AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (65/256). NGC Census: (46/282). AU55. Mintage 398,000. NGC ID# 23RW, PCGS# 5348

7348 1831 Small Letters, B-4, R.1, AU50 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1/6 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (2/17 and 0/0+). AU50. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 23RW, PCGS# 38983 Base PCGS# 5348

7349 1834 B-1, FS-901, R.1, AU55 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (5/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 9B35, PCGS# 508563

SEATED QUARTERS

7350 1839 No Drapery AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (23/57). NGC Census: (15/66). AU55. Mintage 491,146. NGC ID# 23SE, PCGS# 5392

7351 1851-O VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/34 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/17 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 88,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 23T7, PCGS# 5418

7352 1853 Arrows and Rays MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (86/196). PCGS Population: (99/219). MS63. Mintage 15,210,020. PCGS# 5426

7353 1853-O Arrows and Rays AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/17). NGC Census: (9/25). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,322,000. NGC ID# 23U5, PCGS# 5428

7354 1853-O Arrows and Rays AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/17 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (9/25 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,322,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 23U5, PCGS# 5428

7355 1854-O Huge O Fine 15 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (11/52). NGC Census: (6/33). CDN: \$1,575 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS Fine 15. Mintage 1,484,000. NGC ID# 23U7, PCGS# 5434

7356 1865-S VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (6/30 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (2/32 and 0/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 41,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 3KV6, PCGS# 5462

7357 1869-S XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/28). NGC Census: (3/16). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 76,000. NGC ID# 442N, PCGS# 5475

7358 1876-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (80/34 and 2/5+). NGC Census: (75/23 and 0/0+). MS64. Mintage 8,596,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 23V4, PCGS# 5503

7359 1879 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (29/184). NGC Census: (14/166). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 13,600. NGC ID# 23VB, PCGS# 5511

7360 1882 MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (3/58). PCGS Population: (0/101). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 15,200. NGC ID# 23VE, PCGS# 5514

7361 1883 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/92 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (1/74 and 0/1+). CDN: \$425 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 14,400. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 23VF, PCGS# 5515

7362 1884 XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (7/114 and 0/6+). NGC Census: (0/82 and 0/1+). CDN: \$400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 8,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 23VG, PCGS# 5516

7363 1889 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (24/160). NGC Census: (14/133). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 12,000. NGC ID# 23VM, PCGS# 5522

7364 1891-O VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/52). NGC Census: (0/22). CDN: \$1,325 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 68,000. NGC ID# 23VS, PCGS# 5525



7365 1891-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (23/7 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (8/5 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,216,000. NGC ID# 23VT, PCGS# 5526

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

7366 1866 Motto PR62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (34/102). NGC Census: (16/98). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR62. Mintage 725. NGC ID# 23WX, PCGS# 5565

7367 1867 PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (47/26). NGC Census: (33/39). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 625. NGC ID# 23WY, PCGS# 5566

7368 1870 PR62 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/49). NGC Census: (5/29). PR62. NGC ID# 29XD, PCGS# 85569

7369 1887 PR65 NGC. NGC Census: (43/42). PCGS Population: (41/35). PR65. Mintage 710. NGC ID# 23XK, PCGS# 5588

7370 1888 PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (64/36 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (64/53 and 0/2+). PR64. Mintage 832. NGC ID# BM5X, PCGS# 5589

7371 1891 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (27/35 and 1/2+). NGC Census: (6/39 and 0/0+). PR64. NGC ID# 597E, PCGS# 85592

BARBER QUARTERS

7372 1892-S/S Repunched Mintmark, FS-501, AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1/4). NGC Census: (0/0). AU58. *From The Watermark Collection.* PCGS# 146098 Base PCGS# 5603

7373 1897-S AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/89). NGC Census: (1/55). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 542,229. NGC ID# 23YC, PCGS# 5618

7374 1897-S AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (23/54). NGC Census: (6/47). CDN: \$1,190 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 542,229. NGC ID# 23YC, PCGS# 5618

7375 1899 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/17). NGC Census: (16/8). MS65. Mintage 12,624,846. *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 43VN, PCGS# 5622

7376 1900-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/23). NGC Census: (11/8). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,858,585. NGC ID# 23YM, PCGS# 5627

7377 1901 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (18/2 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (4/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,892,813. *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 23YN, PCGS# 5628

7378 1903-O MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (29/19). NGC Census: (8/7). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,500,000. NGC ID# 23YW, PCGS# 5635

7379 1906 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (50/29 and 1/3+). NGC Census: (24/7 and 0/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,656,435. *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 23Z5, PCGS# 5642

7380 1907 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (18/3 and 4/2+). NGC Census: (6/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 7,192,575. NGC ID# 23Z8, PCGS# 5645

7381 1910 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (33/22 and 2/1+). NGC Census: (28/10 and 0/0+). MS65. Mintage 2,244,551. *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 23ZL, PCGS# 5657

7382 1911-D MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (16/4). PCGS Population: (26/10). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 933,600. NGC ID# 23ZP, PCGS# 5660

7383 1913-S Good 4 NGC. NGC Census: (110/218). PCGS Population: (295/769). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS Good 4. Mintage 40,000. NGC ID# 23ZW, PCGS# 5666

7384 1914 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (87/30). NGC Census: (58/10). MS65. Mintage 6,244,610. *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 23ZX, PCGS# 5667

7385 1914-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (63/12). NGC Census: (32/6). MS65. Mintage 3,046,000. *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 23ZY, PCGS# 5668

7386 1915 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/1). NGC Census: (10/1). MS66. Mintage 3,480,450. NGC ID# 2422, PCGS# 5670

7387 1915-D MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (37/5 and 5/1+). NGC Census: (22/5 and 1/0+). MS66. Mintage 3,694,000. *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 2423, PCGS# 5671



7388 1916-D MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (51/11). PCGS Population: (171/18). MS66. Mintage 6,540,800. NGC ID# 2426, PCGS# 5674

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

7389 1893 PR64 NGC. NGC Census: (64/119). PCGS Population: (56/99). PR64. Mintage 792. *From The Michelle McCauley Memorial Collection.* NGC ID# 2428, PCGS# 5679

7390 1897 PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (26/12). NGC Census: (30/22). PR66. Mintage 731. NGC ID# 242C, PCGS# 5683

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

7391 1917 Type One MS65 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (1227/652). NGC Census: (752/403). MS65. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7392 1917 Type One MS65 Full Head PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1227/652). NGC Census: (752/403). MS65. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7393 1917 Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (579/86 and 49/10+). NGC Census: (338/63 and 5/5+). MS66. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7394 1917 Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (579/86). NGC Census: (338/63). MS66. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7395 1917 Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (579/86). NGC Census: (338/63). MS66. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7396 1917 Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (579/86). NGC Census: (338/63). MS66. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7397 1917-D Type One MS65 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (322/195 and 2/16+). NGC Census: (187/84 and 2/8+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,509,200. NGC ID# 2432, PCGS# 5709

7398 1917-S Type One MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (42/19 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (23/14 and 0/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,952,000. NGC ID# 2433, PCGS# 5710

7399 1917-S Type One MS64+ Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (302/301 and 8/17+). NGC Census: (179/171 and 0/3+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,952,000. NGC ID# 2433, PCGS# 5711

7400 1917-S Type One MS64 Full Head PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (299/299). NGC Census: (180/170). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,952,000. *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 2433, PCGS# 5711

7401 1919 MS64 Full Head NGC. NGC Census: (114/121). PCGS Population: (185/249). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 11,324,000. *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 243B, PCGS# 5729

7402 1919-S MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/165 and 0/4+). NGC Census: (3/118 and 0/2+). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,836,000. NGC ID# 243D, PCGS# 5732

7403 1920-D MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (66/176). NGC Census: (28/86). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 3,586,400. NGC ID# 243F, PCGS# 5736

7404 1920-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (98/78). NGC Census: (52/34). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,586,400. *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 243F, PCGS# 5736

7405 1920-S MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (107/61). PCGS Population: (158/83). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,380,000. *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 243G, PCGS# 5738

7406 1920-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (158/83). NGC Census: (107/61). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,380,000. NGC ID# 243G, PCGS# 5738

7407 1921 AU50 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (60/769). NGC Census: (15/458). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 1,916,000. NGC ID# 243H, PCGS# 5740

7408 1924 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (39/15). NGC Census: (55/20). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 10,920,000. NGC ID# 3TWY, PCGS# 5746

7409 1925 MS66 Full Head NGC. NGC Census: (37/12). PCGS Population: (84/12). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,280,000. NGC ID# 243P, PCGS# 5753

7410 1925 MS66 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (84/12 and 6/3+). NGC Census: (37/12 and 3/1+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,280,000. NGC ID# 243P, PCGS# 5753

7411 1926-S MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (84/38). PCGS Population: (122/102). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,700,000. NGC ID# 4462, PCGS# 5758

7412 1926-S MS64 PCGS Secure. PCGS Population: (122/102 and 3/4+). NGC Census: (84/38 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,700,000. NGC ID# 4462, PCGS# 5758

7413 1926-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (121/102). NGC Census: (84/38). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,700,000. *From The Green Isle Collection.* NGC ID# 4462, PCGS# 5758

7414 1929 MS65+ Full Head NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (150/69 and 3/3+). PCGS Population: (366/148 and 4/14+). MS65. Mintage 11,140,000. NGC ID# 2442, PCGS# 5773

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

7415 1932-D MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (575/1530). NGC Census: (400/492). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 436,800. NGC ID# 2448, PCGS# 5791



7416 1940 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (126/4 and 44/0+). NGC Census: (165/1 and 6/0+). CDN: \$180 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 35,715,248. NGC ID# 244U, PCGS# 5811

7417 1943 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (139/5 and 23/0+). NGC Census: (280/3 and 3/0+). CDN: \$200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 99,700,000. NGC ID# 2455, PCGS# 5820

7418 1946 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (51/0 and 11/0+). NGC Census: (76/1 and 0/0+). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 53,436,000. NGC ID# 245E, PCGS# 5830

7419 1946-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (143/6 and 24/0+). NGC Census: (359/3 and 3/0+). CDN: \$300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,204,000. *From The Watermark Collection.* NGC ID# 245G, PCGS# 5832

7420 1949 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (86/2 and 25/0+). NGC Census: (125/2 and 2/0+). CDN: \$200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,312,000. NGC ID# 245P, PCGS# 5839

7421 1950 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, MS67 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (8/0). PCGS Population: (5/0). MS67. NGC ID# 245S, PCGS# 145633 Base PCGS# 5841

7422 1952-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (220/8 and 32/0+). NGC Census: (362/10 and 10/0+). CDN: \$210 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 13,707,800. NGC ID# 3TEV, PCGS# 5851

7423 1963 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (28/0 and 3/0+). NGC Census: (71/0 and 5/0+). CDN: \$625 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 74,300,000. NGC ID# 246S, PCGS# 5874

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

- 7424** 1795 2 Leaves — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Fine. NGC Census: (113/422). PCGS Population: (264/867). Fine 12. Mintage 299,680.
- 7425** 1795 2 Leaves — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. NGC Census: (43/318 and 0/2+). PCGS Population: (158/486 and 0/6+). VF20. Mintage 299,680.
- 7426** 1795 2 Leaves, O-105, T-25, High R.3, VG8 NGC. NGC Census: (4/17). PCGS Population: (3/8). VG8. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39220 Base PCGS# 6052
- 7427** 1795 2 Leaves, O-124, T-12, R.5, VG10 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/3). NGC Census: (0/11). VG10. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39240 Base PCGS# 6052
- 7428** 1795 Small Head AG3 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/49). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AG3. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 6054 Base PCGS# 6054
- 7429** 1795 2 Leaves, Small Head, O-126, T-22, High R.4, AG3 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/3 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/3 and 0/0+). AG3. *From The RFK Collection.* NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39247 Base PCGS# 6054
- 7430** 1801 Good 6 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (7/308 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (3/105 and 0/1+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS Good 6. Mintage 30,289. NGC ID# 24ED, PCGS# 6064 Base PCGS# 6064
- 7431** 1805/4 Fine 15 PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/163). NGC Census: (3/58). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS Fine 15. Mintage 211,722. NGC ID# 24EH, PCGS# 6070 Base PCGS# 6070
- 7432** 1805 VF30 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (96/266). NGC Census: (25/153). VF30. Mintage 211,722. NGC ID# 24EG, PCGS# 6069 Base PCGS# 6069
- 7433** 1805 VF35 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (92/174). NGC Census: (31/122). VF35. Mintage 211,722. NGC ID# 24EG, PCGS# 6069 Base PCGS# 6069
- 7434** 1805 VF35 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (92/175). NGC Census: (31/122). VF35. Mintage 211,722. NGC ID# 24EG, PCGS# 6069 Base PCGS# 6069
- 7435** 1806 Knob 6, Large Stars, VF35 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (12/19). NGC Census: (0/0). VF35. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 6074 Base PCGS# 6074
- 7436** 1806 Knob 6, Small Stars, O-107a, T-3, High R.4, XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/1). NGC Census: (1/5). XF40. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39308 Base PCGS# 6075

- 7437** 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem, — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (50/163 and 0/1+). XF40.
- 7438** 1807 Draped Bust VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (132/590). NGC Census: (52/425). VF35. Mintage 301,076. NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 6079 Base PCGS# 6079
- 7439** 1807 Draped Bust XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (151/439). NGC Census: (91/334). XF40. Mintage 301,076. NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 6079 Base PCGS# 6079
- 7440** 1807 Draped Bust, O-108, T-1, R.3, VF25 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2/5 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/7 and 0/0+). VF25. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24EM, PCGS# 39348 Base PCGS# 6079

BUST HALF DOLLARS

- 7441** 1808/7 AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (20/86). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. NGC ID# 24ER, PCGS# 6091 Base PCGS# 6091
- 7442** 1808 AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (56/193). NGC Census: (31/130). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 1,368,600. NGC ID# 24EP, PCGS# 6090 Base PCGS# 6090



- 7443** 1808 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (73/120 and 0/11+). NGC Census: (30/100 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,368,600. NGC ID# 24EP, PCGS# 6090 Base PCGS# 6090
- 7444** 1811/10 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (4/22 and 0/2+). PCGS Population: (11/79 and 0/3+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 1,203,644.

- 7445** 1811 Large 8 AU55 PCGS. Ex: Meyer Collection. PCGS Population: (51/138). NGC Census: (44/238). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,203,644. NGC ID# 24EU, PCGS# 6096 Base PCGS# 6096
- 7446** 1811 Small 8 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (83/159 and 1/12+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. NGC ID# 24EU, PCGS# 6097 Base PCGS# 6097
- 7447** 1811 Small 8 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (83/161 and 1/13+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. NGC ID# 24EU, PCGS# 6097 Base PCGS# 6097
- 7448** 1812/1 Small 8 AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (23/65). NGC Census: (4/31). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 1,628,059. NGC ID# 24EY, PCGS# 6101 Base PCGS# 6101
- 7449** 1812 Large 8 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (70/304). PCGS Population: (148/295). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,628,059. NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 6100
- 7450** 1812 Large 8 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (148/295). NGC Census: (69/305). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,628,059. NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 6100
- 7451** 1813 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (104/155 and 0/7+). NGC Census: (49/145 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,241,903. NGC ID# 24EZ, PCGS# 6103 Base PCGS# 6103
- 7452** 1813 O-103, R.2, AU55 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2/5). NGC Census: (11/9). AU55. Mintage 1,241,903. NGC ID# 24EZ, PCGS# 39461 Base PCGS# 6103
- 7453** 1814/3 XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (24/141). NGC Census: (2/35). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. NGC ID# 24F7, PCGS# 6106 Base PCGS# 6106
- 7454** 1814 AU55 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (86/211). NGC Census: (31/174). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,000,000. NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 6105 Base PCGS# 6105
- 7455** 1814 E Over A in STATES XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/42). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 6107 Base PCGS# 6107
- 7456** 1814 E Over A in STATES XF45 PCGS. Ex: Meyer Collection. PCGS Population: (14/28). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 6107 Base PCGS# 6107

7457 1818/7 Small 8 AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/70). NGC Census: (9/85). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 1,960,322. NGC ID# 24FA, PCGS# 6114 Base PCGS# 6114

7458 1819/8 Large 9 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (33/55). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,280 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. NGC ID# 24FC, PCGS# 6119 Base PCGS# 6119

7459 1820/19 Square Base 2 AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/55 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (7/53 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 751,122. NGC ID# 24FE, PCGS# 6125 Base PCGS# 6125

7460 1820 Square Base 2, Large Date, No Knob, O-108, R.2, XF45 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (6/19 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (4/25 and 0/0+). XF45. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24FD, PCGS# 39570 Base PCGS# 6123

7461 1821 AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (111/103). NGC Census: (73/87). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,305,797. NGC ID# 24FF, PCGS# 6128 Base PCGS# 6128

7462 1821 MS61 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (13/88). NGC Census: (16/70). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,305,797. NGC ID# 24FF, PCGS# 6128 Base PCGS# 6128

7463 1821 O-103a, R.4, AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). AU55. Mintage 1,305,797.

7464 1822 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (102/196). NGC Census: (66/157). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,559,573. NGC ID# 24FG, PCGS# 6129 Base PCGS# 6129

7465 1823 O-106a, R.2, AU58+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (4/2 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (1/3 and 0/0+). AU58. Mintage 1,694,200. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 47HP, PCGS# 39610 Base PCGS# 6131

7466 1825 O-110, R.2, MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (2/2). PCGS Population: (0/5). MS61. Mintage 2,900,000. NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39657 Base PCGS# 6142

7467 1826 O-110, R.2, MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/1 and 1/2+). NGC Census: (0/6 and 0/0+). MS62. Mintage 4,000,000. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39679 Base PCGS# 6143

7468 1826 O-112a, R.2, MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/0). NGC Census: (0/0). MS62. Mintage 4,000,000. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 408532 Base PCGS# 6143

7469 1826 O-118a, R.1, MS62+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/1 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (5/6 and 0/0+). MS62. Mintage 4,000,000. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39692 Base PCGS# 6143

7470 1827 Square Base 2, O-113, Low R.4, AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/2 and 0/0+). AU58. Mintage 5,493,400. NGC ID# 47VJ, PCGS# 39707 Base PCGS# 6144

7471 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters, AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (105/119). NGC Census: (0/2). AU58. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 6151 Base PCGS# 6151

7472 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters, O-122, R.3, AU58+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1/2 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (3/3 and 0/0+). AU58. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39778 Base PCGS# 6151

7473 1831 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (119/347 and 1/11+). NGC Census: (108/242 and 0/5+). MS62. Mintage 5,873,660. NGC ID# 24FV, PCGS# 6159 Base PCGS# 6159

7474 1831 O-104, R.1, AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (3/2 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (10/4 and 0/0+). AU58. Mintage 5,873,660. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24FV, PCGS# 39840 Base PCGS# 6159

7475 1832 Small Letters, O-104, R.3, AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (4/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (4/2 and 0/0+). AU58. Mintage 4,797,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39861 Base PCGS# 6160



7476 1832 Small Letters, O-107, R.2, MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (2/0 and 0/0+). MS63. Mintage 4,797,000. NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39865 Base PCGS# 6160

7477 1833 O-110a, R.2, MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS62. Mintage 5,206,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 39899 Base PCGS# 6163

7478 1833 O-114, R.2, MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (1/0 and 0/0+). MS62. NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 39903 Base PCGS# 6163

7479 1834 Large Date, Large Letters, MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (115/211). PCGS Population: (83/66). MS63. Mintage 6,412,004. NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 6164 Base PCGS# 6164

7480 1834 Large Date, Small Letters, MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/43). NGC Census: (0/0). MS63. NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 6165 Base PCGS# 6165

7481 1835 MS62 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (68/90). NGC Census: (49/82). MS62. Mintage 5,352,006. NGC ID# 24FZ, PCGS# 6168 Base PCGS# 6168

7482 1836 Lettered Edge, O-104a, R.3, AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/5 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (6/5 and 0/0+). AU55. Mintage 6,545,000. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39942 Base PCGS# 6169

7483 1836/1336 Lettered Edge, O-108, R.1, MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/2 and 0/1+). MS62. Mintage 6,545,000. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39956 Base PCGS# 6169

7484 1836 Lettered Edge, O-110, R.1, AU58+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2/3 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (6/3 and 0/0+). AU58. Mintage 6,545,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39946 Base PCGS# 6169

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLARS

7485 1836 Reeded Edge Good 4 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/382 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS Good 4. Mintage 1,200. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 6175

7486 1837 AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (247/434). NGC Census: (307/507). AU58. Mintage 3,629,820. NGC ID# 24G4, PCGS# 6176

7487 1837 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (140/235). NGC Census: (137/253). MS62. Mintage 3,629,820. NGC ID# 24G4, PCGS# 6176

7488 1839-O VF35 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (49/376 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (11/223 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 116,000. NGC ID# 24G7, PCGS# 6181

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

- 7489** 1839 No Drapery, WB-101, Die Pair 1, R,3, — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (1/1). Mintage 1,972,400.
- 7490** 1840-(O) Medium Letters XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (16/42). NGC Census: (7/30). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 112,000. NGC ID# 24GP, PCGS# 6233
- 7491** 1841-O — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. NGC Census: (0/28). PCGS Population: (1/36). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 401,000.
- 7492** 1842 Small Date, Large Letters, AU55 PCGS Secure. PCGS Population: (22/32 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (11/24 and 0/2+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24GU, PCGS# 6240 Base PCGS# 6240
- 7493** 1845 AU55 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (20/23 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (5/22 and 0/0+). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 589,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24H3, PCGS# 6248
- 7494** 1856-S XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (15/58). NGC Census: (5/21). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 211,000. NGC ID# 24HR, PCGS# 6289 Base PCGS# 6289
- 7495** Two-Piece S.S. Republic Half Dollar “Blue & Gray” Set. Includes an 1861 — Shipwreck Effect — NGC, Unc., sharply struck and untuned with a small granular area on the lower reverse; and an 1861-O WB-104, Die Pair 15, R.2 — Shipwreck Effect — NGC, Unc., the Spearred Olive Bud variety struck by the Confederate States, the pearl-gray surfaces exhibit a consistent matte texture. Both coins are housed in a mahogany presentation case. Accompanied by a certificate of authenticity. (Total: 2 coins) NGC ID# 24J7, PCGS# 6302 Base PCGS# 6302
- 7496** 1861 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (75/40). NGC Census: (53/29). MS64. Mintage 2,888,400. NGC ID# 24J7, PCGS# 6302 Base PCGS# 6302
- 7497** 1861-O SS Republic, Shipwreck NGC. Unc. Confederate States Issue. NGC Census: (1/110). PCGS Population: (3/140). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 2,532,633. NGC ID# CLVG, PCGS# 6303 Base PCGS# 6303
- 7498** 1861-O WB-101, Die Pair 9, R.2 — Shipwreck Effect — NGC. Unc. Mintage 2,532,633. PCGS# 801387 Base PCGS# 6303

7499 1865-S AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (2/21). PCGS Population: (5/32). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 675,000. NGC ID# 24JG, PCGS# 6314 Base PCGS# 6314

7500 1866 Motto — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. NGC Census: (1/48 and 0/2+). PCGS Population: (0/49 and 0/1+). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 744,900.

7501 1872-CC VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (28/107 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (10/51 and 0/2+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 257,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24K8, PCGS# 6334 Base PCGS# 6334



7502 1875 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (54/21). NGC Census: (34/17). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,027,500. NGC ID# 24KD, PCGS# 6349 Base PCGS# 6349

7503 1875-S MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (67/153). NGC Census: (35/88). MS63. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 24KF, PCGS# 6351 Base PCGS# 6351

7504 1882 VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/117 and 0/4+). NGC Census: (2/57 and 0/3+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 4,400.

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24KV, PCGS# 6364 Base PCGS# 6364

7505 1883 XF45 PCGS Secure. PCGS Population: (15/137 and 0/5+). NGC Census: (4/72 and 0/1+). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 8,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24KW, PCGS# 6365 Base PCGS# 6365

7506 1887 VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/157 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (0/95 and 0/1+). CDN: \$530 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 5,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24L2, PCGS# 6369 Base PCGS# 6369

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

7507 1859 PR63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (39/55). NGC Census: (34/54). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 800. NGC ID# 27TJ, PCGS# 6413

7508 1868 PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (38/17 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (41/32 and 0/0+). PR64. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 27U3, PCGS# 6426

7509 1869 PR63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (53/83). NGC Census: (32/79). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 27U4, PCGS# 6427

7510 1871 PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (36/19). NGC Census: (29/30). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 960. NGC ID# 27U6, PCGS# 6429

7511 1878 PR63+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (66/77 and 1/2+). NGC Census: (32/100 and 0/3+). PR63. Mintage 800. NGC ID# 27UD, PCGS# 6439

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

7512 1892-O AU55 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (54/210). NGC Census: (24/177). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 390,000. NGC ID# 27UW, PCGS# 6462

7513 1893-S VF30 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (18/180 and 0/5+). NGC Census: (4/75 and 0/1+). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 740,000.

From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24LM, PCGS# 6467

7514 1894-S MS62 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (24/60). PCGS Population: (39/79). CDN: \$840 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 4,048,690. NGC ID# 24LR, PCGS# 6470

7515 1894-S MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (23/4). PCGS Population: (39/15). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,048,690. NGC ID# 24LR, PCGS# 6470

7516 1896-S VF25 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (35/186 and 0/9+). NGC Census: (3/63 and 0/0+). CDN: \$450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 1,140,948. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24LX, PCGS# 6476

- 7517 1897 MS62 PCGS Secure.** PCGS Population: (41/117 and 1/7+). NGC Census: (21/96 and 0/2+). CDN: \$585 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 2,480,731.
From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 24LY, PCGS# 6477
- 7518 1912-D MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (69/17 and 0/4+). NGC Census: (27/8 and 4/1+). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,300,800. NGC ID# 24NH, PCGS# 6525
- 7519 1913 AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (14/52). PCGS Population: (20/91). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 188,000. NGC ID# 24NK, PCGS# 6527

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

- 7520 1896 PR63 NGC.** NGC Census: (32/135). PCGS Population: (56/125). PR63. Mintage 762. NGC ID# 24NY, PCGS# 6543
- 7521 1896 PR65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (31/25). NGC Census: (30/41). PR65. Mintage 762. NGC ID# 24NY, PCGS# 6543
- 7522 1904 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (80/60). NGC Census: (78/86). PR64. Mintage 670. NGC ID# 24P8, PCGS# 6551

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

- 7523 1916 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (532/378). NGC Census: (340/221). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 608,000.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566
- 7524 1916 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (539/378). NGC Census: (340/221). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 608,000. NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566



- 7525 1916 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (539/378). NGC Census: (340/221). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 608,000. NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566
- 7526 1916 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (539/378). NGC Census: (340/221). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 608,000. NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566
- 7527 1916 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (539/378). NGC Census: (340/221). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 608,000. NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566
- 7528 1916-D MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (597/326). NGC Census: (364/207). CDN: \$760 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,014,400.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24PM, PCGS# 6567 Base PCGS# 6567
- 7529 1916-D MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (603/329). NGC Census: (365/205). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,014,400. NGC ID# 24PM, PCGS# 6567 Base PCGS# 6567
- 7530 1917-D Obverse MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (248/362). NGC Census: (153/213). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 765,400. NGC ID# 24PR, PCGS# 6570
- 7531 1917-D Obverse MS63 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (249/362 and 1/20+). NGC Census: (153/211 and 0/5+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 765,400. NGC ID# 24PR, PCGS# 6570
- 7532 1917-D Obverse MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (155/56). PCGS Population: (285/81). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 765,400. NGC ID# 24PR, PCGS# 6570

- 7533 1917-D Obverse MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (282/80). NGC Census: (157/56). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 765,400.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24PR, PCGS# 6570
- 7534 1918 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (199/430). NGC Census: (96/323). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 6,634,000. NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6574
- 7535 1918-D MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (34/402). PCGS Population: (15/649). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 3,853,040. NGC ID# 24PW, PCGS# 6575
- 7536 1918-D MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (90/561). NGC Census: (79/323). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 3,853,040. NGC ID# 24PW, PCGS# 6575
- 7537 1918-S MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (256/511). NGC Census: (135/274). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 10,282,000. NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576
- 7538 1919 AU55 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (38/433 and 0/12+). NGC Census: (24/280 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 962,000. NGC ID# 24PY, PCGS# 6577
- 7539 1920 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (417/135 and 19/10+). NGC Census: (261/46 and 5/2+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,372,000. NGC ID# 24R3, PCGS# 6580
- 7540 1920 MS64 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (262/47). PCGS Population: (414/135). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,372,000.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24R3, PCGS# 6580
- 7541 1921 VF25 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (49/588). NGC Census: (26/315). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 246,000. NGC ID# 24R6, PCGS# 6583
- 7542 1923-S AU50 NGC.** NGC Census: (17/296). PCGS Population: (35/496). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 2,178,000. NGC ID# 24R9, PCGS# 6586
- 7543 1929-D MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (400/292). NGC Census: (193/100). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,001,200.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24RC, PCGS# 6589

7544 1929-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (315/291). NGC Census: (203/160). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,902,000.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24RD, PCGS# 6590

7545 1929-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (324/291). NGC Census: (203/161). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,902,000. NGC ID# 24RD, PCGS# 6590

7546 1929-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (324/292 and 11/12+). NGC Census: (203/161 and 1/4+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,902,000. NGC ID# 24RD, PCGS# 6590

7547 1933-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (257/736). NGC Census: (98/341). CDN: \$1,075 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,786,000. NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591

7548 1933-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (338/392). NGC Census: (158/184). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,786,000.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591

7549 1933-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (340/396 and 16/31+). NGC Census: (157/184 and 1/10+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,786,000. NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591



7550 1934 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (99/11). PCGS Population: (170/9). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 6,964,000. NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6592

7551 1934-D MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (190/4 and 22/1+). NGC Census: (33/1 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,361,400. NGC ID# 24RG, PCGS# 6593

7552 1934-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (315/133). NGC Census: (111/41). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,652,000. NGC ID# 24RH, PCGS# 6594

7553 1935-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (402/172 and 7/9+). NGC Census: (173/48 and 1/1+). CDN: \$1,325 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,854,000. NGC ID# 24RL, PCGS# 6597

7554 1938-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (938/572). NGC Census: (389/130). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 491,600. NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

7555 1938-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (519/53 and 61/6+). NGC Census: (108/22 and 12/2+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 491,600. NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

7556 1939-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (221/1 and 17/0+). NGC Census: (135/2 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 2,552,000. NGC ID# 24RY, PCGS# 6608

7557 1939-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (224/1). NGC Census: (135/2). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 2,552,000. NGC ID# 24RY, PCGS# 6608

7558 1940-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (476/12 and 105/3+). NGC Census: (153/14 and 4/0+). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,550,000. NGC ID# 24S2, PCGS# 6610

7559 1941 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (683/28 and 88/1+). NGC Census: (563/28 and 22/0+). MS67. Mintage 24,207,412. NGC ID# 24S3, PCGS# 6611

7560 1943 MS67+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (524/21 and 19/0+). PCGS Population: (562/11 and 94/1+). MS67. Mintage 53,190,000. NGC ID# 24S9, PCGS# 6618

7561 1944-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (641/10 and 118/0+). NGC Census: (196/8 and 10/1+). CDN: \$300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,904,000. NGC ID# 24SE, PCGS# 6623 Base PCGS# 6623

7562 An eight-piece lot of 1945-S Walking Liberty Half Dollars MS65 PCGS. All eight coins have a Large S mintmark instead of the usual Knob S. (Total: 8 coins)

7563 1947-D MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (63/0 and 11/0+). NGC Census: (57/0 and 7/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 3,900,600. NGC ID# 5ESK, PCGS# 6631

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

7564 1937 PR67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (261/15 and 30/1+). NGC Census: (231/27 and 7/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 5,728. NGC ID# 5ESS, PCGS# 6637

7565 1938 PR66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (661/283). NGC Census: (571/321). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 8,152.
From The Green Isle Collection. NGC ID# 27V6, PCGS# 6638

7566 1940 PR67+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (379/56 and 10/0+). PCGS Population: (374/40 and 41/2+). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 11,279. NGC ID# 27V8, PCGS# 6640

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

7567 1948 MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (538/19 and 75/1+). NGC Census: (146/7 and 7/0+). CDN: \$200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 24SR, PCGS# 86651

7568 1950 MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (313/24 and 52/2+). NGC Census: (57/3 and 1/0+). CDN: \$425 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 24SW, PCGS# 86656

7569 1960 MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS. PCGS Population: (99/2 and 6/0+). NGC Census: (3/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 5H6J, PCGS# 86678

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

7570 1950 PR65 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (116/92 and 0/8+). NGC Census: (178/93 and 2/4+). PR65. NGC ID# 6L9N, PCGS# 86691

7571 1951 PR66 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (95/29). NGC Census: (94/44). PR66. NGC ID# 27VB, PCGS# 86692

7572 1954 PR68 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (81/0). NGC Census: (228/10). PR68. NGC ID# 6L9R, PCGS# 86695

7573 1954 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (45/15). NGC Census: (27/15). PR67. NGC ID# 27VE, PCGS# 96695

SMS KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR

- 7574** 1966 SMS, Doubled Die Obverse, FS-104, SP67 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 146048 Base PCGS# 86846

PROOF KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR



- 7575** 1964 Accented Hair PR68 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (135/9). NGC Census: (243/39). NGC ID# 24WG, PCGS# 86801

EARLY DOLLARS

- 7576** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. Good Details. NGC Census: (0/125 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (2/46 and 0/2+). Good 4. *From The RFK Collection.*
- 7577** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, — Plugged — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. NGC Census: (0/2). PCGS Population: (81/498). CDN: \$3,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS Fine 12.
- 7578** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered — Repaired - Whizzed — ANACS. VG8 Details. Mintage 42,738. NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 6858
- 7579** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered, B-15, BB-52, R.2, — Plugged — PCGS Genuine. AG Details. NGC Census: (1/35 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (0/31 and 0/2+). VG8. *From The RFK Collection.*
- 7580** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 Fine 15 NGC. NGC Census: (36/913). PCGS Population: (157/1712). Fine 15. Mintage 327,536. NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 6873

- 7581** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. NGC Census: (151/381). PCGS Population: (254/442). XF40. Mintage 327,536.
- 7582** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date, B-31, BB-115, R.4, AG3 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/12 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/14 and 0/1+). AG3. *From The RFK Collection.* NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40032 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7583** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-24, BB-124, R.2, — Planchet Flaw — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. NGC Census: (3/24). PCGS Population: (0/13). VF20.
- 7584** 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse, B-2, BB-143, R.4, — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. NGC Census: (4/6). PCGS Population: (0/3). XF40.
- 7585** 1799 7x6 Stars — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. NGC Census: (93/1254). PCGS Population: (306/2386). VF20. Mintage 423,515.
- 7586** 1799 7x6 Stars VF20 ANACS. VF20. Mintage 423,515. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 6878
- 7587** 1800 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Fine. NGC Census: (34/645). PCGS Population: (78/1077). Fine 12. Mintage 220,920.
- 7588** 1800 — Graffiti — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. NGC Census: (44/572). PCGS Population: (101/890). VF20. Mintage 220,920.
- 7589** 1800 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. PCGS Population: (154/263 and 0/4+). NGC Census: (92/273 and 0/2+). XF40. Mintage 220,920.
- 7590** 1800 10 Arrows, B-15, BB-195, R.4, — Improperly Cleaned, Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. Fine. NGC Census: (0/15). PCGS Population: (1/8). Fine 12.

SEATED DOLLARS

- 7591** 1842 AU50 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (109/293). NGC Census: (66/327). AU50. Mintage 184,618. NGC ID# 24YC, PCGS# 6928
- 7592** 1844 XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (36/218 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (12/143 and 0/0+). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 20,000. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24YE, PCGS# 6930
- 7593** 1844 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (16/89). PCGS Population: (27/100). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 20,000. NGC ID# 24YE, PCGS# 6930
- 7594** 1844 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (16/89). PCGS Population: (27/100). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 20,000. NGC ID# 24YE, PCGS# 6930

- 7595** 1847 AU55 PCGS CAC. PCGS Population: (115/127 and 0/5+). NGC Census: (85/182 and 0/3+). AU55. Mintage 140,750. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24YJ, PCGS# 6934
- 7596** 1853 XF40 PCGS CAC. PCGS Population: (18/209 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (4/146 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 46,110. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24YS, PCGS# 6941
- 7597** 1860 MS60 ANACS. CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 217,600. NGC ID# 24Z2, PCGS# 6949
- 7598** 1860-O AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (92/811). NGC Census: (112/474). AU58. Mintage 515,000. NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950
- 7599** 1860-O AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (112/474). PCGS Population: (92/811). AU58. Mintage 515,000. NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950
- 7600** 1863 PCGS Genuine. Mintage 27,200.
- 7601** 1863 — Whizzed — NGC Details. AU. EX: Stack's W 57th St Collection. NGC Census: (3/60). PCGS Population: (10/90). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 27,200.
- 7602** 1864 VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/131 and 0/6+). NGC Census: (3/68 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 30,700. *From The Spring Creek Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 24Z7, PCGS# 6954
- 7603** 1872-S XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (27/51). PCGS Population: (49/67). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 9,000. NGC ID# 24ZL, PCGS# 6970

PROOF SEATED DOLLAR

- 7604** 1868 — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. Proof, AU Details. NGC Census: (0/165 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (3/253 and 0/3+). Mintage 600.

TRADE DOLLARS

- 7605** 1873-CC VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/261). NGC Census: (6/125). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 124,500. NGC ID# 252X, PCGS# 7032
- 7606** 1875 VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/134). NGC Census: (2/104). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 218,200. NGC ID# 5FBS, PCGS# 7037

7607 1875 XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (6/127). NGC Census: (1/103). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 218,200. NGC ID# 5FBS, PCGS# 7037

7608 1875-CC AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (63/153). PCGS Population: (41/217). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,573,700. NGC ID# 2535, PCGS# 7038

7609 1875-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (234/525). NGC Census: (206/375). MS62. Mintage 4,487,000. NGC ID# 2536, PCGS# 7039



7610 1875-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (276/250). NGC Census: (169/208). MS63. Mintage 4,487,000. NGC ID# 2536, PCGS# 7039

7611 1876-S MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (81/439). NGC Census: (134/363). MS61. Mintage 5,227,000. NGC ID# 253B, PCGS# 7043

7612 1876-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (183/258 and 2/14+). NGC Census: (152/211 and 1/0+). MS62. Mintage 5,227,000. NGC ID# 253B, PCGS# 7043

7613 1877-CC Chop Mark AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/13). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 87045 Base PCGS# 7045

7614 1877-S Chop Mark MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/1). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 87046 Base PCGS# 7046

7615 1877-S MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (178/715). NGC Census: (223/514). MS61. Mintage 9,519,000. NGC ID# 253E, PCGS# 7046

7616 1878-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. NGC Census: (1/92). PCGS Population: (7/201). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 97,000.

MORGAN DOLLARS

7617 1878 8TF MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (728/110). NGC Census: (343/25). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 699,300. NGC ID# 2TY3, PCGS# 7072

7618 1878 7/8TF Strong MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (382/35). NGC Census: (98/6). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 544,000. NGC ID# 2TY3, PCGS# 7078

7619 1878 7/8TF Strong MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (381/31). NGC Census: (98/6). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 544,000. NGC ID# 2TY3, PCGS# 7078

7620 1878 7/8TF VAM-40, 7/5 Strong, MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/0). NGC Census: (0/0). MS65. NGC ID# 253H, PCGS# 134037 Base PCGS# 7078

7621 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (722/54 and 52/13+). NGC Census: (464/26 and 12/1+). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,900,000. NGC ID# 2TY3, PCGS# 7074

7622 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878, Disconnected Leaf, VAM-79, MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (6/1). PCGS Population: (10/2). MS64. NGC ID# 253K, PCGS# 133973 Base PCGS# 7074

7623 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (441/32). NGC Census: (173/13). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,300,000. NGC ID# 253L, PCGS# 7076

7624 1878-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2224/347). NGC Census: (1233/204). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

7625 1878-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2224/348). NGC Census: (1233/204). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

7626 1878-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2224/348). NGC Census: (1233/204). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

7627 1878-CC MS65 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (1235/204). PCGS Population: (2220/349). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

7628 1878-S MS66+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (493/33 and 19/1+). PCGS Population: (862/37 and 119/3+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,774,000. NGC ID# 253R, PCGS# 7082

7629 1879 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (269/8 and 63/0+). NGC Census: (72/8 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 14,807,100.

7630 1879-CC — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (73/1341 and 0/35+). PCGS Population: (128/2673 and 0/121+). CDN: \$2,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 756,000.

7631 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (915/632). NGC Census: (444/268). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 7094

7632 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (914/632 and 22/50+). NGC Census: (444/268 and 11/5+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 7094

7633 1879-S MS66★ NGC. NGC Census: (7407/2186). PCGS Population: (7869/1760). CDN: \$170 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092



7634 1879-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1623/136). NGC Census: (2018/168). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092

7635 1879-S MS67 ★ NGC. NGC Census: (2020/168 and 158/10*). PCGS Population: (1619/135 and 158/10*). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092

7636 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, GSA, MS64+ NGC. A Top 100 Variety. NGC Census: (267/73 and 50/21+). PCGS Population: (17/17 and 5/3+). MS64. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 518922 Base PCGS# 407108

7637 1880-CC MS66 PCGS. Ex: The Larry Shepherd Collection. PCGS Population: (892/35). NGC Census: (463/25). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 591,000. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100

7638 1880-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (892/35). NGC Census: (463/25). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 591,000. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100

7639 1880-CC MS65 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (102/22). PCGS Population: (127/13). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. **From The Kodiak Collection.** NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7101

7640 1880-O MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1446/45 and 163/5+). NGC Census: (939/22 and 26/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,305,000. NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 7114

7641 1880-O MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1444/46). NGC Census: (941/22). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,305,000. **From The Kodiak Collection.** NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 7114

7642 1880-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (62357/51704). NGC Census: (61093/50561). MS64. Mintage 8,900,000. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

7643 1880-S MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (3265/302). PCGS Population: (2389/246). MS67. Mintage 8,900,000. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

7644 1880-S MS67 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (142/9). PCGS Population: (131/21). Mintage 8,900,000. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7119

7645 1880-S MS67 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (131/21). NGC Census: (142/9). Mintage 8,900,000. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7119

7646 1880/9-S MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (59/3). NGC Census: (0/0). MS67. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7122

7647 1881-CC MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (1655/274 and 304/21+). NGC Census: (769/145 and 58/6+). CDN: \$1,025 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126

7648 1881-CC MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (1655/274 and 304/21+). NGC Census: (769/145 and 58/6+). CDN: \$1,025 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126

7649 1881-CC MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1654/269). NGC Census: (770/147). CDN: \$1,025 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. **From The Kodiak Collection.** NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126

7650 1882 MS66 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (216/9). PCGS Population: (431/16). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 11,101,100. **From The Kodiak Collection.** NGC ID# 254A, PCGS# 7132

7651 1882-CC MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (1500/97 and 226/10+). NGC Census: (600/57 and 46/2+). CDN: \$625 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,133,000. **From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection.** NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7134

7652 1883 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (146/4 and 40/1+). NGC Census: (131/5 and 4/0+). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,291,039. NGC ID# 254G, PCGS# 7142

7653 1883 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (131/5). PCGS Population: (146/4). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,291,039. NGC ID# 254G, PCGS# 7142

7654 1883 MS65 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (70/11). NGC Census: (40/1). CDN: \$400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 254G, PCGS# 7143

7655 1883-CC MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (2460/241 and 452/23+). NGC Census: (1021/133 and 75/8+). CDN: \$530 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,204,000. NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7144

7656 1883-CC MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (2471/242 and 457/24+). NGC Census: (1022/133 and 73/8+). CDN: \$530 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,204,000. NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7144

7657 1883-S MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (644/694). PCGS Population: (1005/1431). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 6,250,000. NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148



7658 1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (2067/136 and 365/10+). NGC Census: (916/151 and 76/11+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152

7659 1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2051/135 and 366/10+). NGC Census: (914/151 and 77/11+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152

7660 1884-CC MS66 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (121/3). NGC Census: (57/8). NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 7153

7661 1884-O MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1681/167). NGC Census: (2076/122). CDN: \$200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,730,000. **From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection.** NGC ID# 254N, PCGS# 7154

7662 1884-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1680/165). NGC Census: (2075/122). CDN: \$200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,730,000.

From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection. NGC ID# 254N, PCGS# 7154

7663 1884-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1681/167). NGC Census: (2076/122). CDN: \$200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,730,000. **From The Joseph D. Osborne Collection.** NGC ID# 254N, PCGS# 7154

7664 1884-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (1847/447). PCGS Population: (1380/338). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. **From The Kodiak Collection.** NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

7665 1884-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (1848/447). PCGS Population: (1384/338). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

7666 1884-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1384/338 and 46/13+). NGC Census: (1848/447 and 33/4+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

7667 1884-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (1848/447). PCGS Population: (1384/338). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

7668 1885 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (195/58). PCGS Population: (350/104). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 45WM, PCGS# 97159

7669 1885-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1276/104). NGC Census: (680/102). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160

7670 1885-CC MS66 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (680/102). PCGS Population: (1276/104). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160

7671 1885-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (484/273). NGC Census: (181/84). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 97161

7672 1885-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (350/5). NGC Census: (573/14). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,185,000.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 254T, PCGS# 7162

7673 1885-O MS67 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (572/14). PCGS Population: (353/5). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,185,000. NGC ID# 254T, PCGS# 7162

7674 1885-S MS65 PCGS Genuine. NGC Census: (240/13 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (624/96 and 39/5+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,497,000.

7675 1886 MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (515/14). NGC Census: (909/34). CDN: \$660 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 19,963,886.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 254V, PCGS# 7166

7676 1886-O MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (621/962). PCGS Population: (524/1776). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 10,710,000. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

7677 1886-O MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (524/1776 and 0/69+). NGC Census: (621/962 and 6/20+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 10,710,000. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

7678 1887/6 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (158/15). NGC Census: (1/0). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 254Z, PCGS# 7174

7679 1887 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (347/5). PCGS Population: (189/1). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 20,290,710. NGC ID# 27Y3, PCGS# 7172



7680 1887 MS67 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (347/5). PCGS Population: (187/1). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 20,290,710.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 27Y3, PCGS# 7172

7681 1887/6-O VAM-3 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (1/2). PCGS Population: (472/567). CDN: \$375 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. NGC ID# 2553, PCGS# 7178

7682 1887-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (427/43). NGC Census: (151/8). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,771,000.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 2554, PCGS# 7180

7683 1888 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (906/55 and 165/1+). NGC Census: (906/89 and 41/3+). CDN: \$400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 19,183,832. NGC ID# 26KE, PCGS# 7182

7684 1888-O MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (45/2). PCGS Population: (344/1). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,150,000. NGC ID# 2556, PCGS# 7184

7685 1889-CC VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (683/3716 and 0/17+). NGC Census: (302/2230 and 0/16+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 350,000. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

7686 1889-CC VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (685/3723 and 0/17+). NGC Census: (302/2227 and 0/16+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 350,000. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

7687 1889-CC — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. NGC Census: (338/1705). PCGS Population: (768/2335). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 350,000.

7688 1890-CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2395/405). NGC Census: (989/81). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,309,041.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

7689 1890-CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2396/405). NGC Census: (989/81). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

7690 1890-CC MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2396/406). NGC Census: (987/81). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

7691 1890-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2396/406 and 97/55+). NGC Census: (987/81 and 12/0+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

7692 1891 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (236/3 and 14/0+). NGC Census: (107/4 and 2/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 8,694,206. NGC ID# 255G, PCGS# 7204

7693 1891-CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3798/788). NGC Census: (1153/137). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

7694 1891-CC MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (1152/137). PCGS Population: (3802/786). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

7695 1891-O MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1723/139 and 154/11+). NGC Census: (1075/70 and 32/1+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 7,954,529. NGC ID# 255J, PCGS# 7208

7696 1892 MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (15/32). NGC Census: (10/8). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 97213

7697 1892-CC MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (1192/1126). PCGS Population: (2512/2185). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,352,000. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

7698 1892-S AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (333/489). PCGS Population: (355/521). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 1,200,000. NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218

7699 1893 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (722/738). PCGS Population: (1395/1575). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 389,792. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

7700 1893 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1321/265). NGC Census: (652/86). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 389,792. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

7701 1893-CC VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (445/5327). NGC Census: (234/2564). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 677,000. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

7702 1893-CC VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (388/4944 and 0/108+). NGC Census: (148/2417 and 0/40+). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 677,000. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

7703 1893-CC XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (460/4477). NGC Census: (230/2185). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 677,000. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

7704 1893-CC — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Mintage 677,000.

7705 1893-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (77/1879 and 0/40+). PCGS Population: (138/3976 and 0/103+). CDN: \$2,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 677,000.

7706 1893-O AU55 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (493/1491 and 0/36+). NGC Census: (375/1120 and 0/15+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 300,000. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

7707 1894 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (399/1494). PCGS Population: (581/2011). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 110,972. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

7708 1894-O MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (278/1119 and 0/90+). NGC Census: (305/611 and 2/24+). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,723,000. NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

7709 1894-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (936/2441). NGC Census: (606/1040). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,260,000. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232

7710 1894-S MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (606/1040). PCGS Population: (936/2441). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,260,000. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232

7711 1895-O AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (778/2027 and 0/25+). NGC Census: (440/2010 and 0/10+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 450,000. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

7712 1895-O AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (558/1452). PCGS Population: (654/1373). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 450,000. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

7713 1895-O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (635/817). PCGS Population: (679/693). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 450,000. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

7714 1895-S — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (69/1107 and 0/11+). PCGS Population: (135/1867 and 0/76+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 400,000.

7715 1895-S — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (69/1107 and 0/11+). PCGS Population: (135/1867 and 0/76+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 400,000.



7716 1896 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (68/3). PCGS Population: (245/2). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,976,762. NGC ID# 2562, PCGS# 7240

7717 1896 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (244/2). NGC Census: (68/3). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,976,762. NGC ID# 2562, PCGS# 7240

7718 1896 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (50/4). PCGS Population: (150/23). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65.
From The Kodiak Collection. NGC ID# 2562, PCGS# 97241

7719 1896-O MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (543/573). PCGS Population: (457/1012). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 4,900,000. NGC ID# 272U, PCGS# 7242

7720 1896-S AU58 PCGS Genuine. NGC Census: (66/724 and 0/17+). PCGS Population: (55/1682 and 0/76+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 5,000,000.

7721 1897-O MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (418/247). PCGS Population: (693/374). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 4,004,000. NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 7248

7722 1897-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (359/31 and 59/3+). NGC Census: (116/14 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,825,000. NGC ID# 2567, PCGS# 7250

7723 1897-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (359/31). NGC Census: (116/14). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,825,000. NGC ID# 2567, PCGS# 7250

- 7724 1897-S MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (359/31 and 59/3+). NGC Census: (116/14 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,825,000. NGC ID# 2567, PCGS# 7250
- 7725 1899-O MS67 NGC.** NGC Census: (114/0). PCGS Population: (190/1). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,290,000. NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 7260
- 7726 1900-O/CC MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (2068/993). NGC Census: (787/190). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 256G, PCGS# 7268
- 7727 1900-O/CC MS65 NGC. A Top 100 Variety.** NGC Census: (179/11). PCGS Population: (867/121). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 256G, PCGS# 7268
- 7728 1900-O/CC MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (874/123). NGC Census: (179/11). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 256G, PCGS# 7268
- 7729 1900-O/CC VAM-11 MS64 NGC. A Top 100 Variety.** NGC Census: (96/23). PCGS Population: (37/11). MS64. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 133963 Base PCGS# 7268
- 7730 1900-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (633/130). NGC Census: (180/26). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,540,000. NGC ID# 256H, PCGS# 7270
- 7731 1901 AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1295/801). NGC Census: (1494/726). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 6,962,813. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272
- 7732 1901 AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1295/801 and 20/15+). NGC Census: (1494/726 and 7/8+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 6,962,813. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272
- 7733 1901 AU58 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1292/800). NGC Census: (1494/726). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 6,962,813. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272
- 7734 1901-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1059/356). NGC Census: (601/100). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,284,000. NGC ID# 256L, PCGS# 7276
- 7735 1902-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (392/57). NGC Census: (107/8). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,530,000. NGC ID# 256P, PCGS# 7282

- 7736 1903-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (793/113). NGC Census: (350/53). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,450,000. **From The Kodiak Collection.** NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286
- 7737 1903-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (793/112). NGC Census: (349/53). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,450,000. NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286
- 7738 1921 MS66+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (724/18 and 139/0+). NGC Census: (658/11 and 17/1+). CDN: \$375 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 44,690,000. NGC ID# 256X, PCGS# 7296
- 7739 1921-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1315/124 and 99/11+). NGC Census: (751/64 and 23/3+). CDN: \$450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 21,695,000. NGC ID# 256Z, PCGS# 7300
- 7740 1921-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1314/125). NGC Census: (751/64). CDN: \$450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 21,695,000. NGC ID# 256Z, PCGS# 7300
- 7741 1921-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1315/124). NGC Census: (751/64). CDN: \$450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 21,695,000. NGC ID# 256Z, PCGS# 7300

PROOF MORGAN DOLLAR

- 7742 1904 PR61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (35/354). NGC Census: (17/250). PR61. Mintage 650. NGC ID# 2824, PCGS# 7339

PEACE DOLLARS

- 7743 1921 MS65 PCGS Secure.** PCGS Population: (1493/193 and 64/4+). NGC Census: (1195/137 and 46/7+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,006,473. PCGS# 7356
- 7744 1921 MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1491/194). NGC Census: (1195/137). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,006,473. PCGS# 7356
- 7745 1921 MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1493/192). NGC Census: (1195/137). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,006,473. PCGS# 7356



- 7746 1922 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (873/36 and 93/0+). NGC Census: (1458/40 and 27/0+). MS66. Mintage 51,737,000. NGC ID# 257C, PCGS# 7357
- 7747 1922 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (873/36 and 92/0+). NGC Census: (1458/40 and 27/0+). MS66. Mintage 51,737,000. NGC ID# 257C, PCGS# 7357
- 7748 1922-D MS66 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (232/16). PCGS Population: (241/3). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 15,063,000. **From The Kodiak Collection.** NGC ID# 257D, PCGS# 7358
- 7749 1922-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (434/16). NGC Census: (249/17). CDN: \$1,260 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,475,000. NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359
- 7750 1922-S MS65 NGC.** NGC Census: (252/17). PCGS Population: (433/15). CDN: \$1,260 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,475,000. **From The Kodiak Collection.** NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359
- 7751 1922-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (433/15). NGC Census: (251/17). CDN: \$1,260 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,475,000. NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359
- 7752 1923 Bar Wing, VAM-1'O', MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (7/3). NGC Census: (0/0). MS65. NGC ID# 257F, PCGS# 133758 Base PCGS# 7360
- 7753 1924 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (820/43 and 89/0+). NGC Census: (1330/95 and 82/5+). MS66. Mintage 11,811,000. NGC ID# 257J, PCGS# 7363

7754 1924 Broken Wing, VAM-5A, MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/1). NGC Census: (0/0). MS65. NGC ID# 257J, PCGS# 133766 Base PCGS# 7363

7755 1925 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2026/128 and 222/4+). NGC Census: (1839/99 and 81/6+). MS66. Mintage 10,198,000. NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365

7756 1925-S MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (2187/44 and 264/0+). NGC Census: (1606/74 and 84/2+). CDN: \$475 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,610,000. NGC ID# 257M, PCGS# 7366

7757 1926-D MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (862/289 and 39/32+). NGC Census: (464/110 and 9/2+). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,348,700. NGC ID# 257P, PCGS# 7368

7758 1927-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1305/226). NGC Census: (762/75). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,268,900. NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371

7759 1928-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2062/65 and 279/4+). NGC Census: (1269/42 and 50/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,632,000. NGC ID# 257W, PCGS# 7374

7760 1934-D MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (520/105). NGC Census: (223/27). CDN: \$1,060 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,569,500. NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7376

7761 1934-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (636/2221). NGC Census: (497/1300). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,011,000. NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

EISENHOWER DOLLARS

7762 1972 Type Two MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (102/8). NGC Census: (37/0). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 2587, PCGS# 97409

7763 1972 Type Two MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (102/8 and 3/0+). NGC Census: (37/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 2587, PCGS# 97409

7764 1978 Mint Error — Struck on 22% Defective Planchet, Improperly Bonded Strip — MS63 PCGS.

GOLD DOLLARS

7765 1849 No L MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (72/200 and 0/9+). NGC Census: (92/185 and 0/4+). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. NGC ID# 25B9, PCGS# 7501

7766 1849 Open Wreath MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (268/276). NGC Census: (251/295). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 687,500. NGC ID# 25BA, PCGS# 7502

7767 1849 Closed Wreath MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (58/123). PCGS Population: (70/82). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. NGC ID# 25BA, PCGS# 7503

7768 1851 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (372/131 and 19/7+). NGC Census: (410/126 and 9/2+). MS64. Mintage 3,317,671. NGC ID# 25BK, PCGS# 7513

7769 1851-O MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (158/93). PCGS Population: (67/134). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 290,000. NGC ID# 25BN, PCGS# 7516

7770 1852-O MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (51/28). PCGS Population: (36/28). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 140,000. NGC ID# 25BT, PCGS# 7520

7771 1853-C — Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. NGC Census: (4/131). PCGS Population: (8/99). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 11,515.

7772 1853-O MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (110/55). PCGS Population: (78/52). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 290,000. NGC ID# 25BX, PCGS# 7524

7773 1855 Type 2 AU58 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (2048/1499). PCGS Population: (548/1370). AU58. Mintage 758,269. *From The Duquesne Collection, Part III.* NGC ID# 25C4, PCGS# 7532

7774 1856-S Type Two VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (3/212). PCGS Population: (2/183). CDN: \$830 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 24,600. NGC ID# 25C8, PCGS# 7536

7775 1856 Upright 5 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (25/23). PCGS Population: (26/33). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. NGC ID# 25CB, PCGS# 7541

7776 1861 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (137/61 and 7/2+). NGC Census: (121/44 and 2/1+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 527,499. NGC ID# 25CU, PCGS# 7558



7777 1874 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (78/37 and 9/5+). NGC Census: (50/36 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 198,820. NGC ID# 25DC, PCGS# 7575

7778 1879 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (71/115). NGC Census: (40/68). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,000. NGC ID# 25DH, PCGS# 7580

7779 1881 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (72/278 and 0/19+). NGC Census: (44/189 and 0/10+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 7,620. NGC ID# 25DK, PCGS# 7582

7780 1889 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (412/269 and 31/24+). NGC Census: (280/195 and 7/13+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 29,000. NGC ID# 25DU, PCGS# 7590

7781 1889 MS66+ NGC. NGC Census: (280/195 and 7/13+). PCGS Population: (411/269 and 30/25+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 29,000. NGC ID# 25DU, PCGS# 7590

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

7782 1834 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (194/586). PCGS Population: (117/313). AU55. Mintage 112,234. NGC ID# 25FS, PCGS# 7692

7783 1835 AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (21/107 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (36/207 and 0/1+). AU53. Mintage 131,402. *From The RFK Collection.* NGC ID# 25FT, PCGS# 7693

7784 1836 Block 8 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (42/230). PCGS Population: (28/133). AU53. Mintage 547,986. NGC ID# 25FU, PCGS# 97694

- 7785 1836 Block 8 AU55 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (43/90). NGC Census: (76/154). AU55. Mintage 547,986. NGC ID# 25FU, PCGS# 97694
- 7786 1836 Block 8 AU55 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (43/92). NGC Census: (76/154). AU55. Mintage 547,986. NGC ID# 25FU, PCGS# 97694

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

- 7787 1843-C Large Date, Plain 4 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details.** NGC Census: (23/102 and 0/1+). PCGS Population: (17/64 and 0/2+). CDN: \$2,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 23,076.
- 7788 1847-C XF45 NGC.** NGC Census: (37/200). PCGS Population: (49/159). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 23,226. NGC ID# 25H6, PCGS# 7745
- 7789 1851-D — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. XF Details.** NGC Census: (6/76). PCGS Population: (10/66). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 11,264.
- 7790 1857 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (23/25). NGC Census: (42/23). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 214,130. NGC ID# 25JC, PCGS# 7782
- 7791 1857-O AU55 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (37/59). NGC Census: (46/148). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 34,000. NGC ID# 25JE, PCGS# 7784
- 7792 1861 New Reverse, Type Two, MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (102/50). NGC Census: (125/26). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,283,878. NGC ID# 25JX, PCGS# 7794
- 7793 1862 AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (44/133). PCGS Population: (24/72). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 98,543. NGC ID# 25JZ, PCGS# 7796
- 7794 1862 AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (44/133). PCGS Population: (24/72). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 98,543. NGC ID# 25JZ, PCGS# 7796
- 7795 1862-S — Bent — NGC Details. VF.** NGC Census: (0/47). PCGS Population: (4/56). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 8,000.
- 7796 1875-S AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (59/33). PCGS Population: (11/12). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 11,600. NGC ID# 25KT, PCGS# 7823
- 7797 1880 AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (49/64). PCGS Population: (20/43). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 2,996. NGC ID# 25L4, PCGS# 7832

- 7798 1886 MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (15/43 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (33/39 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 4,000. NGC ID# 25LA, PCGS# 7838

- 7799 1887 MS62 NGC.** NGC Census: (31/25). PCGS Population: (43/55). CDN: \$880 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 6,160. NGC ID# 25LB, PCGS# 7839

- 7800 1895 MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (54/66). PCGS Population: (54/66). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 6,000. NGC ID# 25LK, PCGS# 7847

- 7801 1897 MS65 NGC.** NGC Census: (83/62). PCGS Population: (95/57). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 29,768. NGC ID# 25LM, PCGS# 7849



- 7802 1902 MS66+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (168/53 and 5/5+). NGC Census: (159/69 and 10/1+). MS66. Mintage 133,500. NGC ID# 25LT, PCGS# 7854

- 7803 1903 MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (300/93). PCGS Population: (331/84). MS66. Mintage 201,000. NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 7855

- 7804 1903 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (333/84 and 15/11+). NGC Census: (300/93 and 18/5+). MS66. Mintage 201,000. NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 7855

- 7805 1904 MS62 Prooflike PCGS.** PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (10/9). MS62. Mintage 160,700. NGC ID# 25LV, PCGS# 77856

- 7806 1905 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (336/108). NGC Census: (342/115). MS66. Mintage 217,800. NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 7857

- 7807 1906 MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (265/81). PCGS Population: (292/89). MS66. Mintage 176,300. NGC ID# 7JW8, PCGS# 7858

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

- 7808 1908 MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (1324/435). PCGS Population: (1469/695). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 564,800. NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

- 7809 1911 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (824/155). NGC Census: (1142/179). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 704,000. NGC ID# 7KR6, PCGS# 7942

- 7810 1913 MS64 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (958/111). PCGS Population: (919/182). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 722,000. NGC ID# 7KR9, PCGS# 7945

- 7811 1913 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (922/182). NGC Census: (959/111). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 722,000. NGC ID# 7KR9, PCGS# 7945

- 7812 1914 MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (851/448). PCGS Population: (690/528). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 240,000. NGC ID# 7KRA, PCGS# 7946

- 7813 1926 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (3008/870 and 193/48+). NGC Census: (3508/635 and 93/10+). MS64. Mintage 446,000. NGC ID# 7KRE, PCGS# 7950

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

- 7814 1854 XF40 NGC.** NGC Census: (93/4086). PCGS Population: (98/3435). XF40. Mintage 138,618. NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969

- 7815 1855 AU53 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (116/559). NGC Census: (157/842). AU53. Mintage 50,555. NGC ID# 25M6, PCGS# 7972

- 7816 1855 AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (283/558). PCGS Population: (191/364). AU55. Mintage 50,555. NGC ID# 25M6, PCGS# 7972

- 7817 1855 MS60 NGC.** NGC Census: (17/214). PCGS Population: (7/227). MS60. Mintage 50,555. **From The Hayden Collection.** NGC ID# 25M6, PCGS# 7972

- 7818 1856 AU55 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (152/251). NGC Census: (172/398). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 26,010. NGC ID# 25M8, PCGS# 7974

- 7819 1856-S XF45 NGC.** NGC Census: (98/302). PCGS Population: (91/175). CDN: \$1,275 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 34,500. NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975

7820 1856-S — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (48/255). PCGS Population: (47/128). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 34,500.

7821 1859 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (103/202). NGC Census: (142/301). CDN: \$1,330 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 15,558. NGC ID# 7K5K, PCGS# 7979

7822 1859 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (103/201). NGC Census: (139/301). CDN: \$1,330 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 15,558. NGC ID# 7K5K, PCGS# 7979

7823 1871 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (8/170 and 0/2+). PCGS Population: (20/164 and 0/4+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 1,300.

7824 1874 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (560/1306 and 1/24+). NGC Census: (653/1772 and 0/15+). AU55. Mintage 41,800.
From The RFK Collection. NGC ID# 7KDE, PCGS# 7998

7825 1874 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (561/1307 and 1/24+). NGC Census: (653/1775 and 0/15+). AU55. Mintage 41,800. NGC ID# 7KDE, PCGS# 7998

7826 1880 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Mintage 1,000.

7827 1888 AU53 ANACS. CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 25NB, PCGS# 8010

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

7828 1834 Plain 4 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (422/714). PCGS Population: (187/288). AU55. Mintage 657,460. NGC ID# 25RR, PCGS# 8171

7829 1835 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (148/241). PCGS Population: (59/117). AU55. Mintage 371,534. NGC ID# 25RV, PCGS# 8173

7830 1836 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (204/359). PCGS Population: (80/179). AU55. Mintage 553,147. NGC ID# 25RY, PCGS# 8174

7831 1838 AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (48/157). NGC Census: (89/383). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 286,588. NGC ID# 25S4, PCGS# 8176

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

7832 1839 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (28/122). PCGS Population: (17/62). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 118,143. NGC ID# 25S7, PCGS# 8191

7833 1843-O Large Letters XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (36/101). PCGS Population: (14/44). CDN: \$1,170 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 101,075. NGC ID# 25T6, PCGS# 8216

7834 1844-O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (124/201). PCGS Population: (39/64). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 364,600. NGC ID# 25TA, PCGS# 8222

7835 1844-O AU55 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (124/201). PCGS Population: (39/64). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 364,600. NGC ID# 25TA, PCGS# 8222

7836 1845-O XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (35/91). PCGS Population: (33/51). CDN: \$1,430 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 41,000. NGC ID# 25TD, PCGS# 8225

7837 1846-O XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (43/85). PCGS Population: (23/50). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 58,000. NGC ID# 25TK, PCGS# 8230

7838 1847 AU58 PCGS. Repunched Date. PCGS Population: (79/128 and 4/5+). NGC Census: (250/125 and 1/6+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 915,981. NGC ID# 25TL, PCGS# 8231

7839 1852-D — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. NGC Census: (29/138). PCGS Population: (33/81). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 91,584.

7840 1854 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (8/32). PCGS Population: (2/13). NGC ID# 25UG, PCGS# 145713 Base PCGS# 8256

7841 1855-S AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (17/56). PCGS Population: (13/40). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 61,000. NGC ID# 25UU, PCGS# 8265

7842 1861 AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (645/296). PCGS Population: (246/278). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 688,150. NGC ID# 25VK, PCGS# 8288

7843 1874-S XF40 NGC. NGC Census: (14/48). PCGS Population: (13/37). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 16,000. NGC ID# 25WR, PCGS# 8335

7844 1879-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (32/13). NGC Census: (21/6). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 426,200. NGC ID# 25X9, PCGS# 8350

7845 1880-S MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (129/18). PCGS Population: (111/2). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,348,900. NGC ID# 25XC, PCGS# 8353

7846 1880-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (111/2). NGC Census: (128/18). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,348,900. NGC ID# 25XC, PCGS# 8353

7847 1882 MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (399/37). PCGS Population: (232/14). MS64. Mintage 2,514,568. NGC ID# 25XJ, PCGS# 8358

7848 1890-CC AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (37/475). NGC Census: (19/554). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 53,800. NGC ID# C5XF, PCGS# 8376

7849 1892-CC AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (231/150). PCGS Population: (88/122). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 82,968. NGC ID# 25Y7, PCGS# 8380

7850 1893-O MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (48/70). NGC Census: (109/81). CDN: \$1,270 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 110,000. NGC ID# 25YC, PCGS# 8385

7851 1894-O AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (129/120). PCGS Population: (41/44). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 16,600. NGC ID# 25YF, PCGS# 8388

7852 1900 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1304/200 and 84/9+). NGC Census: (1726/254 and 58/13+). MS64. Mintage 1,405,730. NGC ID# 25YV, PCGS# 8400

7853 1900 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (226/29). PCGS Population: (184/16). MS65. Mintage 1,405,730. NGC ID# 25YV, PCGS# 8400

7854 1900-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (156/11). NGC Census: (70/5). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 329,000. NGC ID# 25YV, PCGS# 8401

7855 1901 MS64+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (545/153 and 19/6+). PCGS Population: (549/113 and 38/3+). MS64. Mintage 615,900. NGC ID# 25YW, PCGS# 8402

7856 1907 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (141/44). PCGS Population: (122/29). MS65. Mintage 626,192. NGC ID# 25ZC, PCGS# 8416

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

7857 1908-D MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1382/417). NGC Census: (957/487). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 148,000. NGC ID# 93KW, PCGS# 8511

7858 1908-D MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1385/424). NGC Census: (958/488). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 148,000. NGC ID# 93KW, PCGS# 8511

7859 1908-S AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (112/357). PCGS Population: (43/384). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 82,000. NGC ID# 65K3, PCGS# 8512

7860 1912 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1531/538 and 26/49+). NGC Census: (1124/403 and 6/8+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 790,000. NGC ID# 28DS, PCGS# 8523

LIBERTY EAGLES

7861 1846-O — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. NGC Census: (22/116). PCGS Population: (19/26). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 81,780.

7862 1847-O AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (65/71). NGC Census: (203/341). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 571,500. NGC ID# 2632, PCGS# 8598

7863 1847-O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (215/123). PCGS Population: (42/29). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 571,500. NGC ID# 2632, PCGS# 8598

7864 1850 Large Date AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (95/73). PCGS Population: (19/17). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 291,451. NGC ID# 2637, PCGS# 8603

7865 1850 Large Date AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (95/74). PCGS Population: (19/19). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 291,451. NGC ID# 2637, PCGS# 8603

7866 1850-O VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (7/191). PCGS Population: (12/144). CDN: \$1,325 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 57,500. NGC ID# 2639, PCGS# 8605

7867 1851-O AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (123/173 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (151/559 and 0/2+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 263,000. **From The RFK Collection.** NGC ID# 263B, PCGS# 8607

7868 1851-O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (230/131). PCGS Population: (66/39). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 263,000. NGC ID# 263B, PCGS# 8607

7869 1851-O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (233/130). PCGS Population: (64/39). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 263,000. NGC ID# 263B, PCGS# 8607

7870 1854 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (66/76). PCGS Population: (28/33). CDN: \$1,190 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 54,250. NGC ID# 263G, PCGS# 8613

7871 1854-S XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (97/323). PCGS Population: (114/184). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 123,826. NGC ID# 263K, PCGS# 8615

7872 1856-S XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (44/190). PCGS Population: (27/124). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 68,000. NGC ID# 263S, PCGS# 8621

7873 1857 AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (24/34). NGC Census: (16/78). CDN: \$1,475 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 16,606. NGC ID# 55GV, PCGS# 8622



7874 1885-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (110/7). NGC Census: (53/2). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 554W, PCGS# 8707

7875 1889-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (266/23 and 8/4+). NGC Census: (129/9 and 2/0+). CDN: \$959.30. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 425,400. NGC ID# 267L, PCGS# 8716

7876 1889-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (266/23). NGC Census: (128/9). CDN: \$952.93. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 425,400. NGC ID# 267L, PCGS# 8716

7877 1895-O MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (210/94). PCGS Population: (227/191). CDN: \$930 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 98,000. NGC ID# 2679, PCGS# 8733

7878 1895-S AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (60/74). PCGS Population: (46/34). CDN: \$788.26. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 49,000. NGC ID# 267A, PCGS# 8734

7879 1896-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (33/12). PCGS Population: (28/42). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 123,750. NGC ID# 267C, PCGS# 8736

7880 1897-O MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (98/147). NGC Census: (109/59). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 42,500. NGC ID# 7LHC, PCGS# 8738

7881 1898 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (105/29). PCGS Population: (92/12). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 812,197. NGC ID# 267G, PCGS# 8740

7882 1902-S MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (594/126 and 66/9+). NGC Census: (772/148 and 93/4+). MS64. Mintage 469,500. NGC ID# 267U, PCGS# 8751

7883 1903-O MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (307/56). PCGS Population: (594/230). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 112,771. NGC ID# 267W, PCGS# 8753

7884 1903-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (240/104). NGC Census: (203/109). MS64. Mintage 538,000. NGC ID# 267X, PCGS# 8754

7885 1905 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (283/136). NGC Census: (317/191). CDN: \$781.81. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 200,900. NGC ID# 7LD3, PCGS# 8757

7886 1905 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (106/31 and 2/2+). NGC Census: (161/30 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 200,900. NGC ID# 7LD3, PCGS# 8757

7887 1907 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1180/41 and 59/2+). NGC Census: (1011/83 and 30/2+). MS64. Mintage 1,203,973. NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 8763

7888 1907-D MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (67/53). PCGS Population: (135/71). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,030,000. NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 8763

INDIAN EAGLES

7889 1907 No Motto AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1236/6060 and 4/134+). NGC Census: (984/6629 and 2/72+). AU58. Mintage 239,400. **From The RFK Collection.** NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

7890 1907 No Motto MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (1428/5028). PCGS Population: (796/5084). MS61. Mintage 239,400. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

7891 1907 No Motto MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2325/2781). NGC Census: (2532/2517). MS62. Mintage 239,400. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

7892 1908-D No Motto MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (120/515). NGC Census: (248/257). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 210,000. NGC ID# 28GH, PCGS# 8854

7893 1908-S AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (117/547). PCGS Population: (71/531). CDN: \$1,128.13. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 59,850. NGC ID# 28GL, PCGS# 8861

7894 1909-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (279/449). NGC Census: (303/300). CDN: \$870.93. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 292,350. NGC ID# 28GP, PCGS# 8864

7895 1910 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (372/98). NGC Census: (344/132). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 318,500. NGC ID# 28GR, PCGS# 8865

7896 1910-D MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (843/231). PCGS Population: (785/153). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,356,640. NGC ID# 28GS, PCGS# 8866

7897 1926 MS63+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (14044/4768 and 363/264+). NGC Census: (15752/5249 and 63/77+). MS63. Mintage 1,014,000. NGC ID# 28H9, PCGS# 8882



7898 1932 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (11176/1690 and 617/130+). NGC Census: (12087/2519 and 260/42+). MS64. Mintage 4,463,000. NGC ID# 28HB, PCGS# 8884

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

7899 1856 XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (57/307). PCGS Population: (97/231). XF45. Mintage 329,878. *From The Simba Collection.* NGC ID# 268Y, PCGS# 8917

7900 1856-S XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (254/849). PCGS Population: (184/538). XF45. Mintage 1,189,750. *From The Simba Collection.* NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

7901 1857 XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (83/420). PCGS Population: (93/290). XF45. Mintage 439,375. *From The Duquesne Collection, Part III.* NGC ID# 2693, PCGS# 8920

7902 1858-S XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (220/501). NGC Census: (261/820). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 846,710. *From The Simba Collection.* NGC ID# 2699, PCGS# 8925

7903 1861 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (360/1966). NGC Census: (469/3369). XF45. Mintage 2,976,453. NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932

7904 1867-S AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (238/475). PCGS Population: (124/222). CDN: \$1,634.61. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 920,750. NGC ID# 26A2, PCGS# 8952

7905 1869-S AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (183/664). NGC Census: (176/994). CDN: \$1,551.71. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 686,750. NGC ID# 26A6, PCGS# 8956

7906 1871-S AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (272/420). NGC Census: (503/740). AU55. Mintage 928,000. NGC ID# 26ND, PCGS# 8962

7907 1873 Open 3 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (673/6291). NGC Census: (735/7087). AU55. NGC ID# 26AL, PCGS# 8967

7908 1873 Open 3 MS61+ NGC. CAC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. NGC Census: (2509/1078 and 44/62+). PCGS Population: (2457/1895 and 0/136+). MS61. NGC ID# 26AL, PCGS# 8967

7909 1874 MS60 NGC. NGC Census: (137/220). PCGS Population: (122/410). MS60. Mintage 366,800. NGC ID# 26AN, PCGS# 8970

7910 1876-S AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (284/6780). PCGS Population: (295/6309). AU50. Mintage 1,597,000. NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978

7911 1881-S MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (439/287). NGC Census: (239/109). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 727,000. NGC ID# 26BD, PCGS# 8995

7912 1888-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (314/2254). PCGS Population: (323/2492). AU58. Mintage 859,600. NGC ID# 26BU, PCGS# 9009

7913 1893-CC — Residue — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. NGC Census: (0/760). PCGS Population: (4/731). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 18,402.

7914 1894 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1549/170). NGC Census: (1581/140). CDN: \$1,514.42. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,368,990. NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

7915 1894-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1126/323). NGC Census: (609/99). CDN: \$1,775 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,048,550. NGC ID# 26CC, PCGS# 9026

7916 1895-S MS62 ★ NGC. NGC Census: (2664/1005 and 6/3*). PCGS Population: (2917/1441 and 6/3*). CDN: \$1,538.13. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,100,000. NGC ID# 26CE, PCGS# 9028

7917 1895-S MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (822/184). PCGS Population: (1184/256). CDN: \$1,589.42. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,100,000. NGC ID# 26CE, PCGS# 9028

7918 1902-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (2032/1837). PCGS Population: (1246/2281). MS61. Mintage 1,753,625. NGC ID# 26CV, PCGS# 9042

7919 1903 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3727/3839). NGC Census: (4571/3892). MS63. Mintage 287,200. NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043

7920 1904 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (36913/5787). NGC Census: (38891/7445). MS64. Mintage 6,256,797. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045



7921 1904 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (36913/5787). NGC Census: (38891/7445). MS64. Mintage 6,256,797. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

- 7922 1904-S MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (7175/3955). NGC Census: (8480/3566). MS63. Mintage 5,134,175. NGC ID# 26CZ, PCGS# 9046
- 7923 1907 Liberty MS64 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (962/28). PCGS Population: (1260/24). CDN: \$1,715 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,451,864. NGC ID# 26D7, PCGS# 9052
- 7924 1907-S MS62 NGC.** NGC Census: (1221/1077). PCGS Population: (1288/1471). MS62. Mintage 2,165,800. NGC ID# 26D9, PCGS# 9054

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

- 7925 1908 No Motto MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (50122/35892). NGC Census: (37951/15441). MS64. Mintage 4,271,551. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142
- 7926 1909/8 FS-301 AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (472/917). PCGS Population: (0/1). AU58. Mintage 161,282. NGC ID# 37XB, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151
- 7927 1909 MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (616/930). NGC Census: (449/225). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 161,282. NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 9150
- 7928 1909 MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (616/930). NGC Census: (449/225). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 161,282. NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 9150
- 7929 1910-D MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (1763/479). PCGS Population: (2551/1354). CDN: \$1,558.25. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 429,000. NGC ID# 26FG, PCGS# 9155
- 7930 1911-S MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1816/649 and 72/21+). NGC Census: (1424/280 and 11/5+). CDN: \$1,636.27. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 775,750. NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159
- 7931 1911-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1816/649 and 72/21+). NGC Census: (1424/280 and 11/5+). CDN: \$1,636.27. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 775,750. NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159
- 7932 1922 MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (8832/528). PCGS Population: (9956/1584). MS64. Mintage 1,375,500. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173
- 7933 1923 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (4917/521 and 100/9+). NGC Census: (2957/125 and 61/1+). MS64. Mintage 566,000. NGC ID# 26G5, PCGS# 9175
- 7934 1923-D MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (2015/2516). PCGS Population: (2818/4413). MS64. Mintage 1,702,250. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

- 7935 1924 MS60 PCGS. Gold CAC.** PCGS Population: (1934/304003). NGC Census: (726/323331). MS60. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177
- 7936 1924 MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (107615/41278). PCGS Population: (100473/59680). MS64. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177
- 7937 1924 MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (49692/9923 and 966/251+). NGC Census: (35845/5421 and 568/173+). MS65. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177
- 7938 1924 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (49658/9912 and 965/251+). NGC Census: (35849/5422 and 568/176+). MS65. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177
- 7939 1925 MS65+ NGC.** NGC Census: (4647/641 and 87/43+). PCGS Population: (7054/1264 and 106/36+). MS65. Mintage 2,831,750. NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

- 7940 1921 Alabama MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (127/3 and 27/2+). NGC Census: (84/8 and 4/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 59,038. NGC ID# BYF2, PCGS# 9224
- 7941 1921 Alabama MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (127/3). NGC Census: (84/8). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 59,038. NGC ID# BYF2, PCGS# 9224
- 7942 1921 Alabama 2x2 MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (83/7). PCGS Population: (153/7). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 6,006. NGC ID# BYEZ, PCGS# 9225
- 7943 1921 Alabama 2x2 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (153/7 and 16/2+). NGC Census: (83/7 and 6/0+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 6,006. NGC ID# BYEZ, PCGS# 9225



- 7944 1937 Antietam MS67+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (385/22 and 47/4+). NGC Census: (184/17 and 8/0+). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 18,028. NGC ID# BYF4, PCGS# 9229
- 7945 1937 Antietam MS67 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (385/22 and 47/4+). NGC Census: (184/17 and 8/0+). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 18,028. NGC ID# BYF4, PCGS# 9229
- 7946 1937 Antietam MS67+ NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (184/17 and 8/0+). PCGS Population: (385/22 and 47/4+). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 18,028. NGC ID# BYF4, PCGS# 9229
- 7947 1935-S Arkansas MS67 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (26/0). NGC Census: (19/0). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 5,506. NGC ID# BYF7, PCGS# 9235
- 7948 1936-S Bay Bridge MS67 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (216/11). NGC Census: (91/6). CDN: \$675 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 71,424. NGC ID# BYFM, PCGS# 9254
- 7949 1936-D Boone MS67 PCGS; and a 1937 Boone MS67 PCGS.** (Total: 2 coins)
- 7950 1893 Columbian MS66+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (251/38 and 55/6+). NGC Census: (147/34 and 9/2+). MS66. Mintage 1,550,405. NGC ID# BYGG, PCGS# 9297
- 7951 1893 Columbian MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (251/38 and 55/6+). NGC Census: (147/34 and 9/2+). MS66. Mintage 1,550,405. NGC ID# BYGG, PCGS# 9297
- 7952 1935 Connecticut MS67 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (85/1). PCGS Population: (113/1). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 25,018. NGC ID# BYGH, PCGS# 9299

7953 1936 Gettysburg MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (811/132). NGC Census: (341/66). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 26,928. NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

7954 1936 Gettysburg MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (811/132). NGC Census: (341/66). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 26,928. NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

7955 1936 Gettysburg MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (811/132 and 38/18+). NGC Census: (341/66 and 8/7+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 26,928. NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

7956 1928 Hawaiian — Harshly Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (2/1680 and 0/14+). PCGS Population: (5/2906 and 0/64+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 9,958. *From The RFK Collection.*

7957 1928 Hawaiian AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (79/2804 and 0/64+). NGC Census: (22/1651 and 0/14+). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 9,958. NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

7958 1924 Huguenot MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (71/4). NGC Census: (50/2). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 142,080. NGC ID# BYGT, PCGS# 9314

7959 1924 Huguenot MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (70/4). NGC Census: (50/2). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 142,080. NGC ID# BYGT, PCGS# 9314

7960 1946 Iowa MS68 NGC. NGC Census: (41/5). PCGS Population: (83/0). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 100,057. NGC ID# BYGV, PCGS# 9316

7961 1921 Missouri 2x4 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (323/44). NGC Census: (268/39). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 2FE9, PCGS# 9331

7962 1921 Missouri 2x4 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (268/39). PCGS Population: (323/44). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 2FE9, PCGS# 9331

7963 1923-S Monroe MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (59/10). PCGS Population: (116/10). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 274,077. NGC ID# BYH4, PCGS# 9333

7964 1936 Norfolk MS68 PCGS. PCGS Population: (210/2). NGC Census: (94/1). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 16,936. NGC ID# BYH5, PCGS# 9337

7965 1925 Norse, Thick Planchet, MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (42/3). PCGS Population: (51/1). MS66. Mintage 31,750. NGC ID# 2WHM, PCGS# 9450

7966 1925 Norse, Thin Planchet, MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (44/7). PCGS Population: (54/20). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 6,000. NGC ID# 2WHM, PCGS# 9451



7967 1937-D Oregon MS68 NGC. NGC Census: (80/1). PCGS Population: (57/2). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 12,008. NGC ID# BYHG, PCGS# 9347

7968 1939 Oregon MS67+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (126/7 and 17/1+). NGC Census: (113/9 and 4/0+). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 3,004. NGC ID# BYHL, PCGS# 9352

7969 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS65+ NGC. NGC Census: (490/288 and 15/7+). PCGS Population: (570/423 and 13/51+). MS65. Mintage 27,134. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 9357

7970 1937 Roanoke MS65 Prooflike NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (1654/1312). PCGS Population: (2433/1790). MS65. Mintage 29,030. NGC ID# BYHW, PCGS# 9367

7971 1935 Spanish Trail MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (675/184 and 35/26+). NGC Census: (443/115 and 18/11+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 10,008. NGC ID# BYJ5, PCGS# 9376

7972 1935 Spanish Trail MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (675/184). NGC Census: (443/115). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 10,008. NGC ID# BYJ5, PCGS# 9376

7973 1925 Vancouver MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (404/74 and 39/17+). NGC Census: (259/51 and 8/5+). MS66. Mintage 14,994. NGC ID# BYJP, PCGS# 9399

7974 1946 Booker T. Washington MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (101/2 and 19/0+). NGC Census: (69/0 and 3/0+). CDN: \$300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 1,000,546. NGC ID# BYJS, PCGS# 9404

7975 1947-S Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (20/1). PCGS Population: (36/0). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 100,000. NGC ID# BYJX, PCGS# 9410

7976 1948-S Booker T. Washington MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (39/0). NGC Census: (65/2). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 8,005. NGC ID# BYK2, PCGS# 9414

7977 1950-D Booker T. Washington MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (25/0). NGC Census: (20/0). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 6,004. NGC ID# BYK7, PCGS# 9421

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

7978 1903 Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson Gold Dollar MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (770/741). NGC Census: (473/460). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,500. NGC ID# BYLD, PCGS# 7443

7979 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (515/132 and 21/15+). NGC Census: (340/128 and 11/7+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 17,500. NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

7980 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1321/912). NGC Census: (774/584). CDN: \$760 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 15,000. NGC ID# BYLH, PCGS# 7449

7981 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, No Star, MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (503/650). NGC Census: (252/387). CDN: \$1,080 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# BYLN, PCGS# 7458

7982 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, No Star, MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (260/127). PCGS Population: (472/179). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# BYLN, PCGS# 7458

- 7983** 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, With Star, MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (57/2361 and 0/64+). NGC Census: (54/1203 and 0/38+). CDN: \$760 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 5,016.
From The RFK Collection. NGC ID# BYPS, PCGS# 7459
- 7984** 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, With Star, MS62 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (56/2355). NGC Census: (54/1202). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 5,016. NGC ID# BYPS, PCGS# 7459
- 7985** 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, With Star, MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (575/966). NGC Census: (331/441). CDN: \$1,175 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,016. NGC ID# BYPS, PCGS# 7459

MODERN ISSUES

- 7986** 2008-W Jackson's Liberty Half-Ounce Gold Ten Dollar, First Strike, MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (108). NGC Census: (0). MS70. NGC ID# 28ZY, PCGS# 395701 Base PCGS# 395700
- 7987** 2014-W Eleanor Roosevelt Half-Ounce Gold Ten Dollar, Early Releases, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (0). PCGS Population: (258). MS70. NGC ID# CP5R, PCGS# 531591 Base PCGS# 531590

MODERN BULLION COINS

- 7988** 1988 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS69 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1380/43). NGC Census: (4519/139). CDN: \$1,575 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS69. Mintage 45,000. NGC ID# 26N9, PCGS# 9822
- 7989** 1989 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (64). NGC Census: (252). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26M5, PCGS# 9830
- 7990** 1990 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS69 NGC. NGC Census: (3405/60). PCGS Population: (647/13). CDN: \$2,080 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS69. Mintage 31,000. NGC ID# 26NB, PCGS# 9842



- 7991** 1991 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (265). PCGS Population: (50). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 36,100. NGC ID# 26M7, PCGS# 9850
- 7992** 1993 Five-Piece Philadelphia American Eagle and Medal Proof Set, Uncertified. Includes: \$5 tenth-ounce, \$10 quarter-ounce, and \$25 half-ounce proof Gold Eagles, \$1 one-ounce proof Silver Eagle, and 90% silver Philadelphia Mint Bicentennial proof medal. The coins are housed in their original green velvet presentation box with COA. No proof \$50 one-ounce Gold Eagles were struck at Philadelphia in 1993. (Total: 5 coins)
- 7993** 1995 Silver Eagle MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (74). NGC Census: (761). Mintage 4,672,051. NGC ID# 26JN, PCGS# 9886
- 7994** 1995 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS69 NGC. NGC Census: (3199/136). PCGS Population: (709/32). CDN: \$1,330 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS69. Mintage 53,474. NGC ID# 26NG, PCGS# 9892
- 7995** 1996 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (58). NGC Census: (298). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 60,318. NGC ID# 26MC, PCGS# 9904
- 7996** 1996 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (56). NGC Census: (297). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 60,318. NGC ID# 26MC, PCGS# 9904
- 7997** 1996 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS69 NGC. NGC Census: (3771/163). PCGS Population: (1282/46). CDN: \$1,240 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS69. Mintage 39,287. NGC ID# 26NH, PCGS# 9906

- 7998** 2001 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (45). NGC Census: (561). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 71,280. NGC ID# 26MJ, PCGS# 9956
- 7999** 2006-W Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, Burnished, SP70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1663 and 0+). NGC Census: (5582 and 0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS 70. NGC ID# BNLK, PCGS# 79983
- 8000** 2006-W Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, Burnished, SP70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1663 and 0+). NGC Census: (5582 and 0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS 70. NGC ID# BNLK, PCGS# 79983
- 8001** 2006-W Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, Burnished, SP70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1663 and 0+). NGC Census: (5582 and 0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS 70. NGC ID# BNLK, PCGS# 79983
- 8002** 2006-W Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, Burnished, SP70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1663 and 0+). NGC Census: (5582 and 0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS 70. NGC ID# BNLK, PCGS# 79983
- 8003** 2006-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle, Burnished, 20th Anniversary, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (3745). PCGS Population: (743). CDN: \$1,541.57. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS 70. Mintage 45,053. NGC ID# CPRF, PCGS# 89992
- 8004** 2006 One-Ounce Gold Buffalo MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (0). PCGS Population: (617). CDN: \$1,566.80. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26RL, PCGS# 9999
- 8005** 2007-W Half-Ounce Platinum Eagle, Reverse Proof, 10th Anniversary PR70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (732). NGC Census: (0). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR70. NGC ID# CND4, PCGS# 393055
- 8006** 2008-W One-Ounce Gold Buffalo SP69 PCGS. PCGS Population: (344/261 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (263/1300 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS 69. Mintage 9,074. NGC ID# 26RS, PCGS# 400037
- 8007** 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS69 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8094/6917 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (6557/9311 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS69. NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 407404
- 8008** 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS69 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8094/6917 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (6557/9311 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS69. NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 407404

- 8009** 2009 Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (248). NGC Census: (0). NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 519757 Base PCGS# 407404
- 8010** 2009 Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (248). NGC Census: (0). NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 519757 Base PCGS# 407404
- 8011** 2012-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle, Early Releases, PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.
- 8012** 2015-W High Relief One-Ounce Gold MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1302). NGC Census: (1603). NGC ID# BY88, PCGS# 545532
- 8013** 2017-W American Liberty High Relief PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (121/213 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 624310



- 8014** "1787" Ephraim Brasher "EB" Doubloon NGC. 26.4 gm, .9999 fine gold. Private issue struck 2014.

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

- 8015** 1852 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-427, Low R.6, MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/2 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/1 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2BKJ, PCGS# 10463
- 8016** 1853 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, BG-514, High R.5, AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/39 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/5 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2BLC, PCGS# 10491
- 8017** 1853 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-530, R.2, MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (49/16). NGC Census: (33/13). NGC ID# 2BLV, PCGS# 10507
- 8018** 1867 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-709, R.4, MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (16/3 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (4/6 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2BMK, PCGS# 10536

- 8019** 1871 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-717, R.3, MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (4/0). PCGS Population: (10/1). NGC ID# 2BMU, PCGS# 10544
- 8020** 1872 Washington Octagonal 25 Cents, Baker-503, BG-722, Low R.4, MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (39/64 and 0/7+). NGC Census: (4/13 and 1/1+). NGC ID# 2BN4, PCGS# 10549
- 8021** 1872 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-725, High R.5, MS63 PCGS; and an 1872 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1013, Low R.6, MS63 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins) NGC ID# 2BN7, PCGS# 10552
- 8022** 1866 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-737, R.5, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 710564
- 8023** 1866 Liberty Head Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-740, R.6, MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (2/0). NGC ID# 2BNN, PCGS# 10567
- 8024** 1870 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-755, High R.4, MS64 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/1). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2U6Y, PCGS# 710582
- 8025** 1859 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-801, R.3, MS66 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (2/2). PCGS Population: (0/0). PCGS# 710662
- 8026** 1867 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-805, Low R.5, MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/1). NGC Census: (1/0). NGC ID# 2BST, PCGS# 10666
- 8027** 1870 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-808, R.3, MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (7/1). PCGS Population: (5/0). NGC ID# 2BSW, PCGS# 10669
- 8028** 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-810, Low R.7, MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/6). NGC Census: (0/2). NGC ID# 2BSZ, PCGS# 10671
- 8029** 1872 Washington Round 25 Cents, BG-818, Low R.4, MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (4/25). PCGS Population: (12/92). NGC ID# 2BT9, PCGS# 10679
- 8030** 1870 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-832, Low R.6, MS62 Prooflike PCGS; and an 1874 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-875, High R.4, MS65 Prooflike PCGS. (Total: 2 coins) PCGS# 785463 Base PCGS# 10693
- 8031** 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-862, High R.6, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 785466 Base PCGS# 10723
- 8032** 1874 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-876, Low R.4, MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (2/1 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2BVA, PCGS# 10737

- 8033** 1878/6 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-952, High R.5, MS66 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BXL, PCGS# 710810

PATTERNS

- 8034** 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-172, Pollock-198, Low R.6 Brown — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. NGC Census: (0/9). PCGS Population: (0/8).
- 8035** 1863 One Cent, Judd-299, Pollock-359, R.3, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/22). NGC Census: (7/10). NGC ID# 29ED, PCGS# 70454
- 8036** 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-844, Pollock-943, Low R.6, PR62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/16 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/8 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 29VL, PCGS# 61088
- 8037** 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-949, Pollock-1078, R.8, — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Proof Details. NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (0/0 and 0/0+).

CERTIFIED MODERN PROOF SETS

- 8038** Five-Piece 1937 Proof Set PR63 to PR65 PCGS. Individually Housed. This set will include the following: Cent PR63 Red; Nickel PR65; Dime PR63; Quarter PR65; and a Half Dollar PR64. (Total: 5 coins) PCGS# 904751



- 8039** Five-Piece 1950 Proof Set PR66 to PR67 NGC. Individually housed in holders bearing consecutive certification numbers. This set will include the following: Cent PR66 Red; Nickel PR66; Dime PR67; Quarter PR67; and a Half Dollar PR66. (Total: 5 coins) PCGS# 904758

- 8040** Five-Piece 1951 Proof Set PR66 to PR67 NGC. Individually Housed. This set will include the following: Cent PR66 Red and Brown; Nickel PR66; Dime PR67; Quarter PR67; and a Half Dollar PR67. (Total: 5 coins) NGC ID# 22LB, PCGS# 904759

ERRORS

- 8041** Undated Indian Cent — Double Struck, 2nd Strike 25% Off Center — XF45 PCGS.
- 8042** 192? Lincoln Cent — Double Struck, 2nd Strike 25% Off Center — AU58 NGC.
- 8043** 1956 Lincoln Cent — Struck on a Dime Blank — MS63 NGC. 2.4 grams.
- 8044** 1957 Lincoln Cent — Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet — MS62 PCGS.
- 8045** Undated Lincoln Cent — Triple Struck on Aluminum Scrap — MS63 PCGS.
- 8046** 1963 Lincoln Cent — Struck on a Philippines 10 Centavos Planchet — AU58 NGC. 2.0 grams.
- 8047** 1964 Lincoln Cent — Triple Saddle Strike — MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.
- 8048** 1964-D Lincoln Cent — Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet — MS63 PCGS.
- 8049** 1919 Buffalo Nickel — Broadstruck Out Of Collar — MS61 PCGS.
- 8050** Undated Jefferson Nickel — Double Struck on Aluminum Scrap — MS64 PCGS.
- 8051** San Francisco Mint War Nickel — Struck on a Dime Planchet — AU55 NGC. 2.5 grams.
- 8052** San Francisco Mint War Nickel — Struck 70% Off Center, Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.
- 8053** 1945-S War Nickel — On a Netherlands 25 Cent Planchet — AU58 NGC. 3.3 grams.
- 8054** 1980-P Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a 1980 Cent — MS64 Red and Brown NGC.
- 8055** Undated Roosevelt Dime — Triple Struck on Aluminum Scrap — MS63 PCGS.
- 8056** Philadelphia Mint Statehood Quarter — Obverse Die Cap — MS67 NGC.
- 8057** 1999-P Connecticut Quarter — Double Struck on Aluminum Scrap — MS64 PCGS.
- 8058** 1999-P Connecticut Quarter — Struck on the End of a Feeder Finger — MS66 NGC. 2.8 grams.
- 8059** 1944 Walking Liberty Half — Uncentered Broadstrike — MS62 PCGS.
- 8060** Undated Anthony Dollar — Struck on an Experimental Planchet — MS65 PCGS.

- 8061** Nine-Piece Error Type Set. Housed in a specially made plastic Capital holder are 9 error coins. These include a 1968-D cent on a dime planchet, a 1969-D nickel on a cent planchet, a 1966 dime with the obverse clad layer separated after striking; a 1972-D quarter on a copper planchet; and five coins in which the reverse clad layer separated prior to the strike: a 1979-D Anthony dollar; a 1970-D quarter; a 1965 dime; a 1973-D half dollar; and a 1972-D Ike dollar. (Total: 9 coins)

- 8062** 23 Type One Planchets. Housed in a specially made plastic Capital holder are 23 type one planchets or blanks for various current and obsolete denominations. The group includes: steel cent blank; circa-1944 "shell case" cent blank; wartime silver nickel blank; silver dime blank; silver quarter blank; silver half dollar blank; silver dollar blank; copper cent blank; nickel blank; clad dime blank; clad quarter blank; clad half dollar blank; clad Ike dollar blank; a clad Ike dollar struck almost entirely off center; zinc cent blanks with and without copper plating; an Anthony dollar blank; and clipped blanks for the copper cent, nickel, clad dime, clad quarter, clad half dollar, and clad Ike dollar. (Total: 23 items)

GSA DOLLARS

- 8063** 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, GSA, MS63 Prooflike NGC. A Top 100 Variety. NGC Census: (19/15). PCGS Population: (2/1). NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 518923 Base PCGS# 7109
- 8064** 1882-CC GSA MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (524/19). PCGS Population: (55/4). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 518866 Base PCGS# 7134
- 8065** 1882-CC GSA MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (526/19). PCGS Population: (55/4). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 518866 Base PCGS# 7134
- 8066** 1895-S GSA Hoard VG8 NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). PCGS# 699182
- 8067** 1890-S GSA Hoard MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). MS61. PCGS# 679676

LINCOLN

- 8068** 1907 Victor David Brenner Lincoln Plaque. King-1146, Cunningham 24-050Bz. Bronze, rectangular, 241 x 182 mm.

U.S. PRESIDENTS & STATESMEN

- 8069** (1844) Henry Clay - W.H. Harrison Campaign MS64 Brown PCGS. Mule, Obverses of DeWitt-WHH-1840-7 and DeWitt-HC-1844-10. Copper-nickel, 40 mm.

U.S. MINT MEDALS

- 8070** "1756" Kittanning Destroyed, Colonel John Armstrong MS65 Brown NGC. Julian-MI-33. Ex: Rev. Dr. James G.K. McClure. Bronze, 45 mm. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 98116, which realized \$1,527.50.
- 8071** 1836 Medal First Steam Coinage, Mar. 23 Over Feb. 22, Julian-MT-21, MS63 Brown NGC. Bronze, 28 mm. NGC Census: (3/7). PCGS Population: (2/8).

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS AND TOKENS



- 8072** 2008 \$50 Humbert Commemorative Copper Die Trial, Gem Uncirculated NGC. Struck in 2008. One of 12 Produced. From the same dies also used to strike 2009 S.S. Central America 2.5 troy ounce gold medals, but the present piece was instead struck in copper.

End of Auction

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Bidders:

4. Any person participating or registering for the Auction agrees to be bound by and accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction (“Bidder(s”).
5. All Bidders must meet Auctioneer's qualifications to bid. Any Bidder who is not a client in good standing of the Auctioneer may be disqualified at Auctioneer's sole option and will not be awarded lots. Such determination may be made by Auctioneer in its sole and unlimited discretion, at any time prior to, during, or even after the close of the Auction. Auctioneer reserves the right to exclude any person from the auction.
6. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit:

7. In order to place bids, Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectibles-related business references) or supply valid credit card information along with a social security number, well in advance of the Auction. Internet bids will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders. Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should preregister at least 48 hours before the start of the first session (exclusive of holidays or weekends) to allow adequate time to contact references. Credit will be granted at the discretion of Auctioneer. Auctioneer may, in its sole discretion, require a deposit in good funds of twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of each bid prior to acceptance of the bid. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid. Settlement via check and immediate delivery of merchandise may also be determined by pre-approval of credit based on a combination of: HA.com history, related industry references, bank verification, a credit bureau report and/or a personal guarantee for a corporate or partnership entity in advance of the auction.

Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled “Choose your bidding method.” For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at <http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.xz#biddingTutorial>.
 9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) and floor bids must be on-increment or at a half-increment (“Cut Bid”). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half-increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
 10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding or entry of bids. When identical mail or fax bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and received by Auctioneer at least two business days prior to Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or fax bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, fax, email, Internet, or in person once Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-409-1425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
 11. Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: “How can I lose by less than an increment?” on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No “buy” or “unlimited” bids will be accepted.
- Current bidding increments during any live auction session or components thereof (e.g. mail/fax bids and LiveProxy bidding) (see HA.com/c/ref/web-tips.xz#guidelines-increments) are:

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

Note: Half-increment bidding is available prior to the live auction session.

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, Bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a Cut Bid only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, Bidder may continue to bid on lot only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions. Bids solicited by Auctioneer at other than the expected increment will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE

“Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold or the Auctioneer may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, bidding may be extended at Auctioneer's discretion. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
22. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

23. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”; checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, Discover, and American Express) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.
24. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after Auction close. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
25. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
26. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 23).
27. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
28. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
29. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale

(including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage foreclosure auction venue, whether or not the same venue as when the debt was incurred (e.g. Signature, Internet, or weekly), is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:

30. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 23).
 31. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
 32. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
 33. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
 34. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
 34. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
 34. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
 35. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.
- #### **Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:**
36. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINION. Any description of merchandise or second opinion contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
 37. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
 38. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
 39. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
 40. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

41. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
42. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

- By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.
43. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
 44. Choice of Law: Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law.
 45. Fees and Costs: The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
 46. Remedies: Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
 47. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

48. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
49. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
50. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City: This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 1364738-DCA ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Dawes, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 0762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site. All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

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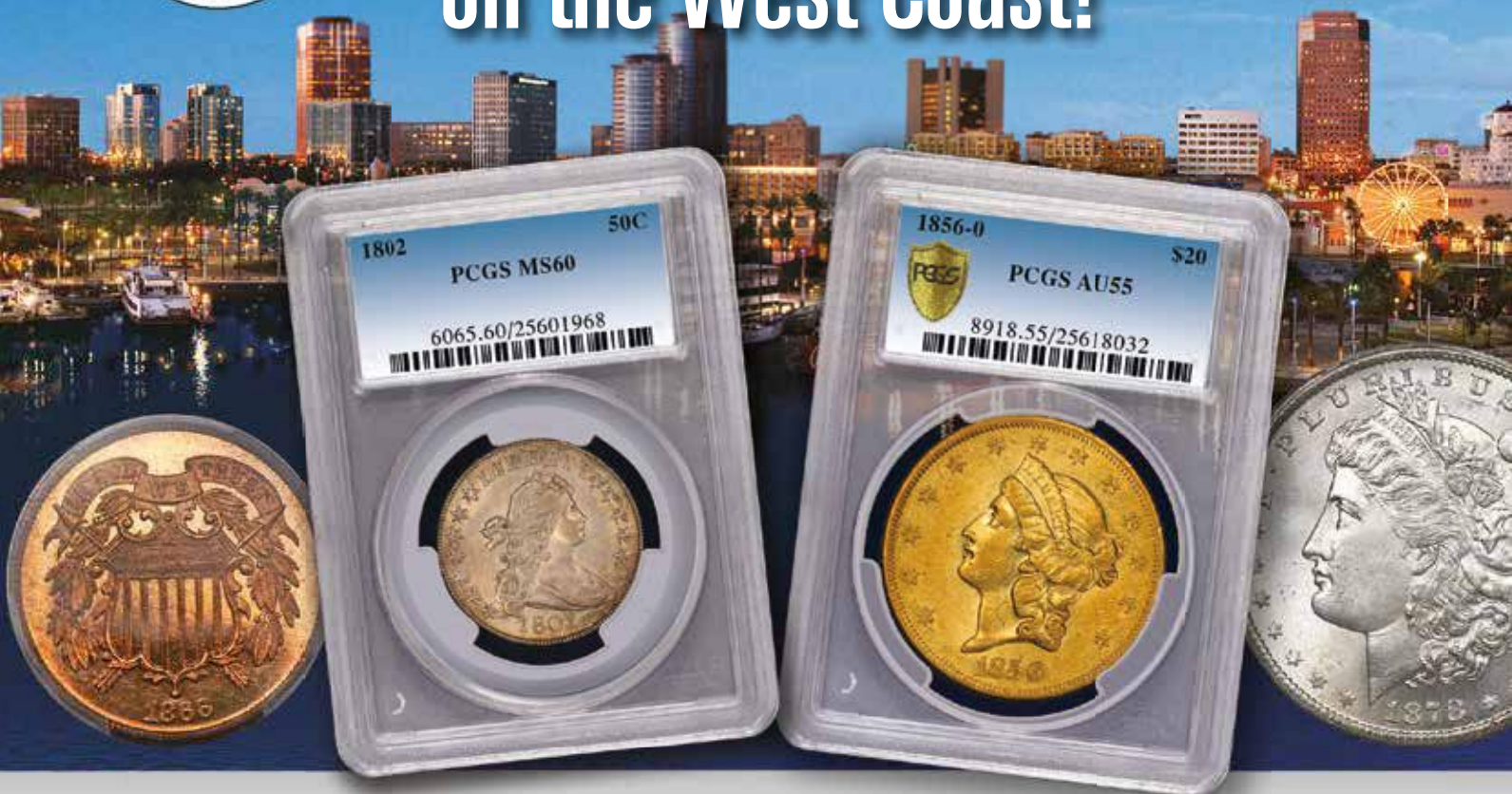
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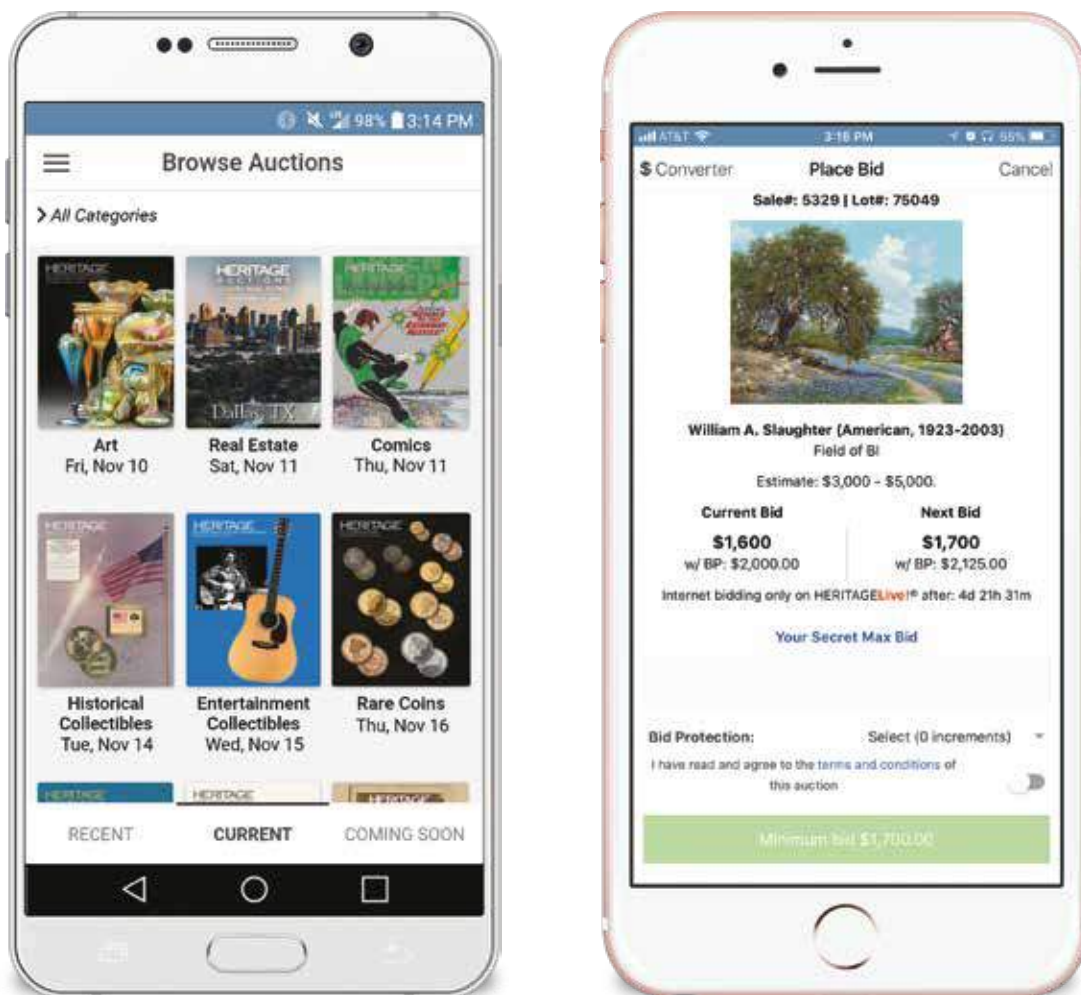
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US Coins	Orlando	January 8-10 & 12-13, 2020	Closed
US and World Currency	Orlando	January 8-10 & 12-13, 2020	Closed
World Coins	New York	January 12-13, 2020	Closed
US Coins	Long Beach	February 20-22, 2020	January 7, 2020
World Coins (CSNS)	Chicago	April 22 – 24 & 26 – 27, 2020	February 21, 2020
US & World Currency (CSNS)	Chicago	April 22 – 24 & 26 – 27, 2020	March 2, 2020
US Coins (CSNS)	Chicago	April 22 – 24 & 26 – 27, 2020	March 2, 2020
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Asian Art	New York	March 17, 2020	January 6, 2020
Western Art	Dallas	March 20, 2020	January 16, 2020
Urban Art	Dallas	March 24, 2020	January 21, 2020
Photographs	Dallas	April 4, 2020	January 31, 2020
Design	Dallas	April 13, 2020	February 3, 2020
Prints & Multiples	Dallas	April 14, 2020	February 11, 2020
Silver & Vertu	Dallas	April 20, 2020	February 10, 2020
Decorative Art including Fine Furniture	Dallas	April 23, 2020	February 12, 2020
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 24, 2020	February 20, 2020
American Art	Dallas	May 1, 2020	February 28, 2020
Texas Art	Dallas	May 2, 2020	February 28, 2020
Tiffany, Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	May 4, 2020	February 24, 2020
Nature and Science	Dallas	May 5, 2020	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 21, 2020	March 19, 2020
Ethnographic Art: American Indian, Pre-Columbian, & Tribal	Dallas	May 29, 2020	March 19, 2020
European Art	Dallas	June 5, 2020	April 3, 2020
Asian Art	New York	September 17, 2020	July 8, 2020
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 16, 2020	August 13, 2020
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Animation Art	Beverly Hills	December 13-14, 2019	Closed
Sports The David Hall T206 Collection Part III Sports Cards	Dallas	January 16, 2020	Closed
Comics and Comic Art	Dallas	February 27, 2020	January 7, 2020
Sports Collectibles - Platinum Night	Dallas	February 22-23, 2020	January 1, 2020
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas	March 21-22, 2020	January 28, 2020
Musical Instrument	Dallas	March 29, 2020	February 6, 2020
Entertainment	Dallas	April 4, 2020	February 5, 2020
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	May 14-16, 2020	March 31, 2020
Animation Art	Dallas	June 19, 2020	May 6, 2020
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Arms & Armor	Dallas	December 14, 2019	Closed
Americana & Political	Dallas	February 22-23, 2020	January 1, 2020
Rare Books	New York	March 4, 2020	January 13, 2020
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	April 23, 2020	March 2, 2020
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 22, 2020	March 31, 2020
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 7, 2020	April 16, 2020
Rare Books	Dallas	September 17, 2020	July 27, 2020
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Timepieces	New York	December 10, 2019	Closed
Fine & Rare Wines	Beverly Hills	March 20, 2020	January 28, 2020
Jewelry & Luxury Accessories	Beverly Hills	May 3-4, 2020	February 18, 2020
Timepieces	Dallas	June 2, 2020	March 18, 2020

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